

Nummo News

OUR VOICE IN THE COMMUNITY

A Critique Of Feminism

BY Carmen Cadiz

Black Women And Feminists by

Lynora Willams

reprint from the Guardian

DURING THE LATE SIXTIES and the early seventies, the issues of the oppression of women surfaced in the United States.

Black women's oppression, as measured by virtually any social indicator is worsening.

During the late 1960's and the early 1970's, the issue of the oppression of women surfaced in the United States. Originally, it was conscious effort by the more advanced sectors of society to "strict" women, a revolutionary force, to the liberation's struggles of workers and nations. Progressive working class women were beginning to identify with African and Vietnamese women, who were actively participating in national and individual liberation struggles. The dominant class of the United States recognized this movement as a potential menace

to the original struggle by distorting the revolutionary issues and goals of working class women's organizations: the total liberation of all oppressed. A division is created. Protecting its own interests, the American bourgeoisie backed the new liberal women's movement. Opportunist and reactionary elements were drawn into these types of organizations.

Feminists, as they are called today, claim that the oppression of women arises from the interpersonal relationships with males. They state that men, as

whims of his sex. The membership of these separatist and liberal organizations is mainly composed of middle and upper middle class women. They ignore distinctions between poor and rich women. For example, Jacqueline Onassis, as a woman, is supposed to be just as oppressed as any working class woman. Generally, they fail to comprehend the situation of Third World women. Serving the interests of the dominant class, they do not recognize the existence of the oppressor class and the oppressed where women as well as men exploit both sexes

bra burning...has now moved on to "radical" issues of sexual preference (Lesbianism), word games (herstory)....

to the economic and political structures of this country. The press, as the voice of this dominant class, then played its

the repressive force of world societies, have caused women to take on inferior roles, to be submissive and subordinate to the

of the lower classes. They simply claim that it is the nature of all men to want to reign over women. Statements from these

continued on page 4

It was civil rights activist Fannie Lou Hamer who put it into a sharp and simple focus.

employment, affirmative action, welfare and abortion funding - to name a few.

Black women, she said, suffer a "special plight;" being poor, Black and a woman.

On Women's Day 1978, what is the status of Black women in the U.S.? And what is the status of the Black women's movement?

While there are few definitive answers to these questions, some things are clear. Black women's oppression, as measured by virtually any social indicator, is worsening. And while there are few organizationally consolidated efforts, the fightback against Black women's triple oppression is a part of many of today's mass movements; and Black women themselves play leading roles in many of these movements.

Perpetually at the bottom of the statistical heap, Black women have especially hard hit by the continuing wave of cutbacks in

The nearly 12 million U.S. Black women make up at least 52 per cent of the Black population (by the government's acknowledged undercounting).

The National Urban League (NUL), in its latest annual report, noted that "among adult workers in America, Black women in general and Black female family heads in particular are receiving the brunt of continuing recession/depression." It found, for example, that the number of Black unemployed women rose from 521,000 in 1976 to 567,000 in 1977. The official jobless rate rose from 11.3 per cent to 11.8 per cent. This was up from 7.1 per cent in 1967.

continued on page 4



Nikki Giovanni at Bowker Aud photo by Barron Roland

Editorials

Let

They want nothing less
than the total abolition of

[The following was written jointly by members of the Committee to End Apartheid, 3 Lanworthy Rd., Northampton. Members are Nahir Ahmad, Amherst College; Alisa Borud, and Frances Crow, Northampton; Paul Klempner, Amherst College; Brenda Lopez, Springfield; Nana Sashibe, University of Massachusetts; Arthur Serota, Springfield; and Bheki Langa, University of Mass.]

At the present, the destiny and future of the NUMMO newspaper and the Black News Service rests on the shoulders of every concerned Black person here in Amherst and surrounding areas. The present situation demands that Black people step forward and assume the responsibilities of operating and controlling the voice of the Black community. NUMMO newsmen.

The Black newspaper has always been in the march for justice for the Black race. It corrects the wrongs and interprets the direction of the movement. Although, because Black people fail to assume full responsibility for making it work, the Black press suffers the plague of lack of staff workers and lack of community financial support. It's that same old blues, we kill our own creations by failing to support them.

The systematic exclusion of oppressed people, particularly Black people, from the media is well-documented. All one has to do is just turn on the radio or television, or read the various newspapers and magazines to further substantiate this point.

It is also a fact that media is one one of the founding pillars of modern civilization and if a people are to assert themselves in this civilization, then it is imperative that all Black people fully participate in every aspect of the media.

THE REALIZATION IS THAT WE CAN'T CONTINUE TO LOOK UP TO OTHERS FOR OUR VITAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION. If we do, we will certainly be mis-informed and highly mis-educated. We must maintain a NEWGKK FOR COMMUNICATING OUR IDEAS AND RECORDING DAILY WEEKLY NEWS AND INFORMATION, THAT AFFECTS OUR LIVES. A person who doesn't know, lives in darkness and a person who has been told lies lives life of make-believe.

NUMMO Newspaper, in order to survive must receive the entire Black community's support in the form of staff workers and community financial support. By taking an involved attitude about Nummo, we can work energetically towards building a more cohesive Black Community.

NUMMO serves to stimulate education and promote self-determination to the entire Black community. One person can't be held responsible for the work that the entire community must do. It is going to take an involved majority, dedicated and serious-minded for us to bring about a consistent and productive Black newspaper.

Let's pull our resources together, combine efforts and work hand in hand for our own survival and elevation. The Black Press isn't something to be toyed around with. Today, communications is vital and most important for our continuous existence as a nation. Think seriously about the future and don't allow the past to hold back what must be done now! The NUMMO Newspaper must go straight ahead, this is why it is going to take your help and support in order to continue publishing.

For those who turn their backs and refuse to cooperate and help, it's like a foolish man who drinks poison in order to cure his sickness. Support YOUR black newspaper!!!

Africans cannot vote but or sell land, own factories, or mobilize their strength as workers in recognized trade unions. They have been stripped of all power. They have no control over their lives or their future.

Thus, the issue of power is at the core of the Black demand for change. In South Africa, Africans are not struggling and dying to reform or improve apartheid. They want nothing less than the total abolition of the system and the establishment of a new state based on full popular participation. To propose change in any lesser terms is trivial and irrelevant. Jennifer Davis, The American Committee on Africa.

We are deeply disappointed in Chancellor Randolph Bromery's published statement about divestiture of stocks by companies doing business in South Africa which appeared in the Daily Hampshire Gazette and in the Springfield Union following his visit to South Africa. He has only obscured the issues by helping to perpetuate the mistaken impression that the most urgent problems caused by the apartheid system are in the workplace. Even if this were true, American corporations have not taken responsibility to act for real changes there. Their only gesture has been to adopt the Sullivan Principles, a list of desegregation guidelines designed by a member of the Board of Directors of General Motors, including fair employment practices and training programs for non-whites. While corporations would do well to follow these principles at home in the United States, the racial problem in South Africa is fundamentally different. Separation and inequality between the races are written into the law and underlie every aspect of South African society.

The effect of the Sullivan Principles is truly negligible. Only two percent of black South Africans are employed by American corporations, as compared to a 40 percent unemployment rate. Of these Blacks who have jobs, 80 percent suffer from malnutrition, their wages below the government determined minimum survival level. Substantive changes will not come through training programs. The changes companies will make are, as you said for their own "economic benefit, not moral reasons". The corporations need to desegregate job access because of the shortage of white labor. Military duty for whites is mandatory and active duty has recently been extended. This creates a temporary work often requires little training, as skilled work is increasingly broken down into fragmented, lower paying jobs. Finally, job opportunities for Blacks are shrinking as South Africa continues to suffer from a long-term economic crisis.

The Sullivan Principles are defunct because they ignore the only force in the workplace which can make changes: the unions. But even if companies begin a policy of recognizing black unions, black workers will not have any control over their lives until their unions are recognized by law. That is why the responsibility of corporations is to influence changes in the legal basis of apartheid.

But 20 years of corporate presence in South Africa has shown only that the system of apartheid is growing stronger and more resistant to efforts for real change. As long as nine years ago corporations began to talk of improving working conditions for Blacks in South Africa. Not only has the situation for Blacks grown worse, but by focusing attention on work place conditions, American companies have

diverted attention from the real issue: United States aid to the South African government.

American companies have helped South Africa to grow, not in terms of jobs, but in its military capability. Where are U.S. investments the heaviest? In the basic industries such as steel, automobiles, oil refining, computers, electronics, what the South African government calls its "strategic sectors". Under a national security act, the South African government can force all foreign subsidiaries in South Africa to produce military equipment. The ultimate irresponsibility is that the United States has even provided South Africa with the technology and equipment to make it a self-sufficient nuclear power.

One of the current arguments for U.S. business staying in South Africa is that economic growth and organization "might some day make apartheid unworkable." There is no evidence to support this claim. On the contrary, in the last 10 years, when U.S. investments were the heaviest, 36 new apartheid laws have sprung up. As you noted, Blacks can be arrested and "disappear" without a stated cause, and black groups are subject to arrest for "criticizing the government".

It is the computers, telecommunications systems, photographic equipment, provided by IBM, GM, IT&T and others, which allows he massive repression to continue. Those groups which recognize this and yet still claim U.S. business can change apartheid "from the inside" are working against the future and do not have the South African people's interests at heart.

Mr. Bromery, a man with growing influence in both the academic and business communities on the issue of South Africa, has a duty to remain open to the opinions and information of

Children's W

Beginning September 23, 1978, the Smith College Children's Creative Workshop will be held every Saturday morning from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. at the Mwangi Cultural Center on the Smith College campus. The purpose of the workshop is to allow Black children from this area to become acquainted with: 1) each other; 2) sisters and brothers from the surrounding colleges; and 3) use of the skills, talents and resources which exist in this valley.

The children come from the Northampton-Amherst area and are all between the ages of 2 and 12, both male and female. We have been attempting to im-

Black Women, she said, suffer a special plight
being poor, Black, and a woman.

These unemployment rates have a staggering impact on Black children as well as their mothers. Some 52 per cent of Black families headed by women were poor in 1976, the NUL found, and this rate was increasing faster for female-headed than male-headed households. While 31 per cent of the families headed by Black unemployed men were below the federal government's poverty level in 1976, 71 per cent of the female-headed households where the mother was unemployed fell into this category.

This meant that 3.8 million Black children lived in poor families in 1977. Welfare cutbacks brought untold suffering to these families; the NUL reported that the proportion of Black families on welfare dropped from 27 per cent

in 1974 to 22 per cent in 1975.

Federal day care policies also work against poor Black women. The NUL found that "52 per cent of all Black children between 3-13 whose mothers are in the workforce are cared for by relatives, while only 16 per cent are cared for by nonrelatives and only 3 per cent attend a formal day care center." In addition, two-thirds of the children of unemployed mothers are cared for by other relatives.

The ranks of the organizations formed to fight these and other problems are swollen with Black women. Particular areas, for instance, are almost unique to Black and other third world women. It was the outcry of the National Council of Negro Women, for instance, that

brought national attention in 1971 to the inhuman sterilization of the Bell sisters, two Alabama girls in their early teens. Since then, Black women have joined forces with other third world women and with white women to fight sterilization abuse.

Black women are also forced to bear the burden of another form of sexual terrorism in the Black community - the persistent commission of rape by white men. Joan Little and Dessie Woods, both of whom killed to defend themselves from attack, and their hundreds of supporters demonstrate the commitment of Black women to end this injustice. Black women are in jail for other reasons, too, some of them explicitly political, such as the militant Assata Shakur, whose

defense effort was spearheaded by Black women. Others are in prison for a variety of reasons directly traceable to their poverty, and prison support work is a particular interest of Black women.

Most activists are drawn into progressive struggles not necessarily because of what they see as sexist oppression but directly in response to racial oppression. Belinda Lightfoot, a leader in the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision, told the Guardian that while the controversial "reverse discrimination" case represents a clear danger to women, she was drawn to the issue because she saw its implications for Black people.

ters

of the system...

those groups genuinely concerned about the future of South Africa; and finally, he has the choice to represent these legitimate interests, or else to reiterate the claims of those groups whose involvement in South Africa is simply for their own "economic benefit."

are living in difficult times but if we unite we will endure.

Nkrumah Lumumba Olingo

Third World Christians

Thursday September 21, 1978 was the first meeting of the University of Massachusetts Third World Christians. Various suggestions and ideas were discussed including weekly Bible studies, weekly worship services, and a possible trip to Boston. The intention of making this organization relevant to all U Mass Third students, Christians as well as non-Christians, was stressed by the group members and our leader, Rev. Gil Caldwell. We feel that we can address ourselves to the basic problems and frustrations of University life and provide much needed guidance and support. We invite any and all students to join us and also to share their ideas and concerns. We will be meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 in the second study lounge of the New Africa House.

Welcome back oldheads, and welcome new first year students. University of Massachusetts is an institution that one could learn and grow from because of diverse elements on campus and in the five college area. I do hope we remain conscious of the primary reason that we came to the University of Massachusetts. We

Workshop

plement programs which are in the form of half an hour workshops involving creative arts, recreation and cultural education.

We the coordinators of the program invite participation from all five colleges. Our hope is that you would become a part of our program and serve as leaders of our various workshops. If you are interested but cannot attend please contact one of the coordinators.

Demetta Randle, Smith College, 584-2700, ext. 402

Kimball Smith, Amherst College, 256-6857



I'm addressing this letter to the entire University community because I personally feel that it is of interest to us all.

A young Lady, Ms. Seta Rampersad was found dead early last week at Motel 6 in So. Deerfield, and so far at the time of this writing everyone who knew Seta is bewildered as to the events surrounding her death. She was a senior who struggled all summer long trying to pull through Intensive Latin 110 and 140 and if I must add, She succeeded where I dropped out a long time before.

Seta wasn't a tall woman; on the contrary, she was quite short but you would hardly find her sporting a smile or on the air of intense seriousness. Don't get me wrong, she had her problems just like any other female or for that matter any other student here at the University, like when midterms or finals came around and one hasn't adequately prepared for them and the sudden rush to get one's thing together, but the fact remains, that she was a senior.

At the beginning of the summer she couldn't find a job near campus so she had to take a job at the Captain's Table a restaurant in Northampton. She didn't own a car so she'd have to get to work around 4 and she wouldn't get off until early the next morning. You know, I for one found it hard to believe that she was dead.

She was an average student just like many of you. To be quite honest with you many of you who knew her, probably came in contact with her every day as she scurried around in, her rush to catch up with some last minute bookkeeping.



Seta Rampersad

I know this letter sounds strange but lets keep in mind that this year there are many juniors; females as well as males that are exempt from University housing this year, whose lives, hassles and problems would be pretty much like Seta's. One can never tell. May be one of you has some information or a contribution that you feel should go to her family. If so you should forward it to:

Mr. Sonny Rampersad
95 Amor Rd.
Milton, Mass.

have just sought off campus housing to read this and keep it in your minds for the duration of the time that you're here at the University of Massachusetts.

For those of you who really knew Seta, for those of you who couldn't understand the life of a Trinidadian Indian, for those of you who may have vibed with her at the restaurant I will say that she will be missed. I for one will miss her naivness, our usual monthly disagreements over Political Science theories, her smile and her warmth as a human being.

As I stated earlier, you may not understand the reason for this writing but for someone who does understand and has something to contribute please forward it to her father. I'm quite sure he'd be more than glad to hear from you. Let me re-iterate that I'm addressing this letter to the entire community.

Thank you,
BO

Read Nummo News

FIVE COLLEGE BLACK STUDIES FACULTY SEMINAR SERIES

HERBERT APTHEKER

Director, American Institute for Marxist Studies

on

W·E·B·DuBOIS:

A Zest For Life A For Life

Tues. Oct. 3 Mahar Aud.

The Five College Community is welcome

Co-sponsored by UMass Press

A Reception will follow

in The New Africa House Art Gallery





North Carolina tobacco workers preparing tobacco to hang. 1977.

Credit: Chip Berlet/LNS

critique

Originally it was a conscious effort to attract women , a revolutionary force to the liberation struggles of workers and nations.

liberal women's organizations are mere reactionary ideas. While oriented toward the superficial needs of petty bourgeoisie and bourgeois women, feminists tend to ignore the plight of working class women. The bra burning era has now moved on to "radical" issues of sexual preference (lesbianism), word games (theory), demands for women to be integrated into high corporate and government positions, women reigning over men, etc. (Although I do not condemn lesbianism, presently there are higher priority issues such as the elimination of exploitation of the many by the few, national liberation struggles, issues of racism, etc.) Liberal issues, when seen from the point of view of leading to true change, are trivial and insignificant. It is settling for the crumbs when we could have the whole cake.

The goal of women's movements should be to direct the energy and anger of women against the real enemy. Those of

us who are more advanced should expose the root of this evil: the capitalist system. Men in their relations with women are merely reflecting into family life the example of the larger society. As the labor of the workers becomes the private property of the factory owners (bourgeoisie) and the fruits of the labor are reaped by that same class, so men follow this pattern at home. Men are conditioned to view women as private property. As such, they appropriate women's labor and person. The profits of "womenly duties" are confiscated by the dominant class. Women fulfill an important function for the dominant class in meeting the needs within the home (washing, ironing, caring for the children, etc.) In effect, they release men from these duties in order for them to fulfill their function in the workplace. There are also women who fulfill both roles by working outside of the home, then coming home to work on domestic tasks. As workers sacrifice goes un-

noticed by the dominant class, tasks traditionally done by women (invisible work) are also devalued and often unappreciated.

Men and women must both take on the responsibility of destroying the source of all forms of oppression. An objective analysis of the condition of women and men should point to the fact that it is a workers' struggle. It is not women against men but all working shoulder to shoulder to gain political, social, economic and democratic rights. Issues that lead to true emancipation must be dealt with. These should include community struggles, workers struggles, issues of national liberation, etc. Also, both men and women must be educated in terms of understanding that women must be freed from only performing invisible work. If both sexes are to develop, women must be freed to participate in other areas outside of domestic tasks.

We must not let liberal struggles cloud the real issues.

is currently a focal point for this struggle.

But there are not the only areas in which Black women become involved. Hours of effort are put into the welfare fightback and working on organizing farm cooperatives, antipolice abuse fights, community-based anti-racism projects, the abortion struggle, equal education battles, the housing issue and the Africa support movement. This vast range attests to the clear connections between the aspirations of Black women and work against class oppression, racism and sexism.

But while there are a number of small Black women's collectives in many cities, progressive Black women's groups are notably absent from the roster of third world organizations.

The National Council of Negro Women - a social services oriented group - is the oldest national Black women's organization.

Another group, the Chicago-based National Alliance of Black Feminists (NABF), has taken a number of progressive stands but many activists say that the group has not had a high level of practical activity.

"Black women have feminist views and interests down the line in the areas of daycare, abortion rights, the need for better child support (policies) and against demeaning media representation," NABF head Brenda Eichleberger said at the group's national conference last October. Yet, at the same meeting, admission was set at \$15. A workshop on public assistance had to be canceled due to insufficient attendance and discussion of labor concerns was

incorporated with the stock market in the program's economics workshop.

A number of factors have contributed to the dearth of organizational activity. Not the least has been the effect of the ongoing racism and limited concerns of many feminist groups. This has led to a feeling among many in the Black community that the women's movement is "for white women only."

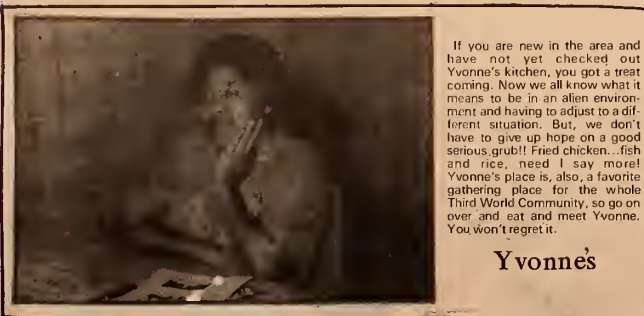
Participants at a women's conference sponsored by the Atlanta-based Institute of Black World (IBW) in November generally agreed that the efforts of "white women struggling against the patriarchal structure" were concerned about matters that "do not speak to issues of survival," commented IBW member Pat Daley to the Guardian. She noted that "an assumption that Black women are behind white women in consciousness" is a manifestation of that racism.

But others do not reject the viability of raising women's issues because of that racism but instead work hard to combat it. "I really feel part of the women's movement," one Boston activist told the Guardian. She noted that the Black women have added "a socialist, antiracist, antiimperialist analysis. One of the roles we have played in that context is to point out to women in the movement their elitism around race and around class."

Another obstacle is that to many in the Black community, the notions of women's rights and lesbianism are taboo. The Boston Black newspaper, the Bay State Banner, for example, last year condemned the ERA. Black poet June Jordan summed up the problem two years ago when she asked, "Why does it continue to be the case, when our ostensible leadership talks about the 'liberation of the Black man' that the Black man, his manhood, is precisely and merely what is meant, i.e., Black women (are) not included in such plans?"

But many more, particularly women, have moved away from the incorrect view - at its height during the Black nationalist movement - that to raise issues of sexism was a stab in the side of Black men. Increasingly, informal women's groups are being formed and ideas are freely discussed.

In a time when rising unemployment and an upswing in racist organizing are plaguing Black communities nationwide, the rising consciousness of Black women is a welcome step, for as Harner said, "We're still in this bag together. Not to fight to try to liberate ourselves from the men - this is another trick to get us fighting among ourselves - but to work together with the Black man, then we will have a better chance to just act as human beings and to be treated as human beings in our sick society."



Yvonne's

If you are new in the area and have not yet checked out Yvonne's kitchen, you got a treat coming. Now we all know what it means to be in an alien environment and having to adjust to a different situation. But, we don't have to give up hope on a good serious grub! Fried chicken...fish and rice...need I say more! Yvonne's place is, also, a favorite gathering place for the whole Third World Community, so go on over and eat and meet Yvonne. You won't regret it.

NUMMO NEWS NEEDS HELP -

WE NEED WRITERS PHOTOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS

If you have any of these skills

or

would like to learn

come to our meeting this Wednesday at 700 at our office in New Africa House

Nummo News

OUR VOICE IN THE COMMUNITY

Rand Study On Black Progress Called Misleading

By Martin Brown
Pacific News Service

The conclusion of a widely published RAND report that blacks in recent decades have taken large strides toward wage equality with whites has come under fire from some of the nation's top economists and social scientists.

The RAND Corp. study, funded by the National Academy of Sciences and released earlier this month, concludes that "between 1968 and 1975, black male wages have risen at a more rapid rate than those of whites, continuing a process that occurred during the 1960s."

However, other economists and government studies contend that while the relative economic position of blacks and other minorities improved substantially between 1963 and 1969—under pressure from the equal rights movement—the economic progress of these groups since 1970 has slowed and, in some cases, stopped.

In addition, experts consulted by Pacific News Service rebutted the RAND study's conclusion that:

Affirmative action programs have not been an important factor in the economic progress of blacks and other minorities. There is not a secondary labor market in the United States in which blacks have been relegated to dead-end jobs with little career wage growth potential.

"The RAND researchers did not even faithfully interpret their own data," said Robert Hill, research director of the National Urban League, which is working on a detailed critique of the report.

"In three out of four of the nation's regions," Hill said, "black-to-white earnings have actually fallen since 1970. I don't deny that there have been gains since 1947, but it's misleading to characterize the entire period as one of continuous gains for blacks

when there has been a retrogression since 1970."

Bernard Anderson, an economist at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, also criticized the RAND study conclusions. "I don't disagree with the idea that the relative wages of blacks have been improving... But it doesn't prove that the economic status of blacks has been improving generally since 1970."

"In the 1960s many blacks got good jobs for the first time, especially during periods of economic expansion. Those blacks who managed to keep their jobs through the recession of 1969 to '70 have continued to benefit through the continued improvement in the relative wage ratio. But in the recovery of 1972, and the current recovery, fewer blacks recovered their jobs, and in the recession of 1973 to '74 more blacks lost jobs. So that since 1970 the relative unemployment situation for blacks has grown worse, in contrast to the 1960s when it got better."

Anderson said that black unemployment is higher today than at the last peak of business cycle, while white unemployment is the same. He believes that the latest recovery has produced fewer jobs for blacks than for whites. Employers have been hiring white women instead of black women and men.

"Employers see white women as substitutes for black labor, and, especially in periods of slow economic growth, this results in decreased labor market opportunities for blacks."

The RAND study used data on only wages and salaries to support its conclusion of increases in income equality. However, using government data for total income, a picture is revealed that shows no significant improvement in the black-to-

white income ratio since 1970. A similar pattern is found for nonwhite-to-white income.

Government statistics on total income as opposed to wages and salaries only, show that from 1948 to 1963, nonwhite male income averaged about 50 percent that of white income. Between 1964 and 1970, the nonwhite income improved, reaching 60 percent of that of whites by 1970. This improvement continued through 1975, the last year government statistics are available—but the rate of improvement was only half as fast as the earlier period.

A similar pattern was revealed when statistics for family income were used in a recent study on income disparities between black and white Americans conducted by the Congressional Budget Office. According to that study, the ratio of nonwhite to white family income improved from 55 percent in 1960 to 63 percent in 1969. But from 1970 to 1974, the ratio decreased from 64 percent to 62 percent.

James P. Smith, who with Finis Welch wrote the RAND report, said that the statistics using wage and salary earning might give a more optimistic picture of black economic progress than using income statistics. "There has been a decreased participation rate of black males in the labor force," he acknowledged. "This would give an upward bias to wage and earnings data because the lowest income black males would be the first to drop out of the labor market."

Smith said it was "puzzling" that "our study finds the labor market position of blacks improving in terms of relative wages, but the unemployment situation of blacks relative to whites has been getting worse." The relative deterioration

continued on page 2

Hispanics Vow To Wage Battle Over Bakke Decision

San Antonio, Texas
Hispanic leaders, angered by the U.S. Supreme Court's Bakke decision and Carter administration "insensitivity," have vowed to take their fight for affirmative action programs to the courtrooms and the streets, if necessary.

"The gains made by Chicanos in recent years are minuscule," said Armando Gutierrez, a professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin. "You virtually need a magnifying glass to find them."

Gutierrez was one of a dozen educators who addressed a national conference on the impact of the Bakke case on Hispanics. The conference, held July 22 in this predominantly Mexican American city of 654,000, was sponsored by the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) and the Incorporation of Mexican-American Government Employees (IMAGE). It paralleled a similar symposium for Blacks sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Detroit the same weekend.

Like NAACP Director Benjamin Hooks, who declared "war on all attempts to weaken or destroy affirmative action," speakers at the Hispanic conference told delegates not to concede anything in the public or private sectors.

"It was only through the active, in some cases violent, confrontation policies of Blacks and Chicanos that affirmative action programs were implemented," Gutierrez said. "The most effective action would be public demonstrations of anger toward the Supreme Court."

Ruben Bonilla Jr., the Texas director of LULAC, denounced the Bakke decision as "a menace to the development of an orderly society."

"The Hispanic community must apply maximum political and legal pressures to prevent further erosion of our educational system," he said.

Spanish-speaking Americans represent about 10 percent of the U.S. population. But according to statistics on Hispanics gathered by the national LULAC office:

continued on page 2

**This Saturday October 7, UMass will host
Morgan State College from Baltimore,
Maryland in their first season game
in it's history against a
Black college**



Rand Study On Black Progress Called Misleading

cont. from pg. 1

of black family incomes since 1970 might be due to the increase in the number of black families that are headed by females.

"This question of income needs to be studied more, but the income data is more complex than the wage and salary data," Smith said.

Smith and Welch attributed most of the gains in black economic status found in their study to "human capital" variables such as improved education for blacks. Affirmative action programs have done little for blacks, they contend. To support this they cite data showing that the least improvement in job opportunities has occurred in government and government-regulated industries, while most improvement occurred in private industries - which have been least affected by affirmative action programs.

But Hill of the Urban League said, "The RAND study presents no systematic documentation for that. They say it, but the data doesn't show it."

And Wharton's Anderson said, "It is absolute nonsense to say that there is no labor market discrimination that can't be affected by affirmative action. By only looking at wage ratios for highly aggregated (concentrated) industries, you see the forest, but miss the trees. You have to also look at the kind of occupational categories for which blacks were hired. Employers did not suddenly start hiring blacks for better occupational categories in the

1960s for no reason. It was because there was political pressure to do so."

And a study of racial wage discrimination in industries by William R. Johnson of the University of Virginia and published in the current Bell Journal of Economics found that government was the least discriminatory employer and private industry the most.

The RAND report disagrees with the theory that blacks tend to be trapped in a secondary labor market with no upward mobility while whites tend to get preferred access to primary labor markets with upward mobility. Smith and Welch reported black-white wage ratios for population groups with different education and job experience from 1967 to 1974. The data includes workers with college degrees, high school education and eighth grade education, and one, five, 10 and 15 years job experience.

But a computer analysis of the RAND data by Pacific News Service reveals that the only population group in which statistically significant upward trends for black-white wage ratios exists is in the college-educated group.

For the high school group the trends are not significantly different from zero. And for the group with an eighth grade education the trends for the black-white wage ratios are very significant and downward over time.

Smith said he still considers the

report's finding valid because "it corrects the view that people have that even college educated blacks receive declining wages relative to whites over their work careers. We could never say that there is nothing to the secondary labor market idea, but maybe it could be refined to be more consistent with the data."

Afro Am. Society

The Afro-American Society held its first meeting last Thursday, Sept. 28 in the New Africa House library. The Afro-Am Society is probably the oldest Black Student organization on campus. It was born in a time of Black Student activism. Tony Creighton, who had an active voice during the meeting related those past happenings to the importance of active student involvement here and now.

"The 1960's started changes and we are still going through changes. It's not enough to sit back and be satisfied cause black students are on campus." "There is a sizable amount of money to be consciously spent, it is not a matter of being experienced but one of involvement leading to experience."

This year some \$13,000 was allocated to the society. These funds will be used to help create an awareness of the Black Culture in America through films, guest speakers and other activities. The society also serves as a forum for Third World peoples to come together to exchange ideas and opinions concerning their community.

The Afro-Am society will be meeting again this Monday, Oct. 2, at 4:00 in New Africa house. Those topics to be discussed are

South African Draft Evaders Seek Asylum

San Francisco A growing number of white South African youths who allegedly oppose the government's apartheid policies of strict racial segregation apparently are leaving the country to evade the draft or desert from the military. But, they are having difficulty finding asylum in other countries. The supposed reason for leaving is that if called to serve, they might be forced to fire at Blacks in a civil confrontation.

The exact number of alleged draft dodgers and deserters is uncertain. In 1976, the last year official statistics relating to the subject were released, 4,000 men failed to report for military duty. The South African government, however, charges that resisters and deserters are not numerous and that such reports are rumors spread by a few who have left.

According to journalists in Botswana however, draft resisters there estimate the number leaving the country in the hundreds. And the South African Foreign Support Committee (SAFSCOM) an organization working to create safe routes and support for deserters and draft evaders, claims there are a few hundred in Britain, about 30 in the United States and a few in other European countries and officials predict the phenomenon will grow.

South African law requires all white males and all white male non-citizens who have been in the country five years to register for compulsory military service at age 16; they are liable for callup at 17 and can be notified to serve for two years until age 65. Even conscientious objectors must serve, although at the discretion of the commanding officer they may be assigned to non-combatant duties.

The government monitors those who receive academic deferments, and a three year course is not completed in five years, the deferments end.

The whites who are fleeing most on the pretext of further study are finding it difficult to convince countries to take them, despite a 1976 resolution by the United Nations World Conference for Action Against Apartheid urging member states to "grant immediate political asylum to bona fide war resisters and deserters from the apartheid armed forces."

Botswana, which is to serve as a temporary refuge for Angola and Mozambique, the whites are suspected of being South African agents.

A special appeal is made to underclassmen to attend this assembly and take active participation. As each year passes there is a change in the student body with the graduation of seniors and the incoming of new freshmen. Your involvement now is vital for the successful continuance of the society, as well as other worthwhile Third World Organizations.

Time Is

- Time to rearrange my feelings for you brother*
- Time to rearrange the shortness of the summer*
- Time to rearrange end understand all people*
- Time to rearrange the presence of all evil*
- Time to rearrange our energies for peace*
- Time to rearrange our power and be free*
- Time to rearrange our government's intentions*
- Time to rearrange all salaries and pensions*
- Time to realize bigotry hurts all children*
- Time to understand, it can also kill them*
- Don't you know that it's time to rearrange*
- Are you afraid of a change*
- Do you want everything to be the same*
- Lord, are we that insane*
- Time to look at love and realize there's no limit*
- Time to look at fear, just to forget it*
- Time to pass the plate and give it to the needy*
- Time to realize some clergymen are greedy*
- Time to look at life and learn it's true meaning*
- Time to never stop the spirit of breast feeding*
- Time to realize we're wasting our resources*
- Time to organize and unite freedom's voices*
- Time to realize bigotry hurts all children*
- Time to understand, it can also kill them*
- Don't you know that it's time to rearrange*
- Are you afraid of a change*
- Do you want everything to be the same*
- Lord, are we that insane*

by Paul Zimmerman

Hispanics battle Bakke Decision

cont. from pg. 1

They comprise 28 percent of the total enrollment in undergraduate schools in the country.

They comprise less than 2 percent of the total enrollment in medical schools in the United States.

They receive less than 2 percent of the engineering degrees awarded in 1977.

Less than 40 percent have a high school diploma.

Even after Chicanos have achieved educational parity they won't achieve economic parity. Gutierrez said, noting that a Chicano with a Ph.D. can expect to make \$900 less than an Anglo.

Most people in this room won't feel the effects of Bakke like the people in the ghettos and barrios said Isaac Henderson, a professor at Houston's Thurgood Marshall School of Law. "We will have a couple of years of the status quo, then there will be abrupt changes, people will be without jobs."

Although he opposes violent demonstrations, Henderson predicted that reaction among minorities to the Bakke case inevitably will be "more violent than in the '60s. It will be like controlling a hurricane."

"The possibility for great social unrest in the months to come is very real," she said.

Valma Martinez, president of the Mexican American Legal Defense

and Education Fund and a member of the University of California Board of Regents, has called the Bakke decision an apparent recognition of the "vast disparities in our society. Admissions officers can still design admissions programs to serve those traditionally excluded." She further states,

Magda Hinojosa, an administrator for the University of Texas medical school at San Antonio, noted that 35 percent of all undergraduate Mexican American students in the university drop out after their sophomore year. But most of those who make it to medical or dental schools usually graduate, she said and "a very large percentage are going back to the community to provide services."

One Chicano delegate did not agree, however.

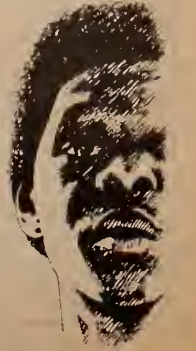
"Some of us have waited for a Mexican American dentist in Libby's so long we're afraid our teeth are going to rot before they get there," he said. "Sometimes there's a language problem, the right hand hurts, so the left hand is cut off because the patient can't describe the symptoms in English."

The conference concluded with the adoption of resolutions by the Texas LULAC chapter that criticized the Bakke decision and opposed the use of standardized tests as a primary factor for graduate admissions. Similar conferences are planned by MALDEF and other Hispanic organizations throughout the United States.

New Jersey Says Yes To D. C. Home Rule

New Jersey has become the first state to ratify a constitutional amendment calling for representation for Washington D.C. in Congress.

Thirty-seven more states must ratify the proposed amendment before it can go into effect. The measure, approved by the Senate in late August, would enable the heavily Black District of Columbia to elect four members of Congress. It passed the House of Representatives by a wide margin last March.



Letters

Many students from working class backgrounds enter universities with the hopes of attaining an education that they can eventually put to work in bettering their own communities. Yet as the education begins a process of alienation from their communities also begins. Little by little, these same students begin to ignore the struggles and bad conditions and begin to identify with bourgeois values: dreams of money and prestige, individualism, opportunism, escapism, etc. As they move from practical experiences gained in the working class setting, they begin the process of intellectualization. More often than not, they start to perceive the world and struggles from the standpoint of the dominant class; they embrace the ideas and serve the interests of the dominant class at the cost of the working class. This change in attitude causes these students to lose sight of reality and to engage in intellectual "sabbings" instead of dealing with such important issues that affect their lives such as racism, exploitation of the working class, etc.

Yet intellectualization itself is neither innocent nor anti-worker. The problem is that most people tend to believe that only the dominant class (bourgeoisie) produces true intellectuals. The truth is that there do exist intellectuals that are dedicated to the struggles and interests of the working class (proletariat). These proletarian intellectuals develop as their understanding of contradictions grows. These learn to intelligently analyze actions within society and history and convert these concepts into concrete actions that benefit the working class. In effect, they effectively combine theory and practice: where theory guides the practice and the practice modifies and corrects the theory and vice versa.

On the other hand, intellectuals from the ruling class (bourgeoisie)

and petty bourgeois intellectuals are limited by their class. Reality is viewed in terms of serving their narrow class interests. Although they may speak quite eloquently about liberty, equality and justice, they speak only of liberty, equality and justice that serves the individualistic interests of the rich minority. That is why it is important that we make sure that even the student struggles do not fall into the grips of these bourgeois technicians.

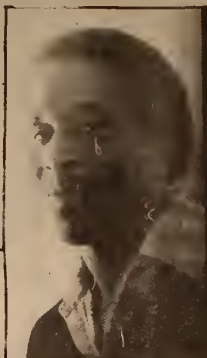
The alienation that accompanies bourgeois intellectualism serves as a block to developing effective leadership within student communities as well as other communities. Bourgeois technicians slip in at this point to become self-named leaders. They often take charge of the situation and assure that any benefits gained from student struggles serve their own needs. *all bourgeois intellectuals that impose themselves as leaders within the university community are destined to become poverty pimps and true enemies of the working class.*

Bourgeois intellectualism must be identified, isolated and combated. Concrete examples of dedication and commitment to working class interests must be demanded of all leadership self-proclaimed or otherwise. Only in this way can we hope to develop proletarian intellectuals, at the student level, that can return to their communities with an intellectual tool at the disposal of the working class. It is important that students be developed to understand, embrace and assure that their interests and the interests of the underprivileged majority are one and the same. Any student that hopes to effect radical change and return to really benefit his community must maintain a proletarian consciousness as he becomes an intellectual.

Eliseo Garcia

Inquiring Photographer

If the Professors were to go on strike, would you be supportive of this action even though it would mean interrupting your studies?



Kieran Cooper: I'm supportive of unions and any group that has been due for a raise in 4 years in light of the year increase in inflation and has been stymied in all the efforts to achieve this goal strike if there is no other alternative.



Kenny Robinson: The position I am in now I can't afford for a strike to happen, being its my last year.



Marilyn Sargent: No, because I figure I'm paying so much for my education and I they go on a strike I would miss out.

ANNOUNCEMENT

All CCEBS seniors should note that on Wednesday, October 4 a representative of the Harvard Business School will be at the New Africa House at 3:00 p.m. Any senior interested in pursuing graduate study in business should sign up for this visit immediately with Brian Maher in room 209 New Africa House.

Raymond Young: No, because I would like to go to my classes and, if I don't, I would get behind in my work and it would throw off my whole semester.

Read Nummo News



Skip Walsh: I would be supportive because it would give me a chance to catch up on all my other classes. I also agree that they should be paid more.

IMPORTANT

All Third World students must register to vote for your Representative in the Student Senate by Tues. at 5:00 pm. You can register at room 308 in the Student Union, Malcolm X Center or at New Africa House. The elections will be held this Wed. and Thur. and all voting takes place at New Africa House.

NUMMO NEWS, the voice of the Afro-American community of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, welcomes letters, comments and criticisms. If you wish to contribute any material in accordance with the best interests of the community, please submit it to:

NUMMO NEWS

room 103 New Africa House

University of Massachusetts

Amherst, Massachusetts 01003

Or contact us at: telephone number 545-0061

DRUM

You are invited to express yourself.

Contribute your poems, short stories

and works of art to:

DRUM Magazine

Room 425

New Africa House

University of Massachusetts

Amherst, Mass. 01003

Deadline for submissions: Nov. 17, 1978

"SHARE YOUR MIND WITH THE WORLD"



BLACK COMMUNITY MEETING

NEW AFRICA HOUSE
SHIRLEY G. DUBOIS STUDY LOUNGE

Monday
Oct. 2 1978 4:00 pm



B.B. King at Fine Arts Center

AMHERST-B.B. King, boss of the blues performed before a capacity crowd last Monday at the Fine Arts Center. According to B.B. the blues is when you're walking down the street with no money and you see something that you really want but you know you don't have the money to get it, that's the blues. "The blues is life as we live it in the past, present and future."

B.B. King started singing the blues 30 years ago. He began by singing gospel in churches in Mississippi. "The blues is a type of music you don't have to be sophisticated to play," says B.B. According to B.B. the main reason that the blues has not become prominent in the U.S. is that it is "Black Music." The blues is a kind of music that hasn't been explored. Whites generally haven't allowed it to be played and middle class blacks generally don't care for it. The industry is beginning to see that there is money in it."

Contrary to what most people think, the blues is not strictly a black man's type of music. "It was just invented by Blacks says B.B. When B.B. King plays the blues he is dramatizing life. "I make the audience search themselves. My songs are telling a story of some kind. I also try to make it a form of art as any type of music," he said.

B.B. King sees himself as a mixture of such people as Lemon Jefferson, Charles Christian and Lonny Johnson. "I couldn't play like them so I developed my own style," he said.

B.B. King sees himself as the Muhammad Ali of the blues. He has never considered switching over to the money making market of the industry. "I know my limitations he said. I'm one of the leaders in my type of music. The blues is like the root of a tree and many branches of music have sprouted from it."

BLACK COLLEGE FOOTBALL COMES TO AMHERST

Morgan State Outlook

Morgan State suffered a disappointing football season last year, compiling a 4-6-1 record after winning the MEAC championship the previous year.

This year, Morgan will carry a new youthful look, starting with first year head coach Clarence Thomas. Thomas, an ex-Morgan interior lineman, returns to Morgan from Williams (Mass.) College where he served as an assistant football coach.

Offensively, the Golden Bears will run from a veer offense with a split backfield. "We will use a ball control offense focused to a attack the defense's weaknesses," commented coach Thomas. "We're losing some valuable people in key positions this year, but we had an excellent recruiting year and a good group of returning veterans to look at."

added Thomas. All-MEAC guard Marvin Hicks (6-3, 222 lbs) will lead the interior line with help from returning letterman center Todd Flemings (6-2, 212 lbs) and tackle Joe Taylor (6-2, 234 lbs). Leading candidate for remaining positions are sophomore David Powell (6-5, 243 lbs), Alvin Brown (5-11, 245 lbs) and Wesley Alford (5-11, 206 lbs). The biggest question in Bear camp is who will be the quarterback? Sophomores Billy Burgess and Stephen Turpin (6-3, 216 lbs) to fill in if things don't work out. Coach Thomas also has two blue-chip freshmen in Bruce Hudley (6-2, 195 lbs) from Dallas, Texas and Greg Grayson (5-11, 185 lbs) from Brooklyn, New York fighting for the quarterback position.

Whoever the quarterback is he'll have last years top three receivers

returning in All-MEAC flanker Nathan Munford; sophomore wide receiver Curtis Henderson and senior tight end Ron Williams. Between these three were 58 receptions for 1046 yards and 7 touchdowns.

All American candidate Lloyd McCleave will return for his final campaign. McCleave gained 789 yards and scored 10 touchdowns; he also caught 13 passes for 185 yards. McCleave should be Morgan's second 1,000 yard runner in Gold Bear history bearing injury. Coach Thomas will have a super group of freshmen to look at in the other running back spot.

On defense, the Bears will run from a basic 52. "We plan on putting our best athletes at key positions on defense," says Thomas. "I was very impressed

with the outstanding speed and quickness we'll have on defense and plan to use this to our advantage." The big news on defense is the return of big defensive tackle Elvis Franks (6-5, 245 lbs) and linebacker Maurice Brooks (6-0, 205 lbs). These two ranked one-two in total tackles on the MEAC championship squad in '76. Other returnees include DT Walter Vann (6-2, 231 lbs), DT Monte Hand (6-0, 242 lbs), DE Mile Lyons (6-1, 213 lbs) and DE Robert Lurz (6-3, 260 lbs). Big freshman Roosevelt Cooper, a 5-11, 251 lb nose guard from Dallas, Texas, is dubbed as the "Willie Lenier type ballplayer" by athletic director Earl Banks.

Linebacking will be a strong suit for the Bears with Brooks, Andre Wickham (6-3, 221 lbs), Gerald

Huggins (6-2, 217 lbs) and Wade Fort (6-0, 191 lbs) all returning and in good health for the 1978 season.

The secondary will be boosted by the return of All-American candidate Joe Fowlkes at cornerback. Fowlkes grabbed 5 interceptions last season and needs only 4 more to break Morgan's career record. Other returnees include sophomores Eric Drummond and Seth Chisolm.

The Morgan kicking game will be back on target with big Steve Turpin, averaging his 40-yard per punt and Ramon Wright will handle place kicking duties.



Nummo News

OUR VOICE IN THE COMMUNITY

Blacks Protest Racist Terror in Mississippi

**Police
and
Klan
Terrorize
Black
Community**

Okolona, Miss.—An estimated 275 black people marched peacefully through the streets of this racially troubled northeast Mississippi town Saturday while a befeared contingent of law enforcement officers stood watch.

The demonstrators, led by United League President Alfred "Skip" Robinson and local leader Howard Gunn, marched from a black neighborhood several blocks to the downtown business district about 4 p.m. and held a rally in front of the city library.

Several pickup trucks with rifles

hanging on gun racks were driven by blacks both ahead of and behind the procession. Some marchers carried clubs and some wore arm bands that read, "Justice for All."

About 15 police officers and sheriffs deputies, wearing riot gear and carrying shotguns, patrolled the streets, and Police Chief Travis Sullivan moved ahead of the group in a police car. A contingent of about 30 Mississippi Highway Patrol officers were on alert on the outskirts of town.

Most stores downtown were closed. About 100 whites scattered

along the town's main street watched the march quietly. A group of about 35 white men gathered on a street corner about a block and a half away from the library and watched the rally.

Sullivan said the town had a "quiet night" Friday night.

Pressure against racial inequities has been mounting in Okolona since the United League, a civil rights group headquartered in Holly Springs, began a series of demonstrations and school boycott several months ago. Those demonstrations were met by

counter-marches by the Ku Klux Klan.

Blacks have been demanding more jobs, an end to alleged police brutality and a more equitable distribution of federal funds in the city.

Observers said the trouble began Thursday Oct. 5, after a justice court hearing for four blacks who had been arrested last month on charges of firing into a residence.

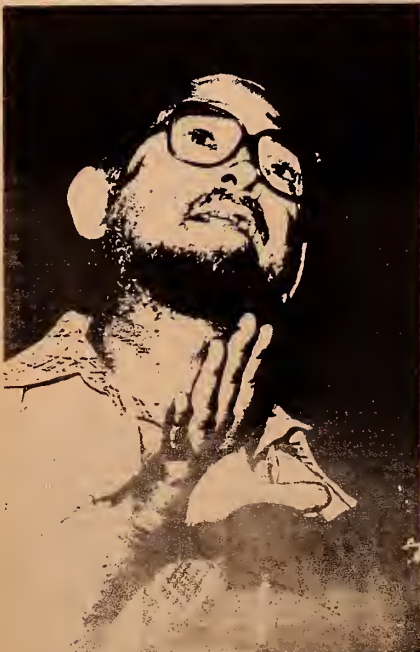
The mayor said he ordered a curfew in effect from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. Thursday night when groups of blacks and whites began gathering in the downtown area.

"I don't know what it's going to take to stop this," said Chickasaw County Sheriff Carl Craig. "Some people have to wake up here. Things here are openly tense."

Earlier, Robinson said he was calling off the march because "I don't want any trouble. There were blacks from all over Miss. coming to Okolona for the march. I don't want all those people here."

"There is a complete breakdown of law enforcement in the city. Things have gone too far and someone will get hurt," Robinson said.

Thursday night, Robinson said, "They sent a bunch of highway patrolmen in there, the Klan was walking around with guns and even some blacks had guns. With the situation as it is now anything could happen."



Poets Against Apartheid on page 4

Enough Is Enough

Blacks March in New York

By LYNORA WILLIAMS

When they crossed the Brooklyn community leader and a street bridge they were 400 strong. By the time they reached New York City Hall, a short distance away, their numbers had swelled to 2000.

With brightly colored banners flowing in the breeze, the Black protesters presented a list of major demands to the administration of Mayor Ed Koch Sept. 28.

The action was organized by a broad-based coalition ranging from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the African Peoples Party—reflecting the felt need for unity in the face of the day after Miller was killed, 16-racist attacks. It focused on an entire gamut of crises afflicting New York City's more than 2 million Hasidic Jews who beat him senseless. The attack was one of many brutality to unemployment.

As the crowd chanted "Won't take no more, we're fired up" and sang "Ain't gonna let nobody turn us around," hundreds of cops kept back. Some were mounted on horseback, some on motorcycles. They watched carefully, afraid to go into action as the demonstrators yelled, "Koch go home."

Under the banner "Enough is Enough," the march was organized by a coalition, the New York City Black United Front.

The immediate action was triggered last week's action over the police murder last summer of a Black

THE MILLER MURDER

Miller, a businessman in his mid-thirties, died June 14 after he was strangled by a cop in an incident which, witnesses say, involved 40 policemen. Although the killing has resulted in a long series of mass meetings and rallies, none of the cops involved in the murder has been suspended or disciplined.

The day after Miller was killed, 16-year-old Black youth Victor Rhodes gamut of crises afflicting New York City's more than 2 million Hasidic Jews who beat him senseless. The attack was one of many brutality to unemployment.

As the crowd chanted "Won't take no more, we're fired up" and sang "Ain't gonna let nobody turn us around," hundreds of cops kept back. Some were mounted on horseback, some on motorcycles. They watched carefully, afraid to go into action as the demonstrators yelled, "Koch go home."

Under the banner "Enough is Enough," the march was organized by a coalition, the New York City Black United Front.

The immediate action was triggered last week's action over the police murder last summer of a Black

hospital closing in Black communities, an end to cutbacks in child care and senior citizen services, a halt to the deteriorations of public housing projects and the "massive miseducation" of children. In addition, reflecting a number of disputes which began almost as soon as Koch took office last November.

Entertainer Ossie Davis marched at the head of the crowd along with other community leaders and the green-jacketed Crown Heights community patrol formed after the Miller killing. The people especially Black youth, "would have to be stooges not to take some action and respond" to rising "discrimination, poverty and racism," Davis told the Guardian.

Davis stressed that "justice for the people can't come without a fundamental restructuring of society, particularly the economy." What is happening now is an "open state of confrontation between the haves and the have-nots," he explained.

He said the police were fired up with the protesters. "They're not afraid of us," he said. "They're afraid of the people's power." He said the police were fired up with the protesters. "They're not afraid of us," he said. "They're afraid of the people's power."

He said the police were fired up with the protesters. "They're not afraid of us," he said. "They're afraid of the people's power."

continued on page

The U.S. is attempting to block a

Poets Against Apartheid

On Friday, October 13, at the Student Union Ballroom, six distinguished poets and writers shared their feelings against Apartheid, through their poetry and writing. The poets were Andrew Salkey, Dennis Brutus, Sonia Sanchez, Jayne Cortez, Zoe Best, and writer Steve Cannon.

The program of poetry, prose, and music was dedicated to those who live under the apartheid regime in South Africa. As one of the poets said, "A society can be judged by the kind of poetry and writings it produces." Poets and writers create an awareness and anger against a system. The evening offered a variety of different styles spreading a common message that apartheid must go.

The evening began with Zoe Best who read her poem "By Mother Jones" which is dedicated to the women who marched on Pretoria in Aug. of 1956, to protest the carrying of passes. Zoe Best, who is originally from Oregon, lives in Amherst and is just completing her fourth volume of poetry and an anthology entitled, "From Every Continent: Women's Voices Against Apartheid."

Following Zoe Best was Steve Cannon, who is not a poet but a novelist. He read a short story about life in South Africa. Cannon is from New Orleans, and wrote a popular novel entitled, "Groove, Bang, and Jive Around". He teaches at Medgar Evers College in New York.

Andrew Salkey followed by reading four poems from Cuba, Angola, Haiti, and Jamaica. The poems were an international tribute to men, women, and children struggling under Apartheid. Salkey, who is from Jamaica, has written and edited more than 25 volumes that include novels, poetry, children's books, and anthologies.

Jayne Cortez, who is presently living in New York City, read a few of her poems such as "Brooding", "Mercenaries and Minstrels '76", a poem dedicated to the bicentennial, "Claude Reese, Jr.", which is a poem dedicated to a young black man who was shot in the head and killed in New York City in 1974, and a poem entitled, "You Know". Jayne Cortez is the author of four books of poetry; her most recent book is entitled "Mouth on Paper" which includes the poem, "For the Brave Young Students of Soweto".

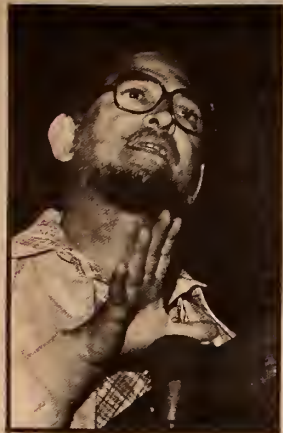
Dennis Brutus, who was released from a South African Prison in 1968, followed and began by relating some of his personal experiences under the harsh apartheid system of South Africa. His first book, "Sirens Knuckles Boots", contributed to his imprisonment. He is currently teaching English at North-Western University.

Sonia Sanchez closed the evening's readings and preceded the music of Terry Jenoure and Avery Sharp, with poems such as "Small Comment", "Indianapolis Summer 1969", and a letter dedicated to Ezekiel Mpalele. Sonia Sanchez was born in Birmingham, Alabama and raised in Harlem. She has published four volumes of poetry and anthologies, and has just completed a novel and another book of poetry. She is presently teaching at the University of Pennsylvania.

All of the poets, writers, and musicians, during this evening, regardless of their individual styles, carried a similar message; that the struggle in South Africa is a universal struggle for freedom.

by Vukane Magubane

photos by Ed Cohen



top left to right

Dennis Brutus, Nana Seshibe,

Andrew Salkey, Sonia Sanchez,

Zoe Best,

Terry Jenoure, Avery Sharp,

Steve Cannon, Jayne Cortez

Black Solidarity Day Is Coming Nov. 2

NummoNews

October 24, 1978

OUR VOICE IN THE COMMUNITY

Standing Up To Fear In Mississippi

By Jerry Tulskey

The center for the movement is Holly Springs, the largest city and county seat of Marshall County. The town boasts antebellum mansions set in northeast Mississippi's rolling hills and national forest. At one corner of the town square a state historical marker recalls the old cotton town's past as a "center of social and cultural life." Today, most of the 6,000 residents are black and like many white residents frustrated by high unemployment and poverty. Per capita income for Holly Springs was \$2,853 in 1975, less than half the national average of \$5,902. These economic frustrations, compounded with what they consider unequal treatment at the hands of the local white power structure have led blacks to organize in local communities throughout the region for jobs and equal justice. Marches, rallies and boycotts are becoming commonplace activities, spearheaded by a relatively new civil rights organization called the United League.

Founded in 1966 by Alfred "Skip" Robinson, the United League fights its battles both in the streets and in the courtroom. According to Robinson, the League is a "priestly, militant, revolutionary organization" committed to winning employment, education and health opportunities for Mississippi blacks. It has sponsored lawsuits challenging local election laws, local officials' use of federal funds and inaction on school desegregation matters. The complaints also include police brutality and a series of murders of blacks in which white suspects were arrested but never indicted or tried.

Until recently, the organization remained little-known outside the area. Its principal claim to fame was a boycott of Byhalla, Mississippi, a town 10 miles from Holly Springs, following the 1974 killing of a black man. Butler Young, Jr., by a part-time policeman. Two grand juries refused to return indictments against the officer, and the League, building on the momentum of protests that resulted, filed lawsuits challenging various discriminatory practices and began a boycott of downtown stores. It also initiated a lawsuit against the police officer on behalf on Young's mother that resulted in an award of \$15,000 in damages from an all-white jury. The League is now appealing that verdict because, in the words of League attorney Lewis Myers, "we think that's too small a sum for the death of a 21-year-old man."

The United League is not the only group on the move these days. The Hunger Coalition and Concerned Citizens Against Police Brutality are behind protests in parts of north Mississippi which the United League has not reached. Unlike traditional forces such as the NAACP or SCLC, these groups lack both fame and money. With membership costing just one dollar, the League appeals to the poorest citizens and seeks its strength from the masses, rather than from a hefty treasury.

"The League is better off without a lot of money," says Joseph Delaney, a black journalist from Oxford, Mississippi, who has been active in League affairs. "Money just means trouble."

Indeed, the NAACP has recently been cautious pending a decision in its appeal of a \$1.25 million state court judgment against it for the association's 1968 boycott of white stores in Port Gibson, Mississippi; meanwhile, the League leaps to the forefront of such activities. "The League doesn't have that kind of money to lose," says Henry Boyd, Jr., secretary of the League. "Some of the blacks who once stood up and fought for justice now are complacent," says Robinson. "They have become part of the system. We are trying to awaken black folks to this."

continued on page 2

Congratulations Herb !!!



Newly elected Student Co-President, Herb Tyson was sworn in as Student Trustee in Boston on Friday October 20. The swearing in took place at the Massachusetts Secretary of State's office. Herb is now the official student representative to the UMass Trustees.

Congratulations Herb.

New Haven Crimes Unsolved

Seven young black women have been found murdered in New Haven since 1976. The police have yet to find any suspects. The victims have ranged from a civic minded volunteer to a drug addicted hooker. According to police "there is nothing to suggest that all of the killings have been done by one person. No pattern has emerged from the deaths. Some of the victims were stabbed, some strangled some shot and there was one possible overdose."

Even though the police department sees no pattern in the

killings, the black community of New Haven is not so sure. Regardless of the specifics of the murders, they perceive two common threads which to them are important. All of the women were black (except for one Puerto Rican) and all of the cases are unsolved.

Blacks historically have not trusted large white police departments and when the murder of a black goes unsolved, the question of whether authorities value black lives as highly as those of whites inevitably arises. Most of the

black community in New Haven feels that if the victims had been white, police would be working 24 hours a day on the case. In response to the killings, blacks have met, marched on police headquarters, formed a street patrol and organized a daylong workshop on the case.

To help find the killers, the state has posted rewards of up to \$20,000 for information on each of the victims and police have stepped up efforts to find the killers.

Vukani Megubane

Standing Up To -

This past January, the League called for the ouster of Marshall County Sheriff Kenneth Smith after a black man, James Garrett, was found hanging in Smith's jail with hands and feet bound. Smith called Garrett's death a suicide. Largely because of League efforts, the Marshall County Board of Supervisors held a special hearing in February in which witnesses detailed beatings in county jails. One woman said the jailer allowed a man to enter her cell and rape her. As a result of the hearing, the supervisors cut back the federal funds of Sheriff Smith.

In March, United League officials wrote the area's US attorney, HM. H.M. Ray, complaining about his poor track record in prosecuting civil rights violations and saying, "There is an air of hopelessness on the part of many black citizens in north Mississippi concerning the attitude or seeming attitude toward the vindication of their constitutional rights as black American citizens." In a reply letter, Ray denied that his office failed to prosecute civil rights cases.

In April, one week before the annual pilgrimage of tourists to Holly Springs' antebellum mansions, hundreds of blacks turned out for a League-sponsored "March for Justice." The League has since held several more marches and has threatened to picket downtown stores unless more blacks were hired. Holly Springs merchants mindful of the League's success in nearby Byhalia, quickly formed a committee to try to meet the League was still unwilling to call off its protests.

Recently, Robinson has sought to spread his gospel outside of Marshall County, organizing marches in parts of Tennessee and Alabama. He has announced a July protest in Plains, Georgia. At a recent press conference in Holly Springs Robinson declared that the League would be going

Everywhere one turned, pickup trucks and cars bearing rifles

Ku Klux Klansmen, some wearing white hoods, patrolled the streets

"nationwide." He already claims 50,000 members in the organization, but Robinson has a reputation for con-

siderably inflating such figures.

The United League's rapid success gained a boost from its recent move into Tupelo, a town of 21,000 that serves as the retail trading center for the northeast part of Mississippi and that is widely known as the birthplace of Elvis Presley. The Tennessee Valley Authority provides cheap electricity for residents and industries, and Tupelo's low-wage, non-unioned labor force has grown rapidly in recent years. The town's per capita income jumped almost 58 percent between 1969 and 1975, from \$2,859 to \$4,515. Several multinational corporations, such as Rockwell International and FMC, have set up shop in the area.

The catalyst for Robinson's entry into Tupelo was an incident involving Eugene Pasto, a Memphis man picked up by Mississippi highway patrolmen in March, 1976, and taken to the Tupelo police department on check forgery charges. After questioning by police captains Dale Cruber and Roy Sandefur, Pasto signed six confessions and six forms waiving his constitutional rights. Last January, a federal judge awarded Pasto, who was by then serving time in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, \$2,500 in his lawsuit against the officers for beating the confessions out of him.

Cruber, who received the "Officer of the Year" award in 1974, and Sandefur were both longtime veterans of the Tupelo police force. Prisoners had frequently charged at trails and in complaints to the FBI that the pair's success came from beating confessions out of suspects. After the

continued on page 3

Rizzo Says Vote White

Will Mayor Frank Rizzo, known for his intense antipathy toward Black people, become mayor for life in Philadelphia?

He certainly is trying. "Vote white," he tells Philadelphians. On Nov. 7, they will decide whether or not to change the city charter to allow Rizzo to seek a third term in office.

But the proposed change has been condemned by a wide range of Black, Hispanic and other progressive organizations and individuals.

The 2-part change would okay a third consecutive term for city officials and would allow them to run for public office without resigning from their present post.

Rizzo did not announce his support of the charter change until Sept. 11, when he announced that he would seek the third term. He claimed that he had to run to combat the detrimental

qualities of other candidates. "They are more divisive than my straight talk will ever be," he asserted.

A former city police chief who continues to maintain close ties to the police department, Rizzo is well known for his attacks on Black people. In 1967, at a mass demonstration to protest racism in the Philadelphia public schools and to demand Black studies, Rizzo's cops brutally battered children, men, and women. Several years later, in a raid on Black Panther Party offices, Rizzo forced Panther members to strip in the street. And most recently, he gave the green light for the police department's raid and police brutality against the predominantly Black race-to-nature group MOVE's communal home. The raid followed months of continuous harassment of MOVE members and their neighbors. Rampant police brutality in Philadelphia has earned the city a

reputation as one of the most repressive in the country.

Community groups have joined together to form the STDP Rizzo Coalition, while the city's Black political caucus has roundly condemned the proposed change. "We are opposed to the charter change because we have felt the pulse of the Black community, which feels that the Rizzo administration hasn't lived up to its promises," city councilman Lucien Blackwell has stated. "There have been so many cases of police brutality without any action and there have been virtually no improvements in the Black community."

The move has also been denounced by trade unions and church organizations. The Federation of State Municipal Employees recently passed a resolution blasting Rizzo's "racist, organized labor" and "appeals to basic racist prejudices."

Some Girls

CHICAGO The head of Atlantic Record Co. hopes to remove lyrics from the Rolling Stones hit song "Some Girls" that, according to the Rev. Jesse Jackson, degrades black women and insults black people.

The song which includes references to women of other ethnic backgrounds, says "Black women like to (expletive deleted) all night long."

Atlantic chairman Ahmet Ertegun said Friday he will recommend deleting the lyrics from future pressings of the record because the Rev. Jackson, director of PUSH- People United to Save Humanity-dislikes them.

He also said he will try to set up a meeting between Jackson and Mick Jagger, leader of the Rolling Stones, to discuss the lyrics. In addition, he said he will meet with

other record industry officials to try to set up guidelines to prevent similar lyrics from being included in future songs.

Jackson said the song is "a racial insult." Secondly, it degrades black women and finally it is an affront to decent people."

Ertegun said Jagger told him the song is supposed to be "funny, sarcastic." But majority of people, no matter what Jagger intended, do look upon this as an insult."

Ertegun said he heard the song before it was released but added, "We couldn't have stopped it without losing the artist."

Another industry executive noted the publicity generated by the campaign against the song will probably boost the sales of the album.

Tommy Lee Hines Case Parallels Scottsboro Boys

Protests over the selection of an all-white jury in the rape trial of Black frame-up victim Tommy Lee Hines led to the arrest Oct. 2 of two Black marchers and a number of Ku Klux Klansmen in Cullman, Ala.

Joseph Lowery and John Nettles, national and state leaders, respectively, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) were arrested. They were leading a group of 60 Decatur, Ala., residents who marched 30 miles to Cullman in protest of the trial which began this week. The move represented a shift in action from Decatur, where the frame-up has prompted a long series of protests. According to R.B. Cottonreader, the SCLC organizer sent to Decatur, "a majority of the Black people" there support Hines.

It all started on May 23, when Tommy Lee Hines, a 25-year-old Black man, was picked up by local police after some homeowners complained that he was loitering

in their neighborhood.

Within a matter of hours, Hines, who is mentally retarded, had graduated from loiterer to accused felon. He was charged with the rape of two women earlier in the year. That same evening, the local police announced that Hines had confessed to the charges. And later, a third rape charge was added to the list. The women were all white.

People in Decatur who knew Hines, according to Philadelphia Inquirer reporter Susan Stranahan who visited the city, were astounded by the charges leveled against Hines. They described him to her as "shy, polite and afraid of the dark."

"I can just see a policeman saying, 'Boy, you did it, didn't you,'" one resident speculated about the confessions. "And he'd say, 'Yes sir, yes sir.'"

Hines' teachers at the North Central Alabama Center for the Developmentally Disabled told Stranahan that the youth's mental capacity and limited coordination

would have made it impossible for him to plan the abduction and drive his victims' car to the scene.

Hines' lawyer Henry Mims told LNS that the description of the attackers didn't fit Hines at all. Hines is now charged with the rapes, he said, because the unsolved crimes had generated too much heat on local detectives.

One of Mims' first actions on taking Hines' case was to request a change of venue, contending forcefully that extensive pretrial publicity in Decatur and subsequent protests would make it impossible for Hines to get a fair trial in Morgan County. Surprisingly, the judge agreed, and ordered that the trial be held in Cullman, the county seat of Cullman County.

This was hardly reassuring to the defense, though, since the town of Cullman, they point out, may be no better or even worse than Decatur. There are but 120 Blacks among the town's 36,000

inhabitants. And all of them, according to both Cottonreader and Mims, live in a section of town known as "the colony."

In opening testimony Oct. 3, 21-year-old Rosemary Harris told the jury that she knew that Hines was the man who raped her even though he had a garbage bag over his head. She then pointed to him in the courtroom.

Since Hines' arrest, a movement for his freedom has sprung up in Decatur.

At a meeting attended by over 80 members of the Black community the day after Hines' arrest was announced, a decision was made to seek outside help from the SCLC.

During the 1930s, Decatur was the site for a retrial of a case involving the exact same charges as those Hines is now facing.

The Scottsboro Boys, nine Black men accused of raping two white women, were brought to Decatur for a retrial after the Supreme Court threw out an earlier conviction on the grounds that no

Blacks had been allowed on the jury. The nine were reconvicted in Decatur, even though one of the women stated that no rapes had taken place.

Later, after appeals and reversals, four of the nine were acquitted. Five were convicted and sentenced in 1936 and 1937. Four of those remained in prison until protests finally won them freedom in 1946, and one died in prison in 1952.

During the four decades in

between it was there to "give support to the judicial system of Decatur and Morgan County." A July 15 Klan rally attracted about 1000 people; a second rally in August attracted nearly 6000. Fully robed, the Klan turned out force to confront the Oct. 2 protesters, and prevented them from marching inside the city.

Thinking about your Spring schedule?
How about an

INTERNSHIP?

Opportunities available in a wide range of careers such as:

Legal Services
Environment and Conservation
Medicine
Corrections
Museums: Art, Music
Business Administration
Education: Alternative Schools, Tutoring
Elderly Services

Come to the Office of Internships
immediately for details—409 Goodell, 545-0727

University of Massachusetts / Amherst
FINE ARTS CENTER PRESENTS



HOMECOMING WEEKEND CONCERT

Pianist Vocalist - Composer
"I Honestly Love You" "I Go To Rio"

PETER ALLEN

Saturday, October 28 8 pm

FINE ARTS CENTER CONCERT HALL

Tickets now on sale General public - \$7, 6, 5. UMass students - \$5, 4, 3. Senior citizens and other students - \$6, 5, 4.

Fine Arts Center Box Office M-F 9-4, 545-2511
& New England Ticketron Locations.

Sports notices

HOCKEY CLUB--There will be a meeting for all prospective referees for the UMass Hockey Club Oct. 24, 102 Herter at 8:00 p.m. Referees will receive pay; applicants should be experienced though not necessary. If you can't make the meeting, call Tim at 549-5920 for more information.

STOCKBRIDGE B-BALL--Any Stockbridge student interested in playing for the Stockbridge basketball team report to Coach Williams in Curry Hicks, Oct. 24 & 25 at 7:00 for tryouts.

FENCING CLUB--The fencing club and team will hold practice every Tuesday at 2:30-5:00, every Wednesday at 7:00-9:00, and Thursdays 2:30-5:00 and 7:00-9:00 in NOPE, room 8. Call Sean at 549-0303 for more information.

VOLLEYBALL OFFICIAL'S MEETING--Tue., Oct. 24 & Wed., Oct. 25, 7:30 p.m. court #3, Boyden main gym.

UNITED STATES VOLLEYBALL ASSOCIATION--Clinic Saturday, Oct. 28, 10:30 a.m., Ct. #3, Boyden main gym. Teams are welcome!



**THERE'S A REASON NURSES
GET MORE RESPONSIBILITY
IN THE NAVY.
THEY'RE NAVY OFFICERS.**

On one side of her collar is the symbol of the Nurse Corps. On the other is the insignia of a Navy officer.

It makes a difference.

Navy nurses are responsible not only for the care of their patients, but for the training and supervision of hospital corpsmen and other clinical and administrative personnel. Their choice of specialties is from thirteen different fields, with positions in twenty-six cities. They earn an excellent salary, top benefits, and that one intangible that money can't buy--the pride and respect of a Navy officer.

For the complete story, speak to your local recruiter.

Space For Recruiter Name & Address & Phone #.

NAVY NURSE INFORMATION TEAM

at the

SCHOOL OF NURSING

TUESDAY WEDNESDAY

24 25

OCTOBER 78

NAVY OFFICER. IT'S NOT JUST A JOB, IT'S AN ADVENTURE.

**HERE'S ONE
ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITY
YOU WON'T GET
IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY.**

If you're thinking about a technical position after graduation, think about this. How many companies can offer you a nuclear submarine to operate? The answer is none. Equipment like this is available only in the Navy.

The Navy operates over half the nuclear reactors in America. So our training is the most comprehensive.

As a commissioned Nuclear Propulsion Officer who has successfully completed a year of nuclear training, you'll receive a \$3,000 bonus. Plus a top salary and responsibility for advanced technical equipment.

If you're majoring in engineering, math or the physical sciences, find out about the Nuclear Navy Contact--

NAVY OFFICER INFORMATION TEAM

at the

PLACEMENT OFFICE

TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY

24 25 26

OCTOBER

NAVY OFFICER. IT'S NOT JUST A JOB, IT'S AN ADVENTURE.

UMASS
ARTS COUNCIL
PRESENTS

LAR LUBOVITCH DANCE COMPANY

"EXULTATION IN DANCE" CLIVE BARNES
N.Y. TIMES



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1978 @ 8 p.m.
FINE ARTS CENTER CONCERT HALL

Tickets:

UMASS/AMHERST STUDENTS \$2.00 and \$3.00
GENERAL PUBLIC \$3.00 and \$4.00

Now on sale at Fine Arts Center Box Office and all Ticketron outlets. Fine Arts Center Box Office hours 9 to 4 each day, Monday through Friday

Tel. 545-2511

SPONSORED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF
MASSACHUSETTS ARTS COUNCIL

**"I WOULD HAVE TALKED
ABOUT IT YESTERDAY, BUT
I WAS LAUGHING TOO MUCH!"**

**YOUNG
FRANKENSTEIN**

Wednesday, October 25
SUB, 7, 9, 11--\$1.00
COME EARLY!

TUESDAYS

Happy Hour

8:30 'til 1

**— Free Food 'til 11 —
(While it Lasts)**

- Special Drinks •
- Promotions •
- T-Shirts •
- Oldies •



Commentary

Having spent four years surrounded by the most reactionary ideas within the U Mass student community, I feel I must practice self criticism for not having done enough to combat these repressive elements. For this same reason, I believe that the majority of Third World students must also practice self criticism. As the most abused sector of this community, we must take time to examine our position of complacency precisely at a time when the reactionary elements are reinforcing and strengthening their own positions.

Historically, ours is the community that has been most victimized by the administrative levels of this university, the student government, the judicial system in the Valley, and specific elements within the general community. We have been physically abused, jailed, illegally detained (at the University Store, for example) and suffer from untold repressive measures.

When someone from our community is attacked, for example, the police never finds the guilty party. Yet when the victim is white, the police succeeds in finding a Third World person as the criminal. In the last two years, we have seen how one black woman has been killed and another suffers brain damage as a result of physical abuse. (Both were U Mass students.) The police have yet to find the criminals; if they are at all attempting to look for them. On the other hand, when it is a crime against the white community, a "thorough" investigation is made. Although the evidence is often contradictory and the circumstances dubious, official inquiries often result in finding a

Third World person as the guilty party. Remember Craeman Gethers and the Advocate 2.

U Mass administration also uses repressive measures to keep us in place. They recognize a clear lack of organization and political consciousness in our community. Using this to their advantage, they try, and often succeed, to win over the most aggressive elements of our community; they attempt to frustrate our efforts and struggles.

Most Third World students depend on some form of financial aid to stay in school. Unjustified financial aid cuts assure that the number of Third World students are reduced, or at least remain at their present low number. University officials admit that these cutback tactics are not necessarily legal but serve to "avoid that the university become a welfare state or organization." (These words were originally used by Ms. Phyllis Foster, Assistant Ombudsperson and backed by Arthur Jackson, co-director of the U Mass financial aid office.) Yet, it is the financial aid office itself that firmly and officially recommends (orders) Third World students with dependents to register with the Welfare Department. Thereby, threatening the students' educational status. That is, if the Welfare department decides that these individuals are eligible for employment, they must take a job or risk losing welfare benefits. If the students then decide that their studies are more important, the financial aid office will simply say that financial aid funds have been depleted. This vicious and repressive cycle initiated by the U Mass administrators.

In the academic area, we find that there are a minimum of

courses relevant to our condition as an oppressed people. And, when such a course does exist, what is taught is often a distortion of our historical reality. (For example, visit the History Department, or take courses of Latin American history.) These courses are often taught by the most reactionary professors. Any student that dares challenge the teacher's Divine Truths is assured an "F."

There are many more examples of abuse committed against the Third World community. Remember the burning of the cross (KKK), harassment of Third World women in the areas of the fraternities, the Blue Wall incident, the Collegian, etc. This is not a new phenomena; abuses have historically occurred again and again. The difference is that while we used to fight back, we now have a more complacent attitude. We must reevaluate our political position. We have taken for granted the efforts, struggles and sacrifices of those who forced open the doors so that we may study here. Many have come to the university under the illusion that good ol' Uncle Sam brought them here. The truth is that many comrades shed blood so that we could be here.

If we are to assure continuing our education, combat the abuse we suffer here and care about the educational future of other brothers and sisters, we must surpass the efforts of those who struggled before us. We must not allow reactionary elements to continue to take over and impose their alien ideas upon our community. Be this our first year or our last year of study here at U Mass, it is our responsibility to combat reactionary elements, ideas and tendencies.

hasta la victoria

Eliseo Garcia

Campus Speaks

This past week Julian Bond spoke on the crisis of Black youth in America. As a Black youth, what do you feel is the major crisis facing you today and what do you think you can do to solve them.



DEBBIE JONES: The major crisis for me is getting an education. I feel that I have to work extra hard. I find that some of my professors try to discourage me from expanding my career goals. They also tend to criticize me too much. But maybe it's due to my lack of preparation. None of the White professors have encouraged me in any way.



Jennifer Bayne: The major focus for resolving the crisis is organization. Students are disorganized. But that's not always their fault. There are a lot of outside distractions, apathy...problems with identifying with other Blacks and basically finding a role model that they can look up to.



WALTER DENT: The crisis of Black youth is identifying what they want to be and how to become it. They have to deal with a high unemployment rate which is highest for young Black men. That is the crisis-overcoming all of these obstacles and finding out that they can be what they want to be.

NUMMO NEWS, the voice of the Afro-American community of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, welcomes letters, comments and criticisms. If you wish to contribute any material in accordance with the best interests of the community, please submit it to:

NUMMO NEWS

room 103 New Africa House

University of Massachusetts

Amherst, Massachusetts 01003

Or contact us at: telephone number 545-0061

Black Solidarity Day

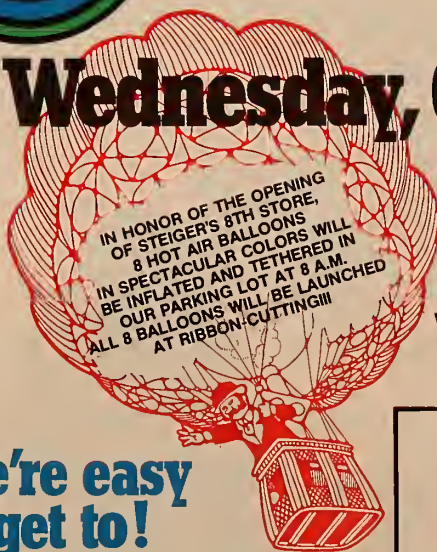
GRAND OPENING

Hampshire Mall



At 10 AM. Wednesday, Oct 25

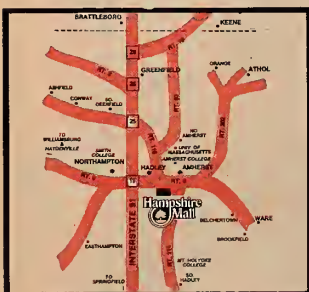
**70 Stores Plus
20 Restaurants
in our Park-Like
CAFE SQUARE**



**TENNIS STAR
BOBBY RIGGS**
will be at our Ribbon-
Cutting at 9:30 A.M. and
will challenge Shoppers
and Local Celebrities
WED.-THURS.-FRI.-SAT.
**3 TENNIS HUSTLES
A DAY.**

**We're easy
to get to!**

**RT. 9 IN HADLEY BETWEEN
NORTHAMPTON & AMHERST
AT INTERSECTION OF RT. 116**



MALL HOURS: 10 A.M. TO 10 P.M., MONDAY thru SATURDAY

STEIGER'S COMES TO HAMPSHIRE MALL WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 25 10:00 A.M.



STEIGER'S....
STILL
GROWING



COUNTRY AIRS ... put them on when you put together the beautifully bred classics from Steiger's Better Sportswear. Unmistakeably Evans Picone, Gordon of Philadelphia, Pendleton, John Meyer, Jack Winter.

DRESS OCCASIONS are every occasion with today's most fashionable women. Show off your fashion know-how with Boulevard's Butte Knits, Leslie Fay's, R & K's.

TREND SETTING coats by Luba, Domino, Braefair. Classics from London Fog, Forecaster of Boston. The best of the new shapes, splendid fakes, fur-trims, all weather, all wool, are here at Steiger's Coat Salon.

UPDATED FASHION ... what's happening now. Showcase defines it in clothes for the woman with a sense of herself. Elegant, contemporary. Jones New York, Intuitions, F. A. Chatta. Calvin Klein jeans. Blouses from Stuart Lang, Henri Pierre.



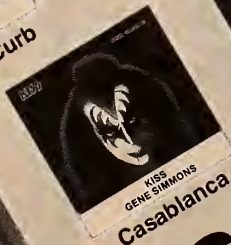
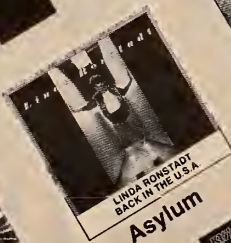
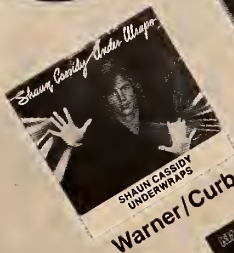
Steiger's ...
on the
winds
of fashion

Steiger's

REGISTER
FOR
RECORD BONANZA
GIVEAWAY
Hampshire Mall...Hadley, Massachusetts

musicland™

GRAND OPENING



ALBUMS \$4.99 EACH



Not shown

8.99 ON RSO STEREO LP'S/TAPES...
Grease—Soundtrack...2-LP Set
4.99 ON A&M STEREO LP'S/TAPES
Styx—Pieces Of Eight

Satisfaction Guaranteed or
Your Money Will Be
Refunded.

This is JCPenney

Your new JCPenney is
Opening Wednesday,
November 8th,
in the Hampshire Mall.

Find exciting savings everywhere you look:

Fashions for the family

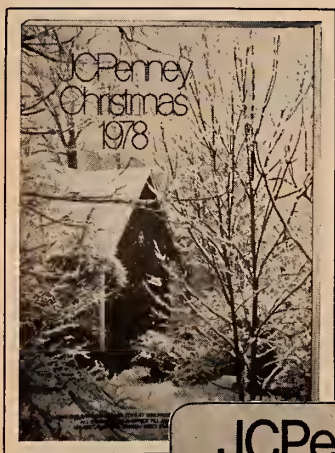
Cosmetics

Housewares

Sporting goods

Home furnishings

Shop in person or by phone from our 1978 catalog.



JCPenney

123 456 789 0 9

MODERN SHOPPER

Coast to Coast, Alaska, Hawaii & Puerto Rico

Open your JCPenney charge
account now.

Hampshire Mall
South Maple St.
State Hwy. 9
Hadley, Mass.

This is JCPenney

70 Stores Plus 20 Restaurants in our Park-Like CAFE SQUARE

You'll love our beautiful CAFE SQUARE—with its Victorian-era fountain splashing water over 15 sculptured figures, 20 restaurants serving food from around the world, and wrought-iron tables and chairs with colorful umbrella canopies spread throughout our Cafe Square Park!

We've created a charming Turn-of-the-Century Town Square for you and your family to relax in over a cup of coffee or food from any of our restaurants and eateries lining Cafe Square.

Come and fall in love with Hampshire Mall and Cafe Square this Wednesday!

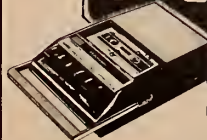


musicland **GRAND OPENING**

LLOYD'S compact stereo music system with automatic record changer

- Slide rule tuning • Fm stereo indicator light
- Stereo headphone jack for private listening
- Slide controls for volume balance and tone

sale
34⁹⁷
Reg. 39.95



MODEL 20309

MODEL 365094



Panasonic ac/battery portable cassette recorder with tone control and built in microphone

- Built in condenser microphone for trouble free recording
- All push button operation • Auto stop mechanism • 3-1/2" Speaker

sale
89⁹⁷
Reg. 99.95

musicland



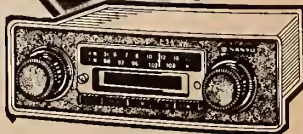
Charge It!

EVERYTHING A Music Store Should Be!

**in dash
mini size
SANYO
am/fm cassette**

sale... Reg. 89.95

79⁹⁷



MODEL 478

- Lighted tuning dial for easy selection
- Separate tone and balance controls
- Locking fast forward for quick and easy program location



the FOX
is here.

*You have arrived
and so have we.
Foxmoor is a shop
just for you, today's
young woman.*

*We specialize in tops
and bottoms. And we carry
the latest jeans, coats, and
dresses in junior sizes;
as well as a full line of
accessories.*

*Come meet us . . . we were
made for each other!*

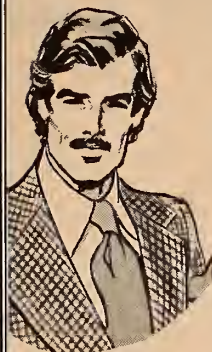


FOX IN MOOR

Hampshire
Mall

Jonathan Reid LTD

THE COMPLETE FASHION CENTER FOR MEN



*Proudly announces the
opening of its first store
in the beautiful state
of Massachusetts, in:*

Hampshire Mall

*We feature with pride
famous brand quality
merchandise at
moderate prices...
knowledgeable courteous
people to attend you
and expert fitting*

OTHER LOCATIONS:

AVIATION MALL...CLIFTON COUNTRY MALL...COLONIE CENTER
LATHAM CIRCLE MALL...OAKDALE MALL...RUTLAND MALL
PYRAMID MALL (ITHACA)...PYRAMID MALL (SARATOGA SPRINGS)



CLIFFORD M. CLARK TOBACCONIST

Cigars,

Our walk in humidor features
a full selection.

Montecruz	Partagas
H. Upmann	Macanudo
Ramone Allones	Te Amo
Flor De Orlando	Carl Upmann
Schimmelpenninck	Montoya
Arturo Fuente, and others	

Pipes,

An exquisite array of
hand selected briars.

Clark	Peterson
Dunhill	Cbaratan
Stanwell	Barontini
Caminetto	Kriswill
Bari	

Tobacco,

The finest and most distinctive
selection in America

Also, tobaccos from
Alfred Dunhill, Charles Rattray,
Balkan Sobranie, and more.

Smokers' Requisites,

Outstanding woods and leathers.
Gentlemen's games and gifts.

Imported Cigarettes,

From around the world.
Properly humidified for
discriminating connoisseurs.

Now in Hampshire Mall

Clifford M. Clark, Hampshire Mall, Hadley, Ma.

Thom McAn Grand Opening Save 10%

on all regularly priced merchandise at the Thom McAn store for women and children and the Thom McAn store for men and boys, October 26, 27 and 28. Only at Hampshire Mall.

Back to regular prices October 30.



Casual and dress shoes for girls



Work and outdoor shoes for men and boys



Dress shoes for men and boys.



Jox sport/athletic shoes for men and boys.



Convenient Women's

Touch & Try Department

All women's styles displayed by size. Spend as much time as you like selecting your styles. Try them on. When you're ready to decide we'll answer any questions and check the fit. You'll find the Thom McAn "Touch & Try" concept a delightfully convenient shoe shopping experience.

Casual and dress shoes for women



Thom McAn celebrates the grand opening of two Thom McAn stores at Hampshire Mall. One store has a complete selection of footwear and accessories for women and children and the other for men and boys. During the grand opening period, you can save 10% on all regularly priced merchandise. So come on down, pick the styles that suit you best, and save 10% during the grand opening celebration.

Thom McAn
HAMPSHIRE MALL

DISCOVER A WHOLE NEW WAY TO SHOP FOR SHOES

Come to Hampshire Mall and join in the Grand Opening
Savings Celebration at Tagway Shoes. Sale ends November 4th.



\$30.00

\$10.00

\$20.00

Women's Leather "Granny"
boot with track sole

Reg. Retail \$39.99

Sale Price
\$30.00

Girl's moc-toe boot

Sizes 12½-4

Reg. Retail \$14.99

Sale Price
\$10.00

Women's Fashion Boot

Reg. Retail \$29.99

Sale Price
\$20.00

Women's Braided Strap

Sandal, Brown or Black

Reg. Retail \$17.99

Sale Price
\$14.00

Women's "Nu Buck" step in

Reg. Retail \$17.99

Sale Price
\$14.00



\$14.00

\$14.00

\$14.00



\$14.00

\$14.00

Women's Leather Sandal

with braid trim

Reg. Retail \$15.99

Sale Price
\$14.00

Leather Handbag

Reg. Retail \$18.99

Sale Price
\$14.00

Leather Handbag

w/bamboo design

Reg. Retail \$18.99

Sale Price
\$14.00

Men's casual shoes,

sizes 6½-12

Reg. Retail \$17.99

Sale Price
\$14.00



\$14.00

\$19.00

\$10.00

\$19.00

Men's step-in w/crepe sole,

sizes 6½-12

Reg. Retail \$25.99

Sale Price
\$19.00

Big boys' leather oxford,

sizes 3½-6

Reg. Retail \$13.99

Sale Price
\$10.00

Men's lug sole oxford,

sizes 6½-12

Reg. Retail \$27.99

Sale Price
\$19.00



Tagway Shoes
You just have to try them on.



Free Flites
T-Shirt
with purchase of
Flites athletic footwear



**We're easy
to get to!**

**RT. 9 IN HADLEY BETWEEN
NORTHAMPTON & AMHERST
AT INTERSECTION OF RT. 116**



MALL HOURS: 10 A.M. TO 10 P.M., MONDAY thru SATURDAY



**Anna's Fried
Dough**

...fresh made and
kettle fried to
order, right
before your eyes,
just like
Grandma
used to make.

**AND
COME
VISIT THE**

**COOKIE
CONNECTION**

NOW, AT **Hampshire Mall**

Welcome To Our New Keepsake Diamond Center

Come to our new Keepsake Diamond Center for the diamond of your life—a Keepsake engagement diamond...registered permanently and guaranteed forever for perfect clarity, fine white color and precise cut that brings out its total brilliance. Let our experts assist you in making your choice from our complete collection of Keepsake diamond engagement rings and superbly styled wedding bands. Keepsake—there is no finer diamond ring.

Keepsake®
Registered Diamond Rings

Marcou

Keepsake Diamond Center

WALTHAM-NORWOOD-WATERTOWN MALL

NOW, AT **Hampshire Mall**



KICK CK U

S KING CHESS KING CHESS KING CHESS

What you Want... Is what We Have!

the best in young men's fashion

HAMPSHIRE MALL

YOUR PRINTS IS HERE!

NOW OPEN IN HAMPSHIRE MALL



Over 1000 different framed pictures, from the great masters to gallery posters and limited editions, in your choice of mat color and complete with frame and glass. Our low-cost and fast custom framing offers you a choice of silver, gold or colored metal frames, and 30 different wood finishes. It's here! It's open! It's a whole new approach in quality graphics! Just look at these Enchanted Prices!

8 x 10	7.95	2 for 13.00	11 x 14	11.95	2 for 20.00
10 x 12	8.95	2 for 15.00	12 x 16	12.95	2 for 22.00
12 x 12	11.95	2 for 20.00	16 x 20	14.95	2 for 25.00
22 x 28 24 x 24 and 24 x 30 29.95					

Prices include silver metal frame; other frames available at a slight additional charge. Comparable values on limited editions.

The Enchanted Prints

Hampshire Mall
South Maple Street
Near J. C. Penny's
586-0223

Grand Opening

Step into Fashion Walkout with Style!



- A Italian Stylesetter \$22.99
- B Distinctive Leather \$29.99
- C Knee-Hi in Leather \$46.99

UPSTAGE
the first step to fashion

Hampshire Mall

Mall Hours: Mon-Sat. 10:00am-10:00pm



NO WOOL

You don't have time to worry about getting the wool pulled over your eyes at Amherst Audio. Ten years ago we were one technician and a stereo enthusiast. Now we're fifteen people and three stores. We didn't get that way by pulling the wool over our customers' eyes. We've done it with quality products, our excellent service department and competitive pricing.

To extend our tradition of customer service, we're opening the fourth Amherst Audio in the Hampshire Mall. It's a complete Audio/Video store featuring audio by JVC, Marantz, Superscope, Philips, RTR, Burhoe, Bozak, Thorens and Allison. Our Video lines are represented by Advent, RCA, Panasonic, Sony and JVC. We also offer prepackaged audio systems starting at \$199 to help take the guess out of matching components to each other and your budget. We have financing available and a seven day money back or equipment exchange guarantee, free delivery and installation in Hampshire and Franklin Counties and the only complete Audio/Video service department in Western Massachusetts.

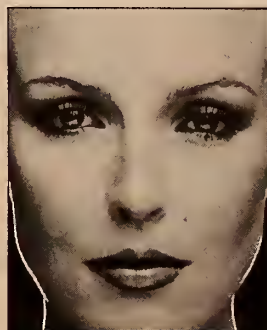
So bring your records, your questions and your ears to the newest addition to Amherst's established Audio/Video outlet—you'll be able to relax and find the equipment you want without having to worry about the wool being pulled over your eyes.

AMHERST AUDIO

**OPENING
OCTOBER 25th
HAMPSHIRE MALL**



**Free.
Your beautiful new face.**



Today Merle Norman cordially invites you to find your best face, free. We will give you a make-over like you have seen in the pages of your favorite magazines. Free. Yes, free. Merle Norman has one of the most beautifully programmed makeup and skincare collections in America. And both are specifically matched to every woman's individual needs. And cost less. Let us teach you your face. Free. Now, it's your turn to be beautiful.

MERLE NORMAN
The Place for the Custom Face

586-1879

GRAND OPENING SALE

SALE TUES., OCTOBER 24th
THRU SUN., OCTOBER 29th
QUANTITY RIGHTS RESERVED

CVS is here!

Consumer Value Stores
NOW IN

HAMPSHIRE MALL
ROUTE 9, HADLEY
OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK



OPEN:
MON. THRU SAT.
9:30 to 10
SUNDAYS
12 to 5

CVS SELLS

- Baby Products
- Candy & Gum
- Cigars & Tobacco
- Colognes
- Cosmetics
- Daily Newspapers
- Deodorants
- Feminine Hygiene
- Film & Flashcubes
- First Aid
- Foot Care
- Grooming Appliances
- Hair Color
- Health Aids
- Household Cleaners
- Magazines & Paperbacks
- Panty Hose
- Photo Finishing
- Picture Frames
- Russell Stover Chocolates
- School Supplies
- Shampoo
- Shaving Needs
- Skin Care
- Soda
- Toothpaste
- Toys
- Vitamins

THERAGRAN M
HIGH POTENCY
VITAMINS
With Minerals
100 count
3.99
Our Regular 5.49

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC
MOUTHWASH
32 ounce
1.29
Our Regular 2.07

AIM
TOOTHPASTE
8.2 ounce
99¢
Our Regular 1.47

Q-TIPS
DOUBLE TIPPED
COTTON SWABS
170 count
66¢
Our Regular 1.07

COLGATE
TOOTHBRUSH
Medium or Hard
5 \$1
Our Regular 69¢ ea.

CURAD
DUCTLESS
PLASTIC
BANDAGES
All one size
60'S, 3/4" strips
2.99¢
Our Regular 1.15 ea.

EFFERDENT
DENTURE
CLEANSER
TABLETS
96 count
1.49
Our Regular 2.59

JOHNSON'S
BABY
POWDER
14 ounce
99¢
Our Regular 1.54

ARM & HAMMER
BAKING
SODA
one pound
3 \$1
Our Regular 47¢ ea.

TYLENOL
TABLETS
100 count
1.44
Our Regular 1.72

KODAK COLOR
PRINT FILM
•C126-20
For instamatic cameras
•C110-20
For pocket cameras
1.29 YOUR CHOICE
Our Regular 1.63 ea.

TAMPAX
FEMININE
TAMPONS
Regular or Super
40 count
1.37
Our Regular 1.79

BAN ROLL-ON
ANTI-PERSPIRANT
DEODORANT
All Types
2.5 ounce
1.09
Our Regular 1.97

RAY-D-VAC
BATTERIES
General Purpose
Size D or C, 2 pack
39¢
Our Regular 67¢

CVS COUPON

FREE
COLOR PRINT FILM
PROCESSING & PRINTING

UP TO \$3.00
WITH THIS COUPON

Receive up to \$3.00 off the regular price. If processing is \$3.00 or less, you receive FREE. If processing is over \$3.00, you pay only the difference. Coupon must be turned in with film. Good on any color print film. Sorry no slides, movie or foreign film.

EXPIRES 10/29/78

ONE PER CUSTOMER

IVORY
DISHWASHING
LIQUID
22 ounce
69¢
Sale Price Without
Coupon 83¢
SAVE 14¢ MORE
WITH COUPON
Sales tax where applicable charged on reg. price
EXPIRES 10/29/78

FREE
WITH THIS COUPON
CVS
BOOK MATCHES
BOX OF 50 Our Regular 23¢
Sales tax where applicable charged on reg. price
EXPIRES 10/29/78

REVLON SPRAY COLOGNE
•CHARLIE
1/2 ounce
•JONTUE
1/2 ounce
2.59
Sale Price Without
Coupon 2.89
SAVE 30¢ MORE
WITH COUPON
Sales tax where applicable charged on reg. price
EXPIRES 10/29/78

OIL OF OLAY
MOISTURIZING
LOTION
4 ounce
2.19
Our Regular 3.79

IRISH SPRING
SOAP
Regular
3.5 ounce
5.99¢
FOR
Our Regular 34¢ ea.

CLAIRDL
NICE 'N EASY
SHAMPOO-IN
HAIR COLOR
Assorted Shades
1.39
Our Regular 2.47

GLADE
SOLID AIR
FRESHENER
Assorted Scents
6 ounce
3 \$1
FOR
Our Regular 47¢ ea.

FABERGE
ORGANICS
SHAMPOO
Wheat Germ Oil &
Honey
Normal or Oily
15 ounce
99¢
Our Regular 1.59

COMET
CLEANSER
14 ounce
4.97¢
FOR
Our Regular 39¢ ea.

JOHNSON'S
BABY
SHAMPOO
11 ounce
1.39
Our Regular 2.07

G.E.
SOFT WHITE
LIGHT BULBS
60 watts
4 pack
4 \$1
FOR
Our Regular 67¢ ea.

PLANTERS
DRY ROASTED
PEANUTS
Party Pack
16 ounce
99¢
Our Regular 1.59

AGREE
CREME RINSE &
CONDITIONER
All Types
12 ounce
88¢
Our Regular 1.77

GILLETTE TRAC II
SHAVING
CARTRIDGES
9 blades
1.49
Our Regular 2.33

PLUMROSE
HAM
one pound
2.29
Our Regular 2.59

CVS
ENVELOPES
•100'S, Letter Size
•50'S, Legal Size
2.77¢
FOR
Our Regular 69¢ ea.

BORKUM
RIFF
TOBACCO
1.5 ounce pouch
Assorted Flavors
3 \$1
FOR
Our Regular 59¢ ea.

What's the difference and expensive brand

Only the price!



**Girls' Stylish
Knee-Hi Boot**
Infants' sizes 5-11
\$11.99
Girls' sizes 12-4
\$15.99
Growing girls' sizes 5-7
\$19.99
Wine



**Fancy Stitched
Western Leather Boot**
Infants' sizes 5-8
\$9.99
Children's sizes 8½-3
\$16.99
Brown

**Come to our
GRAND OPENING
and compare**

**FREE Jack and Jill
T-Shirt, Thermal Sox or
Mickey Mouse Shoe Bag!**
With any shoe purchase.



**Suede Leather
Warm Lined Tie**
Infants' sizes 5-8
\$10.99
Children's sizes 8½-4
\$13.99
Growing girls' sizes 4-7
\$15.99
Almond

**Children's Sturdy
Leather Ankle Boot**
Children's sizes 12½-3
\$19.99
Wine



Rt. 9 At Intersection of Rt. 116
Between Northampton and Amherst

Mall Hours: Mon.-Sat. 10:00am-10:00pm

between Jack and Jill name children's shoes?

Compare the quality. Jack & Jill are made with the same special attention to detail as "brand name" children's shoes costing as much as \$25. The quality craftsmanship, the rich leathers and suedes, are every bit as good. And every pair of Jack & Jill shoes is fully guaranteed against defects in workmanship or materials.

Compare the styling. Jack and Jill has over 200 exciting new looks for toddlers through pre-teens! That means many more fine leather shoes and boots, athletic casuals, rubber footwear and slippers, than you will find even in expensive "brand name" children's shoe stores. Many styles come in every size range, too. So, the smallest to the tallest can find the same sensational styles at Jack and Jill.

Compare the prices. At Jack & Jill you'll be delighted at the tremendous savings on every pair of shoes, and you'll still get the same excellent quality you used to find only in expensive "brand name" shoe stores.

Compare the fit. Jack & Jill shoes come in a full range of sizes and widths. From infants size 1 to growing girls size 7 and growing boys size 8. Selected styles in extra widths, girls B.C.D. boys C.D.EE. At Jack & Jill, our expertly trained fitters won't let your child wear our shoes unless they fit perfectly.

Featuring A Complete Selection Of Disney Pals™ Footwear

© Walt Disney Productions



**Disney Pals Suede
Leather Lined Ankle Boot**
Infants' sizes 5-8
\$13.99
Children's sizes 8½-3
\$16.99
Brown

**Frostking®
Rubberized Sport Pac**
Infants' sizes 6-10
\$11.90
Children's sizes 12-3
\$12.90
Brown

**Girls' Weatherproof
Lined Boot**
Children's sizes 6-12
Misses' sizes 13-3
\$7.90
Blue



The Quality Choice At A Popular Price!



Fine Nuts and Candies

Hampshire Mall
Hadley, Mass.

Kinney singles out a winner.

A high dress boot for high fashion.
Now, at a new low price.

For a limited time only, we're lowering
the price from \$29.99 to \$24.90. Other
women's fashion boots on sale now, too.

Also on sale boots for girls, boys and
men.

Boots every member of the family will
love. Prices, too!

Women's High Fashion Boot

Regularly \$29.99

**NOW
\$24.90**



Kinney®

The Great American Shoe Store

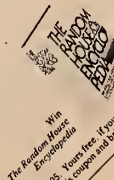
The only thing booklovers in Hadley, Mass. need now is more bookshelves.



A new Waldenbooks store is now open at Hampshire Mall.

Your new Waldenbooks store has thousands of exciting books on everything from gothic novels to golf to growing tomatoes. In hardback and paperback. And a variety of price ranges. Browsing is encouraged. But if you need help, a knowledgeable Waldenbooks salesperson will be there. They can even recommend a suitable book on carpentry—then just look under "B" for bookshelves.

Waldenbooks



Win
The Random House
Encyclopedia
Worth \$65
Just fill out this coupon and bring it to your new Waldenbooks store.

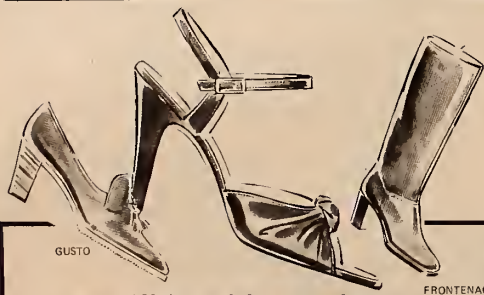
Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

WE'RE HERE!

Fletcher's Deli

with Everything from
Submarines to bagels

Hampshire Mall / Hadley

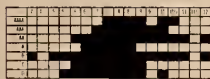


We're celebrating the
Grand Opening

of Shoes To Boot
WHERE SIZE IS NO PROBLEM!

You've got good reason to join in the celebration...we're the store that offers the most contemporary fashion looks...all in your size! The selection is incredible, but, most importantly, you'll love the way Naturalizer shoes fit. That's why Naturalizer has come to be known as "the shoe with the beautiful fit!" Stop in for some personalized service and try us on for size!

NATURALIZER Shoes

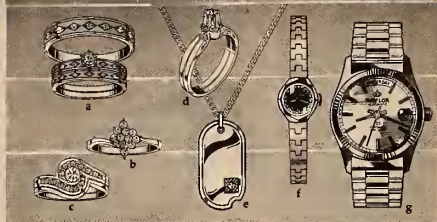


SHOES TO BOOT

HAMPSHIRE MALL, HADLEY, MA

ZALES

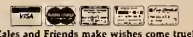
GRAND OPENING



Win a \$500 Jewelry Wardrobe during the opening of a new Diamond Store at Hampshire Mall.

Register for the Jewelry Wardrobe or second prize, a \$75 Baylor watch.* Shop Zales, America's Diamond Store since 1924.

- a. Diamond trio set, 14 karat gold, \$700
- b. Fashion ring, 14 karat gold, \$600
- c. Diamond bridal set, 14 karat gold, \$775
- d. Solitaire bridal set, 14 karat gold, \$400
- e. Dog Tag pendant, 1 diamond, yellow, personalizing extra, \$21
- f. Ladies' 17-jewel Baylor, yellow, \$60
- g. Baylor automatic, 25 jewels, \$135



Zales and Friends make wishes come true!

ZALES
The Diamond Store

*No purchase necessary. Just register in our new store. You need not be present to win. Illustrations enlarged.

Fall Knits

ALL THE RICH COLORS OF FALL
Stripes, Plaids, Ribs, Solids, Novelties and Pontes.
Great for pants, vests, suits and sportswear.

Machine wash - Tumble dry
100% Polyester
60" Wide

ORIGINALLY TO \$3.98 A YARD

great values!

\$1.00
YARD

Lumberjack Plaids

KEEP WARM DURING THE FALL/WINTER SEASON
Great for jackets, jumpers, skirts or robes.

Machine wash - Tumble dry
100% Cotton
45" Wide

REGULARLY \$3.69 A YARD

\$2.77
YARD

Wool Suitings

PLAIDS, TWEEDS & SOLIDS

Coordinating fall/winter colors.
So many to select from.
100% Wool & Wool Blends.
59" Wide

\$5.99
YARD

SO-FRO FABRICS
always first quality fabrics 'n notions

"THE FABRIC STORE WITH STYLE"

tropic isle

Grand Opening **Door Prizes**

STOP IN AND SIGN UP!
(10/25-10/28)

1st Prize - Red-Margined DRACAENA
"Dragon Tree" in 10" pot Retail Value \$25

2nd Prize - Beautiful Silk Flower Arrangement
Retail Value \$19.50

Twelve 3rd prizes - Mini-hanging Plants
in Hand-made pottery Retail Value \$2.50

Get-Aquainted SPECIALS Oct. 25-Oct. 28

"BUNNY
EARS"
Cactus
4" pot
\$1.35



Miniature
Hawaiian
Schefflera
in 4" pot
85¢



2-Quart POTTING SOIL 30¢

"A Small-World of Exotic Plants" with planting and
growing aids, accessories and gifts.

GRAND OPENING



Great "X"...

America's

Precision Haircutters

H E X marks the spot where another Great "X" opens its doors in the Hampshire Mall in Hadley. Great "X" is dedicated to making you proud of your hair. We're high on experience, excellence, and value. Come on down for a shampoo, precision haircut, and blow-dry styling — for only \$10.00. Then tell your friends where you got your "new look."

GREAT "X" — America's Precision Haircutters.



**GREAT
EXPECTATIONS.**
PRECISION HAIRCUTTERS

NO APPOINTMENT NECESSARY... EVER!

HAMPSHIRE MALL
Hadley, Ma.
586-6182

Fanny Farmer
CANDIES

GRAND OPENING SPECIAL!

GOOD, OLD FASHIONED

Fudge

REG. **\$2.95**

\$2.50

The pound
LIMITED TIME ONLY

IT'S ANOTHER



Orange Julius

OPENING
AT THE

Hampshire Mall

Ear Piercing Clinic

using the
steri-pak system

\$5.90 including studs
PLUS

FREE PEARL EARRINGS
with surgical steel posts

the jewelry store

IN CAFE SQUARE

GRAND OPENING!

THE PRECISION HAIRCUT COMES TO HADLEY.



THE PRECISION HAIRCUT EXPLAINED, PRECISELY.

Because your head is unique, the way your hair grows is equally unique. Really quite different from every one else's.

Precision haircutting is a technique for cutting the hair in harmony with the way it grows. Your hair eventually grows out but it doesn't lose its shape with a precision haircut. Consequently your haircut will look as good after five days as it does after five minutes. And because the hair falls naturally into place you won't have to keep fussing with it. Usually a shake of the head does it.

At Command Performance we shampoo, precision-cut and blow dry your hair for fourteen dollars, whether you're a gal or a guy. And no appointments are ever necessary.

We also offer permanent waves, coloring, frosting and conditioning. But we really shine with precision. And so will you.

Command Performance

Copyright 1977 by English International Services Ltd.

Hampshire Mall Project Team



BRUCE A. KENAN,
Partner-In-Charge



EDWARD M. SHANAHAN,
Leasing



MONTY DANIELS,
Leasing



JOHN BARNHARDT,
Office Manager



LARRY JARRETT,
Construction Mgr.



MICHAEL COLARUSSO,
Construction Mgr.



JOHN FRAJDA,
Construction Mgr.



DARIUS BAXTER,
Tenant Coordinator



WILLIAM MORRIS,
Management Dir.



RICHARD M. SCHULIAR,
Leasing Manager



ROSE SENEHL,
Marketing Director



ANNE M. KELLEHER,
Center Manager



SUSAN CAMPANY,
Promotion Dir.



TIM HILL,
Center Superintendent

TACO LINDO

The finest Mexican foods

Bring your amigos and sample our delicious menu.

SPRING CIRCUS

Magic
• Tricks • Illusions

Circus Arts
• Clown Supplies • Juggling Supplies
• Theatrical Costuming
• Theatrical Makeup

Novelties
• Jokes, Tricks

Across the Aisle from K Mart
Hampshire Mall, Hadley, Ma.

U. of Mass. Students....

take the freebus to us Hampshire Mall

Freebus Schedule

From University									
Cam	Cent	Sylvan	Frat/Sor	Orch Hill	Fearing	So West	Mall		
2:00	2:05	2:10	2:13	2:17	2:20	2:30			
3:00	3:05	3:10	3:13	3:17	3:20	3:30			
4:00	4:05	4:10	4:13	4:17	4:20	4:30			
5:00	5:05	5:10	5:13	5:17	5:20	5:30			
6:00	6:05	6:10	6:13	6:17	6:20	6:30			
7:00	7:05	7:10	7:13	7:17	7:20	7:30			
8:00	8:05	8:10	8:13	8:17	8:20	8:30			
9:00	9:05	9:10	9:13	9:17	9:20	9:30			

From Hampshire Mall									
Mall	So West	Fearing	Orch Hill	Frat/Sor	Sylvan	Cent	Cam		
2:30	2:40	2:43	2:47	2:50	2:55	3:00			
3:30	3:40	3:43	3:47	3:50	3:55	4:00			
4:30	4:40	4:43	4:47	4:50	4:55	5:00			
5:30	5:40	5:43	5:47	5:50	5:55	6:00			
6:30	6:40	6:43	6:47	6:50	6:55	7:00			
7:30	7:40	7:43	7:47	7:50	7:55	8:00			
8:30	8:40	8:43	8:47	8:50	8:55	9:00			
9:30	9:40	9:43	9:47	9:50	9:55	10:00			

Extra runs between noon and 2 PM on Saturdays.



take Annie Hauler to the mall & back!



Distinctive wood writing instruments
... among the finest in the world!

Fine, exotic woods imported from throughout the world make Hallmark writing instruments prized personal possessions. Each features beautiful grain and a flawless finish. Give a handsome, unique gift from the Hallmark Executive Timber line.

Available in walnut, wenge, cordia, rosewood, tulipwood and teak.

\$30.00 the set, \$15.00 single, \$20.00 the soft tip pen.



EVENSON'S
HALLMARK CARDS & GIFTS

Hampshire Mall

© 1978 Hallmark Cards, Inc.

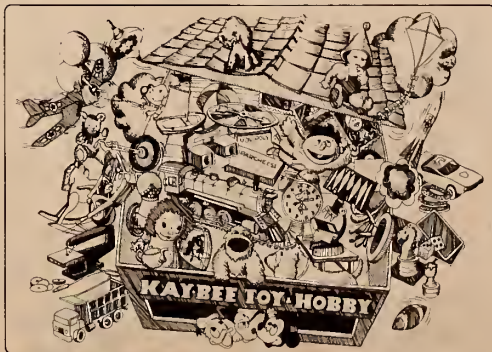
KAY·BEE is now in
Hampshire Mall

GRAND OPENING KAY·BEE TOY & HOBBY

We have a fantastic
selection of
• toys • dolls • games •
• hobby supplies • models •

Kay·Bee's fun philosophy

We believe a toy and hobby shop should be bursting at the seams with merchandise: backgammon to baseball; beads to baby doll buggies. More, when you're looking for something special, you ought to have lots to choose from. And finally, we believe in having expert personnel around to advise, help and serve you. In short, we believe in taking your fun seriously. That's our fun philosophy. That's how we put joy back into toy shopping.



KAY·BEE

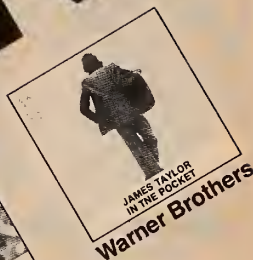
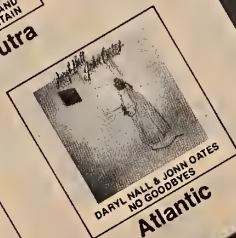
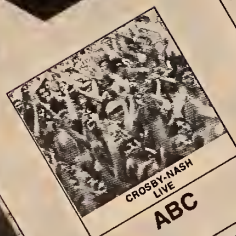
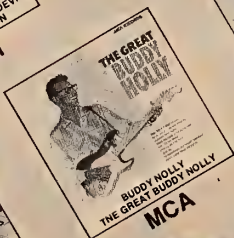
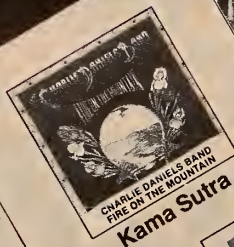
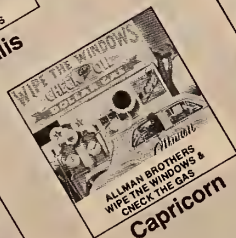
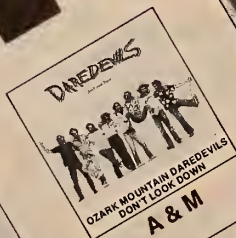
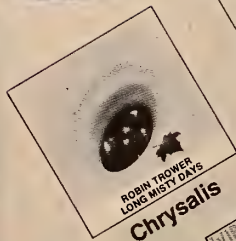
Toy & Hobby Shops • We take your fun seriously.®

Hampshire Mall and other major shopping centers.

REGISTER
FOR
RECORD BONANZA
GIVEAWAY
Hampshire Mall...Hadley, Massachusetts

musicland™

GRAND OPENING



ALBUMS \$3.49 EACH



ON WEA STEREO ALBUMS...
Still Stills—The Best of Stephens Stills
Average White Band—Soul Searching
Satisfaction Guaranteed or
Your Money Will Be
Refunded

The Bobby Riggs Tennis Hustle

October 25 thru October 28

Bobby Riggs, the inimitable hustler of sports will be at Hampshire Mall during our Grand Opening Celebration. Bobby — for the fun of it, will challenge or can be challenged by anyone, to do anything: How about playing one-handed ping-pong with a coke bottle for a paddle? The two-time U.S. Open Tennis champion will be on hand at Hampshire Mall October 25-28 to do his thing in back-ball tennis, ping pong and basketball.

Bobby makes his grand entrance at our Grand Opening on the Mallfreebus at 9:30 A.M., Wednesday, October 25.



CAN BOBBY RIGGS BE DEFEATED?

See for yourself as "Mr. Do-it-all" challenges area pros, personalities and shoppers in back-tennis, ping-pong and basketball.

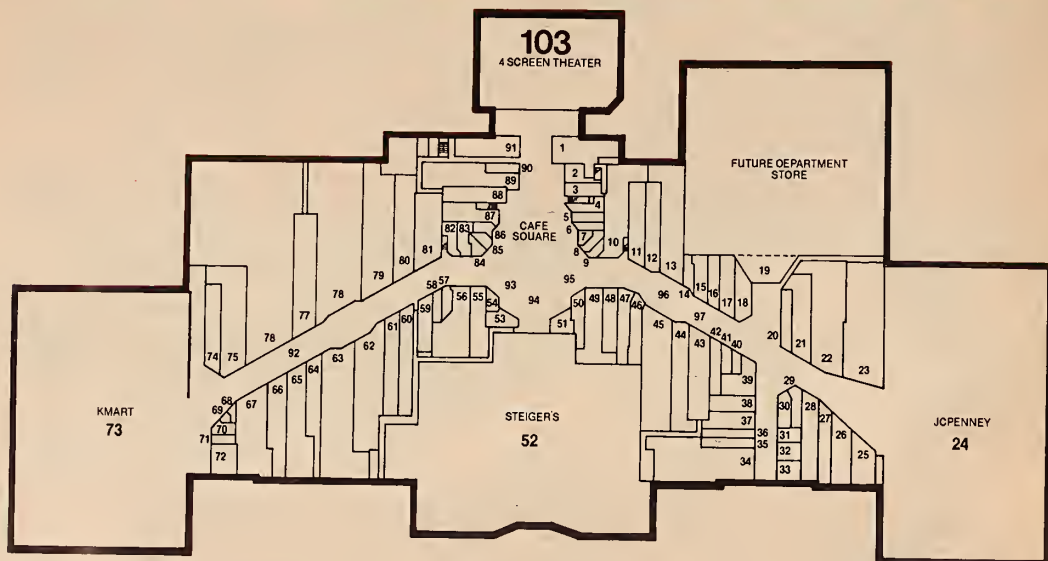


- Wed., Oct. 25:** 9:30 a.m.: Bobby arrives on Mallfreebus.
4:00 p.m.: The local tennis pros take up the challenge.
7:30 p.m.: T.V., radio & newspaper personalities try to out-shuffle the King of the Hustle.
- Thur., Oct. 26:** 11:00 a.m.: Audience Participation.
4:00 p.m.: University of Massachusetts Freebusriders get to take a crack at Bobby.
7:30 p.m.: Town of Hadley officials come out for some sporting fun.
- Fri., Oct. 27:** 11:00 a.m.: Mt. Holyoke College responds to this self-proclaimed "Male-Chauvanist Pig."
4:00 p.m.: Hampshire College Frisbee Team try to beat Bobby — at his game.
7:30 p.m.: Sorority, fraternity & Intramural sportsters from the University of Massachusetts.
- Sat., Oct. 28:** Noon: Amherst College Tennis Team.
2:00 p.m.: Smith College — one more fight for the "MCP"
7:30 p.m.: Audience Participation.

HAMPSHIRE MALL
ROUTE 9 — HADLEY

HAMPSHIRE MALL

70 Stores, Shops, & Services. Plus Cafe Square with 20 Restaurants in a park-like setting.



A 23 Anderson-Little
85 Anna's Fried Dough
97 American Multi Cinema
31 Amherst Audio

B 86 Baskin-Robbins
69 Belgian Fudge
C 13 Casual Corner
11 Chess King
84 Cookie Connection
47 Cima Contemporary Sportswear
30 Cohen Fashion Optical
72 Command Performance
92 Craftsmen's Creations
62 CVS Drugs

D 63 Deb Shop
79 Designs of Hadley
89 Dorothy Dodd
89 Dream Machine
49 DSB

E 40 Enchanted Prints
21 Evenson's Card Shop

F 58 Fanny Farmer Candy
50 Fields Hosiery
83 Fletcher's Deli
12 Foxmoor
10 Friendly Ice Cream

G 28 General Nutrition Center
37 Great Expectations
H 51 Hampshire Mall Tobacco
64 Helen Gallagher Gifts

J 3 Jake's of Hadley
15 Jack & Jill
95 Jo-Ann's Nut House
56 Jonathan Reid

K 53 Kay Jewelers
80 Kay-Bee Toy & Hobby
66 Kinney Shoes
14 Knot Just Beads
73 K Mart

L 94 Leventhal Jewelry

M 36 M & M Research
18 Marcou's Keepsake Jewelers
54 Merle Norman Cosmetics
65 Musicland
19 Music Unlimited
55 My Store for Levi's

O 9 Orange Julius

P 27 Park Place
48 Pavilion
24 J.C. Penney
93 Perfect Pretzel
41 Photo-King

S 67 Schatz Stationery
96 Security Headquarters
46 Shoes to Boot
75 So Fro Fabrics
52 Steiger's
22 Stuart's

T 6 Taco Lindo
81 Tagway Shoes
43 Thom McAn, Family
20 Thom McAn, Men's
68 Three Ring Circus
16 Tiffany Bakery
29 Tropic Isle
97 Tan Your Hide
59 Upstage
26 Upstage Music

W 44 Walden Books
77 Ware House
45 Weathervane

Z 39 Zale Jewelers



Route 9 in Hadley, at the junction of Route 116. Between Amherst & Northampton.

U.S. Navy Out of Vieques

The island of Vieques lies 10 miles southeast of Puerto Rico and is a municipality of Puerto Rico. Its size is 52 square miles, equal to 33,000 acres. 26,000 acres were forcibly taken during WW II by the U.S. Navy to establish military bases for bombing practice and other military maneuvers.

Approximately 8,000 people live on Vieques in a crowded belt of land in the middle of the island surrounded by wire fences. Signs are posted which read: "KEEP OUT - WARNING RESTRICTED AREA." Naval permits are needed by the people to walk, swim, or picnic on their own beaches. Agriculture has been destroyed. As many as 4,000 people at one time have been driven from their farm land with one day notice and little or no compensation. Over 20,000 people have been forced to relocate to the mainland of Puerto Rico, the islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas, and areas of the eastern U.S. Unemployment is close to 70 per cent.

Since the Navy occupation of the island in 1941, U.S. officials have restricted access to waters surrounding Vieques 'allowing' the fishermen to earn their livelihood when military programs are not in operation in the area. The island's potential for economic development has been stifled. Recreation is practically non-existent due to the lack of available space. All activities including church services, classroom instruction, family life, and sleep are constantly interrupted by the noise created by the explosions. Freedom is restricted by the needs of the U.S. military. Their lives are threatened by unexploded land mines and live ammunition. The bombing of the island has increased in the past few years.

In a recent visit to Vieques in July the Viequesense people told us, "Before their arrival (U.S. Navy) we used to make our living through agriculture and fishing. Today there is no agriculture and it is practically impossible to do any fishing at all."

What is the Navy doing on Vieques?

Puerto Rico has always been considered a KEY strategic military possession, not only in terms of the South Atlantic, but also the Caribbean and Latin America. Both Vieques and Roosevelt Roads Naval Base (situated on Puerto Rico across the bay from Vieques) are used as training bases for the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, target practice and war games, all aspects of the continuing U.S. Cold War strategy. Military operations include anti-submarine, anti-aircraft, and amphibious exercises. The eastern end of Vieques is used for Naval gunfire, close air support and air-to-ground exercises. All the military maneuvers are conducted illegally and arbitrarily by the U.S. Navy. No written agreement has ever been produced and recently several lawsuits have been filed against the U.S. Navy.

In recent months organized resistance has formed and taken action. Two groups in particular have mobilized and created increased awareness of the struggle for Vieques; the Crusade to Rescue the Lands and The Fishermen's Association, both from Vieques. Various meetings with presentations have taken place on Vieques, in Puerto Rico and here in the U.S. Carlos Zenon, president of the Fishermen's Association is presently touring the U.S. discussing the situation in Vieques. Several times, flotilla of small fishing boats blacked the maneuvers of the U.S. Navy and those of several other NATO nations. On March 30, 1978, 40 small boats fishing in a 'Tournament of Dignity' entered an area restricted by the Navy. More recently on July 1 - July 3, more than 75 people on a 'reclamation mission' entered a so-called 'restricted area,' set up camp and planted crops.

The people of Vieques, joined by a great majority of the people of Puerto Rico, including trade unions, student and church

DEMONSTRATION OCTOBER 28, 1978 Groton, Connecticut 1. P.M.



Directions: Take I-95 North or South, to exit marked U.S. Submarine Base. Rt. 12, follow Rt. 12 North to first traffic light, turn left on to Walker Hill Rd. and receive instructions from marshals.

U.S. NAVY OUT 'OF VIEQUES

organized by Puerto Rico
Solidarity Committee. (413)
584-3862

Letters To The Editor

Letter To Jimmy Carter

groups, political parties, are rebelling against the destruction of their island, and lives. The unconditional demand is "U.S. NAVY OUT OF VIEQUES."

The Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee (PRSC) in support of the just cause of the Viequesense is calling for nationwide mobilizations in the U.S. on October 28 demanding that the Navy get out of Vieques.

There will be a bus leaving from the Amherst-Northampton area on that day. People interested in ride information, speakers and other information about Vieques can call 584-3862 or 586-3536.

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Carter:

We support you in your adherence to the Anglo-American Plan for Rhodesia.

The moral and humanitarian consequences at stake in a settlement of the Rhodesian situation are of profoundly greater significance than whatever political consideration may surround the extraordinary visit of Ian Smith to the United States.

During his visit, Ian Smith has made numerous claims for the internal settlement which have been prominently featured in the news. We believe most Americans would agree that the internal settlement is inadequate and unfair, if they knew the facts:

- that the minority of whites (3% of the population) are guaranteed 28 out of 100 seats in parliament and enjoy veto power over key decisions
- that the civil service and judiciary will remain in white hands
- that the police and army will also continue to be white controlled
- and, the agreement's fatal flaw, that it does not include all parties with vital interests for a settlement.

The right of the American people have every opportunity to be fully informed is undeniable. For this reason we feel it is essential to the public's understanding of the issues that you and other members of your administration launch a vigorous effort during Ian Smith's visit to explain explicitly the compelling merit of the Anglo-American Plan. Otherwise the questionable quasi-government sponsorship of the visit by a self-appointed group of senators is an alarming and unchallenged effort to mold biased and uninformed public opinion.

We ask you to consider seriously ways that you and other spokespersons for your administration might forcefully articulate your views of the inadequacies of the so-called internal settlement and the rationale for the Anglo-American Plan during Ian Smith's visit. We believe strong response by you is essential so that Americans may ponder the issues in their full dimensions.

Sincerely,

Louis W. Schneider

PHYLLIS PRUITT: I feel that while I'm in here, I'm putting everything in to my studies, with no guarantee that when I get out into society that I will get a worthwhile job. Racism plays an important role in our society. Black people are confronted with that barrier and that is the major crisis confronting educated Black youth today. The only way we can change this is to become unified and get into the economic and political mainstream of this discriminatory society.



s Coming Nov. 2



ST. LOUIS—A court hearing for the two remaining defendants charged in an alleged plot to steal a nuclear submarine was postponed here yesterday until Nov. 3. James W. Cosgrove (left), 26, of Geneva, N.Y., and Edward J. Mendenhall (right), 24, of Rochester, N.Y., have been charged by the government with plotting to steal a nuclear submarine from its harbor in New London, Conn., and sell it to an unknown buyer. (UPI)

Egypt wants changes in proposed settlement

Associated Press

Egypt asked for "modifications" yesterday in the proposed peace treaty with Israel, apparently dissatisfied with the weak link the draft document makes between the Palestinian issue and an Egyptian-Israeli settlement.

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, Prime Minister Menachem Begin convened the Israeli Cabinet to consider the treaty proposals in what was expected to be a long and fiery secret session lasting well into the night.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and the other Israeli negotiators at the Washington peace talks with Egypt had resisted putting "linkage" language in the proposed treaty—wording that would make the Israeli-Egyptian peace in some way dependent on progress toward settling the issues of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and the political future of the Palestinians living there.

U.S. sources said in Washington over the weekend the two sides reached a "50-50 compromise" on the linkage issue. A loosely worded formulation on the subject was inserted in the treaty's preamble to appease Egypt, the sources said, and

apparently the link was not strong enough to arouse Israel's opposition.

But Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil said Monday that Egypt now has "asked for modifications." Khalil spoke with reporters in Cairo after discussing the treaty proposals for two hours with President Anwar Sadat.

Khalil would not specify what modifications were sought, but he said he and Sadat "informed our delegation in Washington about some technical remarks on the text." He then explained that the "remarks" relate to the linkage issue.

Khalil confirmed, however, that a linkage formula had been developed in the Washington talks and stressed that "Egypt has not rejected the draft treaty."

A treaty incorporating a firm Israeli commitment to make progress on the West Bank-Gaza issues—such as a "synchronized" timetable for Israeli withdrawal from both the Sinai and those territories—could draw other Arab states into the U.S.-sponsored peace process begun at Camp David.

It would also help cool some of the Arab criticism aimed at Sadat since he launched his unilateral peace drive 11 months ago.

New contraceptives No real breakthrough

Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Some new, chemically treated contraceptive devices for both men and women may be on the market in a few years, but no real breakthroughs, like a pill for men or an anti-pregnancy vaccine, are expected anytime soon, a new survey shows.

The review of birth control prospects was published yesterday by the Population Crisis Committee, a private, non-profit group devoted to public education on population, matters and fund-raising for groups such as International Planned Parenthood.

The report said the next new birth control products on the market may be vaginal sponges, spermicidal inserts that don't require fitting and can be left in place for several days at a time.

The sponges, made of natural or plastic material, are more convenient to use but may be no more effective than the spermicidal creams and foams already sold over the counter in drugstores, the committee said.

Several varieties may be on the market in two or three years, the report predicted.

For men, researchers expect to begin human testing soon of a condom designed to dissolve during intercourse, releasing a spermicide to prevent pregnancy. Some experts doubt whether the film-thin condoms will be as effective as existing products, but they noted the soluble devices

don't interfere with enjoyment, as some present condoms do, and they present disposal problems. A promising alternative to the oral contraceptive is a vaginal ring which gradually releases progestin and estrogen, the same hormones contained in birth control pills, but in smaller doses, the committee reported.

The ring, designed to be used for three weeks at a time, "appears to be as effective as the oral contraceptive but would avoid the need for daily pill-taking and may have fewer side effects because the drug is absorbed through the vaginal wall, permitting most of it to bypass the digestive system and liver," the committee said.

The report predicted the rings may be commercially available in about five years.

The outlook for a male pill or injection induce temporary infertility is still bleak, a panel reported, noting that most of the drugs that have been tried have dangerous side effects when used in the dosage necessary for effectiveness.

Several immunological approaches for both men and women also are under investigation, with the idea that a vaccine could be developed either to prevent sperm transport, fertilization or pregnancy. In years at a time, the committee said.

"But experts estimate that it will be many years before a safe and efficacious long-lasting vaccine is available for general use," the committee added.

SALT talks continue; quick accord doubtful

Associated Press

United States and Soviet negotiators failed last night to conclude a treaty to limit strategic weapons, complicating prospects for a signed accord or a presidential summit before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, using zero-based budgeting advocated by President Carter, a Harvard-MIT group claims the defense budget can be cut by \$47 billion by the 1980s without endangering U.S. security.

The next step in the drive by the two nuclear powers to restrain the arms race was not made clear as the talks ended at the Kremlin with Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev at the bargaining table.

"Any question about what happens next awaits the secretary's report to the president," U.S. spokesman Hodding Carter told reporters.

Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance cable a detailed account of the proceedings to President Carter, and plans to report to him on his return to Washington tonight.

Both sides described the talks as "constructive" but said some issues remained unresolved.

"We continue to hope an agreement is possible by the end of the year," said State Department spokesman Carter.

Asked if he could use the word "progress" to describe the talks, the U.S. spokesman replied: "I'd really like to, simply have not been given that description."

The Harvard group's study included eliminating all manned strategic bombers and land-based missiles and depending almost solely on missile-bearing nuclear submarines for retaliating against the Soviet Union or other potential enemies.

"If the money were rebated to the American people, it could save the typical four-person family...one-third of the federal income tax—or over \$1,000," the Boston Study Group says in the study to be published as a book next month.

An article taken from the book appeared this month in the magazine *Socialist American*.

The group bases its money-saving claim on a budget proposal of \$73 billion, 39 percent less than the 1978 fiscal year deficit budget of \$120 billion.

The scientists claim U.S. "overkill" nuclear power is more than enough to protect it from the Soviet Union.

Various groups oppose proposed anti-inflation plan

Associated Press

WASHINGTON—President Carter takes his new anti-inflation program to the American public tonight and already business, labor and consumer groups are telling him it will not work.

The program, to be unveiled in a nationwide broadcast at 10 p.m. EDT, includes voluntary limits on wages and prices. They would be enforced by some new government weapons, administration sources say.

Carter's program would set a 7 percent limit on wages and fringe benefits. The price formula is more complicated but is aimed at holding increases to 5 percent a year.

The government plans to use sanctions to enforce the guidelines, such as possibly withholding federal contracts to firms which do not comply with them, and allowing more imports, sources said.

At a news conference Monday, spokesmen for some consumer groups said the guidelines, such as possibly withholding federal contracts to firms which do not comply with them, and allowing more imports, sources said.

"Business control over the marketplace and government economic policies may be too hot for the Carter administration handle," said consumer advocate Ralph Nader.

The president of the Machinists Union, who regularly criticizes government policy, said the anti-inflation program will "unless it stops, 'unbridled corporate power.'"

"Until then, the Machinists Union certainly is not going to comply with its guidelines," said the president, William Wrinapsinger.

Last week, AFL-CIO President George Meany criticized voluntary wage-price guidelines as unfair to labor, arguing that it is easier to control wages than prices.

"Business leaders, on the other hand, the solution to inflation is to cut government spending and reduce government and safety controls."

"I don't think guidelines are going to be effective," Reginald Jones, chairman of General Electric, said at a meeting of the Business Council last week. "Failure of guidelines are an all-too-familiar threat. They might as well forget the whole thing."

Slot Editor
Copy Editor
News Layout
Op Ed Layout
Head Darkroom Tech
Ad Layout
Sports Layout

Typesetters:

Pasteup:

Off-campus delivery
On-campus delivery

Mail delivery to Amherst area same day of business day publication. In Massachusetts, the following day. Outside Massachusetts, no delivery guarantee. Send check or money order to The Daily Collegian, allow two weeks for delivery start.

The office of The Daily Collegian is in Room 112 of the Campus Center on the campus of the University of Massachusetts. Telephone 545-3500.

Second class postage is paid in Amherst, Massachusetts 01003. The Daily Collegian publishes Monday through Friday during the academic year, except during vacation, exam periods and holidays. Accepted for mailing under the authority of an act of March 8, 1879, as amended by an act of June 11, 1943.

Today's Staff

Big Bird
Laura Kenney
Brad Smith
Michael Doran
Dan Vulliamier
Linda Vene
Ann Sweetman

GRAPHICS

Janis Levine, David Lee
Charlotte Trenchard
Jack Cavacco, Wendy Goldberg
Alan Stoppel

Subscription Rates

Semester	Year
\$9	\$15
\$5	\$9

Rhodesian Raids

LUSAKA, Zambia (AP) - Black smoke rose over the Rhodesian warplanes struck 90 miles into Zambia Thursday to pound a black guerrilla base within earshot of the capital. Guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo said, "we have lost quite a few people."

A day earlier Salisbury troops raided guerrilla camps in Mozambique. There was no comment from Mozambique.

Nkomo, head of the Zambia based Zimbabwe African People's Union said, "They have destroyed almost every structure." He suggested the bombs might have been American made, although the United States supports the United Nations' total embargo against Rhodesia.

Casualties were not revealed, but the road was lined with jeeps, trucks and cars taking dead and wounded to the capital of Lusaka 12 miles away.

In Salisbury, the Rhodesian capital, the military command said its forces had struck Nkomo's main headquarters and that the attackers were returning to their bases.

A Rhodesian military spokesman said the Zambia government was warned in advance and told the target was Nkomo's headquarters.

Nkomo said the base was a camp for the sick, the young and refugees.

"The bombs were very powerful and they don't make those bombs in Salisbury," Nkomo said. "I wonder whether Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith doesn't get them from where he has gone shopping," an apparent reference to Smith's visit to the United States.

Reporters were barred from the camp by armed guerrillas but said most of the casualties evacuated were men of military age wearing green fatigues.

Their efforts increased after an interim biracial government was formed March 3.

Reports from the site said the 45 minute attack was by six jets and about five helicopters.

The attack came the day after Rhodesia announced the raid into Mozambique to its east, the base for Robert Mugabe's guerrillas.

Mugabe and Nkomo lead a loose alliance called the Patriotic Front, and have been trying to topple the Salisbury government for six years.

Nkomo said the camp was being built by the United Nations and Red Cross as a future home for ZAPU children. Tens of thousands of black refugees have fled Rhodesia to neighboring countries.

Western diplomats sources say there are four ZAPU camps and two refugee camps within 12 miles of Lusaka.

The raids came while all four members of Rhodesia's interim government - Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndadabingi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau - were in Washington. They are scheduled to meet Saturday with State Department officials on the subject of Rhodesian peace talks that would include the guerrillas.

LUSAKA, Zambia--As host to 10,000 foreign guerrillas waging liberation wars in two neighboring countries, Zambia is paying a high price for its principles. Not only have innocent Zambian civilians become victims of a war not their own, but some critics are wondering if the foreign guerrillas of the Zambian government ultimately is in control of the country's southern Africa policy.

The Zambia-supported forces of the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) battling South Africa in Namibia formerly Southwest Africa) number more than 2,000. The other guerrilla army in Zambia, Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), which is fighting in Rhodesia, has grown to a force of 8,000.

In an incident in late August, 12 Zambians were killed and more were injured when South African troops in Namibia's Caprivi Strip shelled the town of Sesheke just across the Zambian border. There also were reported but unconfirmed casualties among the Zambian army. Furthermore, the South Africans entered Zambia and pursued retreating guerrillas 80 miles northward along the Zambezi River for 24 hours.

SWAPO estimated its casualties at "a few dozen dead," but South African officials said that more than 100 were killed. And the South Africans reported nine of their troops dead.

While justification for harboring the SWAPO guerrillas is unquestioned by the Zambians, more and more civilians are unwilling to pay the price in human lives.

In Sesheke, SWAPO men frequently mingle with the local bar crowd, but the atmosphere is more one of tolerance than of welcome. One expatriot teacher in Sesheke called SWAPO men "undisciplined" and "a bloody nuisance. They carry their weapons around as if they were acting in a wild West film."

Others complained that besides endangering the population by attracting reprisal raids, the soldiers eat all the meat and maize meal in the area.

The Sesheke villagers in the past few years have become increasingly caught up in the border stand off between the South Africans in the Caprivi Strip of Namibia and the SWAPO men forces in Zambia. Last July, the South African presence near Katima Mulilo, only a mile across the river from Sesheke, increased considerably. The Zambia army responded, much to the dismay of the Sesheke villagers, by adding ground-to-air missiles to its border defenses at Sesheke.

Teachers at the town's secondary school object especially because the howitzers were placed on a ridge above the school. Later one teacher said of the fighting, "It was exactly what they said would never happen, and exactly what we said would

Zambia Pays High Price For Hosting Guerilla Armies

happen." The incident began Tuesday evening Aug. 22 when a SWAPO rocket was fired from their base at Katima Mulilo into a South African mess hall, killing nine men. About 1 a.m. Wednesday, the South Africans bombed the SWAPO camp at Katima Mulilo, and fire was exchanged until 3 a.m. when SWAPO forces retreated across the river into Zambia.

During this initial fighting, according to Sesheke teachers, the Zambian guns were heard firing from the ridge behind the school. Later that morning, about 6:30, the South Africans turned their guns on Sesheke and bombarded the ridge area with mortars for almost three hours. A stray mortar landed in a trench where civilians were crowded and killed 10 people. Two other people were killed trying to run to trenches.

At 9 a.m., the South Africans addressed the Sesheke residents by loudspeaker telling them to evacuate because the bom-

The Zambian and many of the European teachers say they will not return to Sesheke.

SWAPO has acknowledged that its forces began the fighting—but within the Caprivi Strip. Thus they charged that the counter-attack on their base across the Zambian border was an unwarranted attack on Zambia.

The Zambian press, the Organization for African Unity and other African governments also have decried the attack on Sesheke as unprovoked and a violation of Zambian territory. However, since the SWAPO forces continually move back and forth from Namibia to Zambia, where the organization is concentrated, and since there were reports that the Zambian army contributed to the Katima Mulilo battle, the charges are a fine distinction.

The consequences on the civilian population of hosting guerrilla armies, however, has become a political issue in Zambia. The total number of SWAPO and ZAPU troops equals that of the Zambian army, and with Soviet backing the guerrilla armies are better equipped. The force of their presence has prompted some Zambians to re-examine the consequences of their actions.

Elias Chipema, the chairman of the Standard Bank of Zambia, recently observed that in any foreign power decision, the liberation movements "must be satisfied...They have firepower sufficient to threaten our very political stability."

The resentment and fear of the alien armies' growing presence, the dissatisfaction with the closure of the Rhodesian border and the dismal state of the copper-dependent economy are eroding the power of Zambia President Kenneth Kaunda. Recently he told a political gathering, "If you open the border (with Rhodesia) now, the Patriotic Front would destroy it."

For a time it seemed that the growing opposition would take on Kaunda, who has almost institutional stature in the country and on the continent, in this fall's elections. Three challengers—Harry Nkumbula, Robert Chilwe and Simon Kapwepwe—announced their desires to contest Kaunda's nomination for a five-year term at the one party's general conference. But the constitution was suddenly changed to remove any possibility of a challenge.

Ospite this, opposition to Kaunda—and the support of the guerrilla armies—continues to grow.

While justification for harboring the SWAPO guerrillas is unquestioned by the Zambians, more and more civilians are unwilling to pay the price in human lives.

bombardment would resume in a few hours. The villagers hastily gathered belongings and fled, many to Livingstone. After further shelling, the South Africans moved through Katima Mulilo then crossed the river to enter Zambia and pursue the SWAPO forces for the next 24 hours. Catholic nuns who operate a Sesheke hospital later returned to aid casualties. They found the stores emptied. By Friday, a small detachment of the Zambian army from Livingstone escorted a teacher and a government official into Sesheke to collect personal property and assess damage; they found SWAPO guerrillas living in the school.

By Saturday, the nuns reported that the town was calm, but looting had begun because few residents had yet returned. The South Africans, furthermore, were warning by loudspeaker that if the Zambian army, which had not yet re-entered the town, did not hand over the SWAPO guerrillas they would shell the town again.

U.S. Mercenaries Hired For Rhodesia

Some 300 U.S. mercenaries have reportedly been recruited by the Chicago-based Church of Christian Liberty to fight alongside Rhodesian troops against guerrillas of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

One of the recruits, Vietnam war veteran Giles Pace, told reporters in London's Heathrow Airport recently that 15 members of the

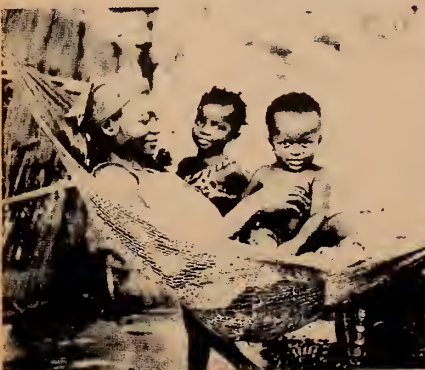
force were already in Rhodesia, living with white families in the eastern border region near Umtali. Pace said he and his colleagues would build on the site of the church where British missionaries were killed in June and "fly the free Christian flag."

Pace told reporters that he and his troops had been ordered by the Church of Christian Liberty to "shoot any guerrillas on sight."

Look For

Skip Johnson

Of The United League
On Nov. 2, 1978



Egyptologist Ignores African Achievements

By Tony Crayton

Mount Holyoke College sponsored a rare presentation of one of the world's leading Egyptologists, Cyril Aldred. As keeper of the Department of Art and Archaeology of the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh, Aldred was quite prepared to give a unique account of the culture, craftsmanship and Art of the Amarna period in Ancient Egypt. The Amarna period (approximately 1410 - 1342 BC) was one of the most fascinating times in Egypt's long dynastic history. Aldred's presentations were designed as an introduction to understanding the period that the Tutankhamon exhibition, that is touring the country, represents.

While under the Nixon administration, then Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, signed an agreement with Egypt's President Sadat to send a good-will tour of 55 pieces from the Tomb of Tutankhamon to the United States. The three-thousand year old monarch's artifacts were overwhelmingly received by more than two million people in each city that the exhibit appeared. It will be displayed in New York's Metropolitan Museum in December as the last city in the United States to receive one of Africa's most treasured art objects.

Aldred's presentations illustrated, in real life terms, the iconography of the exquisite panel details such as on Tut's gilded throne. He pointed out that the much discussed personal treatment of the royalty's private life was more than a humanistic treatment. He linked the pose and style as consistent with the intended worship of the god-king and his equally divine wife, Ankhesenamun.

Aldred's keen sense of art convention pointed out the fascinating change during this period. In the two thousand year tradition, the king and families were always depicted as cold and aloft while during the Amarna period, it changed to a lively, naturalistic image.

The techniques of gold casting and moulding; the finely dressed jewels of gold, inlaid with semi-precious stones; and the first known hinges on funerary boxes all testified to the high craftsmanship of the period.

Despite the quality of knowledge given to the awe-struck audience, one inexcusable flaw was in Aldred's presentation. This flaw is not his alone to share. It is a neglect that the touring exhibit and European scholarship as a whole is guilty of.

In every museum and university in America and Europe, the history of Ancient Egypt is designated as a Near Eastern culture. With no apology, white scholars and their associates have convinced the populace that the indigenous people of Ancient Egypt were separate from African achievements. They have promulgated the theory that they were either of the "Adamic" white civilization, Asiatic immigrants; or the non-existent Hamitic race.

When I questioned Aldred on his impressions of Cheikh Anta Diop's *Nations Negres et Culture* (1954), he replied he never heard of it. This appears to me to be the height of cultural arrogance. Diop, the Director of the radiocarbon laboratory at the University of Dakar, Senegal, as the first African in the world to force a response from the Lily-

white world of Egyptology. Cambridge University Press published in 1970 "Papers in African Prehistory" in which Dr. Wyatt MacGaffey of Haverford College attempted to refute Diop's documentation. U.C.L.A. History Department's Robert Collins published "Problems in African History" in which he reprinted the responses of various Egyptologists castigating Diop's position. Collins reprinted Ethnologist C.G. Seligman, of the University of London, position against Diop. A colleague of Diop's, serving as the Director of Archaeology of IFAN in Dakar, also found himself compelled to publish his comments. There was an even longer list of eminent Egyptologists who found it necessary to publish on Diop's work *Nations Negres et Culture*.

How then could an author who has published since 1949 on Ancient Egypt, be unaware of such a stormy and for Egyptologists, embarrassing book on Ancient Egypt's origins? Despite serious evidence to the contrary, Egyptologists continue to ignore Diop's Hansberry's, Jochanneris, Williams, and Dubois', long and invaluable contribution to this scholarly dispute.

Euro-America and European scholars have continually asserted that the scientific approach means that an objective accounting of all pertinent facts is mandatory. If this is the case, why has Aldred avoided African scholars for the past one hundred years? To be sure, history is an individually interpreted collation of facts and speculations designed to present a certain impression of events. The impression Aldred and his colleagues are attempting to show is that Africans produced nothing

without European and semitic influence. To them, Africans contributed a single stone to the edifice of human knowledge developed by non-African cultures. A stone and no more.

In "Egypt to the End of the Old Kingdom (1965)," Aldred states that:

"The essentially African character of the Early Predynastic Period might have remained sterile at this level, as it did apparently in the Sudan, where a Badarian type of culture persisted for a much longer time, if it had not been fertilized by contacts with a different civilization coming from Asia."

The Badarian culture was proven undeniably to be of African stock. However, the term African in the language of Egyptologist connotes the semitic berber and Libyan people, not the so-called "negro" element. In a study of this kind the European school states that Egypt is not African because African is negro; yet when it is clearly African, they say African means hamitic and negro means Sudan; then when the relationships clearly prove of Sudanic origin, they claim that Sudanic is nilotic, thus hamitic, thus Asiatic that was stimulated by indo-european. The day is yet to come when serious scholarship is devoid of racist innuendo and biased accounts that disregard evidence in their own texts.

Such contradictions in evidence are best illustrated by "one of the most distinguished Egyptologists E.A. Wallis Budge. In a general text, *The Mummy* (1972) Budge asserts that "there is no doubt whatever he was a caucasian." In a more authoritative account "Osiris and the Egyptian

Resurrection" (1973), a two volume study on the most significant and enduring religious belief in Ancient Egypt, Budge unexcusably says:

"Everything that we know of them proves that they possessed all the characteristics of the African race, and especially of that portion of it which lived in that ocean to ocean, right across Africa, and is commonly known as the Sudan, i.e., the country par excellence of the Blacks."

Over ten other similar statements claim the same thing: "Everything that we know of them proves that they possessed all the characteristics of the African Race."

As recipients of university training, not education, it is apparent to me that whatever we are told must be swallowed with a grain of salt. When our education ceases to be a socialization process and becomes objective accounts, then and only then will human achievements be known. The great cultural achievements of non-european peoples have never been fairly treated in the colleges and universities throughout the country. The purpose of higher education has been to fill the professional slots to bolster the profits and control the dissident population.

Engineers create better methods to cheat the people; psychologists and economists contrive methods to employ subsistence trinkets that dazzle against the public's miseries; while administrators and agencies send police to quell the protests of the hungry poor. Where is the end to it all? The choices are before us; educate for social change or social chaos.

Affirmative Action

Hanover, N.H. AP-

The president of Dartmouth College has conceded the Ivy League school's affirmative action program to promote minorities and women to senior faculty positions has been "disappointing."

John G. Kenneny, in a State of the College address to the faculty, said fewer women and minority group members had been appointed to tenured teaching posts than he had hoped.

He announced that as an incentive to encourage the affirmative action program, academic departments which have met their goals in hiring women and minorities will receive "special consideration" for additional tenured positions.

Kenneny also said he has authorized the recruitment of a small number of women and minorities directly into tenured positions to meet a "major institutional need."

Kenneny delivered his address Monday Oct. 9. A college spokesman said that in 1972, the college had adopted as an in-

formal goal that by 1982 20-to-25 of the tenured faculty in the Arts and Science School would be women, and ten would be minority group members. The spokesman said that out of 158 tenured faculty last year, five were women and four were minority group members, including two of the women.

Kenneny said an exceptionally high attrition of women and minority faculty members since 1972 had contributed to the disappointing results of the affirmative action program.

He said he had received "anecdotal evidence" to tell him that some male faculty members make women less than totally welcome.

He also warned that even allowing people to bypass the age of 65 could hurt affirmative action programs by providing fewer opportunities for advancement to women and minorities.

Read Nummo News



Standing Up To Fear In Mississippi

*This article is being reprinted
by popular request from our
October 24, issue*

By Jerry Tulskey

The center for the movement is Holly Springs, the largest city and county seat of Marshall County. The town boasts antebellum mansions set in northeast Mississippi's rolling hills and national forest. At one corner of the town square a state historical marker recalls the old cotton town's past as a "center of social and cultural life." Today, most of the 6,000 residents are black and like many white residents frustrated by high unemployment and poverty. Per capita income for Holly Springs was \$2,853 in 1975, less than half the national average of \$5,902. These economic frustrations, compounded with what they consider unequal treatment at the hands of the local white power structure have led blacks to organize in local communities throughout the region for jobs and equal justice. Marches, rallies and boycotts are becoming commonplace activities, spearheaded by a relatively new civil rights organization called the United League.

Founded in 1966 by Alfred "Skip" Robinson, the United League fights its battles both in the streets and in the courtroom. According to Robinson, the League is a "priestly, militant, revolutionary organization" committed to winning employment, education and health opportunities for Mississippi blacks. It has sponsored lawsuits challenging local election laws, local officials' use of federal funds and inaction on school desegregation matters. The complaints also include police brutality and a series of murders of blacks in which white suspects were arrested but never indicted or tried.

Until recently, the organization remained little-known outside the area. Its principal claim to fame was a boycott of Byhalia, Mississippi, a town 10 miles from Holly Springs, following the 1974 killing of a black man. Butler Young, Jr., by a part-time policeman. Two grand juries refused to return indictments against the officer, and the League, building on the momentum of protests that resulted, filed lawsuits challenging various discriminatory practices and began a boycott of downtown stores. It also initiated a lawsuit against the police officer on behalf of Young's mother that resulted in an award of \$15,000 in damages from an all-white jury. The League is now appealing that verdict because, in the words of League attorney Lewis Myers, "we think that's too small a sum for the death of a 21-year-old man."

The United League is not the only group on the move these days. The Hunger Coalition and Concerned Citizens Against Police Brutality are behind protests in parts of north Mississippi which the United League has not reached. Unlike traditional forces such as the NAACP or SCLC, these groups lack both fame and money. With membership coating just one dollar, the League appeals to the poorest citizens and seeks its strength from the masses, rather than from a hefty treasury.

"The League is better off without a lot of money," says Joseph Delaney, a black journalist from Oxford, Mississippi, who has been active in League affairs. "Money just means trouble."

Indeed, the NAACP has recently been cautious pending a decision in its appeal of a \$1.25 million state court judgment against it for the association's 1968 boycott of white stores in Port Gibson, Mississippi; meanwhile, the League leaps to the forefront of such activities. "The League doesn't have that kind of money to lose," says Henry Boyd, Jr., secretary of the League. "Some of the blacks who once stood up and fought for justice now are complacent," says Robinson. "They have become part of the system. We are trying to awaken black folks to this."



Vote For Ed Brooke

This is a call for all third world people on campus and in the Area who are eligible to vote to go out Tuesday November 7, and cast your vote for Senator Edward Brooke. Senator Brooke is the first Black to serve in the senate since Reconstruction. Senator Brooke has a proven track record of representing all minorities and oppressed people's. He has always stood up for what he's believed in even though it hasn't always been the politically expedient thing to do.

Let's look at part of his record. Senator Brooke fought for legislation guaranteeing minorities equal rights.

Senator Brooke led the successful fight on the Senate floor to block the nomination of Haynsworth and Carswell of their objectionable civil rights records.

Senator Brooke called for the establishment of the Office of Minority Affairs his proposal later became a reality.

Senator Brooke sponsored an amendment that gives significant funding for bilingual education to help end the high dropout rate among Spanish speaking students this is just what Senator Brooke has done to help benefit Blacks and other third world peoples.

With the seniority he has

acquired during his 12 years in the Senate, the people of Massachusetts cannot afford to lose him. Being the only Black in the Senate he has to represent the rights of all Black across the country. Blacks that are suffering discrimination in Mississippi, New York, Philadelphia, and Plains Georgia, cannot vote for him. But you can, remember that your vote Tuesday is just not helping Black people in Massachusetts but Black people across the country.

Vote November 7, Vote Brooke.

Standing Up To Fear In Mississippi



This past January, the League called for the ouster of Marshall County Sheriff Kenneth Smith after a black man, James Garrett, was found hanging in Smith's jail with hands and feet bound. Smith called Garrett's death a suicide. Largely because of League efforts, the Marshall County Board of Supervisors held a special hearing in February in which witnesses detailed beatings in county jails. One woman said the jailer allowed a man to enter her cell and rape her. As a result of the hearing, the supervisors cut back the federal funds of Sheriff Smith.

In March, United League officials wrote the area's US attorney, H.M. H.M. Ray, complaining about his poor track record in prosecuting civil rights violations and saying, "There is an air of hopelessness on the part of many black citizens in north Mississippi concerning the attitude or seeming attitude toward the vindication of their constitutional rights as black American citizens." In a reply letter, Ray denied that his office failed to prosecute civil rights cases.

In April, one week before the annual pilgrimage of tourists to Holly Springs' antebellum mansions, hundreds of blacks turned out for a League-sponsored "March for Justice." The League has since held several more marches and has threatened to picket downtown stores unless more blacks were hired. Holly Springs merchants mindful of the League's success in nearby Byhalia, quickly formed a committee to try to meet the League was still unwilling to call off its protests.

Recently, Robinson has sought to spread his gospel outside of Marshall County, organizing marches in parts of Tennessee and Alabama. He has announced a July protest in Plains, Georgia. At a recent press conference in Holly Springs Robinson declared that the League would be going "nationwide." He already claims 50,000 members in the organization, but Robinson has a reputation for considerably inflating such figures.

The United League's rapid success gained a boost from its recent move into Tupelo, a town of 21,000 that serves as the retail trading center for the northeast part of Mississippi and that is widely known as the birthplace of Elvis Presley. The Tennessee Valley Authority provides cheap electricity for residents and industries, and Tupelo's low-wage, non-unionized labor force has grown rapidly in recent years. The town's per capita income jumped almost 58 percent between 1969 and 1975, from \$2,859 to \$4,515. Several multinational corporations, such as Rockwell International and FMC, have set up shop in the area.

The catalyst for Robinson's entry into Tupelo was an incident involving Eugene Pasto, a Memphis man picked up by Mississippi highway patrolmen in March, 1976, and taken to the Tupelo police department on check forger charges. After questioning by police captain Dale Crider and Roy Sandefer, Pasto signed six confessions and six forms waiving his constitutional rights. Last January, a federal judge awarded Pasto, who was by then serving

time in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, \$2,500 in his lawsuit against the officers for beating the confessions out of him.

Crider, who received the "Officer of the Year" award in 1974, and Sandefer were both longtime veterans of the Tupelo police force. Prisoners had frequently charged at trials and in complaints to the FBI that the pair's success came from beating confessions out of suspects. After the

**Everywhere one turned, pickup
trucks and cars bearing rifles**

**Ku Klux Klansmen, some
wearing white hoods, patrolled
the streets**

federal court's decision in the Pasto case, more complaints began reaching Tupelo's board of aldermen, along with demands that the two be fired.

The seven-member board voted to suspend the officers while Police Chief Ed Crider investigated the matter. Crider, who is elected to his post, concluded that the officers had not committed a crime; he claimed to know of no other complaints involving the two and recommended that they be reinstated. On February 24, 1978, the aldermen accepted Crider's recommendation over the sole dissenting vote of Boyce Grayson, the only black alderman, who entered an unsuccessful motion that the officers be fired.

The city's action provoked an angry response from Tupelo's blacks. The United League seized the opportunity and stepped up efforts to organize a Tupelo chapter. Robinson lashed out at local black leaders who sought to solve the problem through further meetings, exclaiming, "You can't negotiate from a position of weakness." In early March, the United League began sponsoring a series of marches, drawing 400 demonstrators at the first, then 800 one week later. While Tupelo's mayor, Clyde Whitaker, called the Pasto incident a "dead issue," the League escalated its demands to include more jobs for blacks in city government and local businesses. The city made a last-ditch attempt to avoid fanning Crider and Sandefer to the fire department. The League rejected the city's effort and on Good Friday began a boycott of downtown stores.

The boycott was so successful that Lewis Myers, Jr., the

League's attorney, says "White merchants from the two largest stores in Tupelo have personally come to me, pleading for an end to our boycott. The black boycott of white-owned stores has not only had an economic effect; it's causing an emotional breakdown in the white community."

The activity is unprecedented in Tupelo, which was largely bypassed by the tumult of racial battles over school desegregation and voting rights that raged across Mississippi a decade ago.

The rise of black protest in Tupelo has brought a white militant backlash, including formation of a Ku Klux Klan klavern. Douglas Coen, a former Pennsylvania policeman who moved to southern Mississippi five years ago, spearheaded the backlash. Coen is now Grand Dragon of the Mississippi Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Whites are in a hole," says Coen, "and we have to get back to level ground before we can start making any gains. The white working man has been stripped unreasonably and punished unreasonably for something he never had anything to do with. He was not the cause of slavery."

While Coen is against the black movement "we want the threats of black pressure removed from Tupelo's streets," he is not unhappy with the loss of business the boycott has created.

"The white merchants survived before they had the nigger business," he said, "and they'll survive a lot better after they get rid of the blacks." He claims the Klan was needed to instill unity in whites. "Blacks recognize now that there is a white resistance to intimidation," he said. "Blacks recognize now that there is a white resistance to intimidation," he said. "But had there not been, had we just kept giving and giving, there would be no end to their demands, and they would turn this city into a mass ghetto, unfit for habitation by any decent, self-respecting Christian."

When fewer than 100 whites turned out for the Tupelo Klan's first rally, the speakers blamed "white apathy" which they said could ruin the country. But three weeks later, that number was tripled when the Klan and the United League both demonstrated on May 6 in a dramatic confrontation.

The May 6 showdown began with a Klan press conference at the local Ramada Inn. By the time the League march started, reporters from CBS, NBC, the *New York Times* and the *Los Angeles Times* had arrived. United League members assembled in a black neighborhood and silently made their way toward the center of town, led by men driving pickup trucks, with rifles prominently displayed in their rear windows. The demonstrators carried anti-Klan signs and were flanked by League scouts armed with clubs, binoculars, and walkie-talkies.

Every policeman on Tupelo's 65-man force was on duty that day; a helicopter hovered overhead and officials from

Standing Up To Fear In Mississippi

the US Justice Department, sent by the Attorney General, monitored the situation. Everywhere one turned, pickup trucks and cars bearing rifles and guns were obvious. Ku Klux Klansmen, some wearing white hoods, patrolled the streets threatening to make "citizens arrests" of the demonstrators. In mid-day, a Klan motorcade drove down Main Street while blacks, bearing anti-Klan signs, watched from the sidewalks.

Nothing more than words were exchanged. But that night a Klan rally and cross-burning ceremony drew 300 people who demanded the reinstatement of Cruber and Sandefer. The two officers had announced two weeks earlier that they were resigning their positions in the fire department "with the hope that demonstrations by the United League of north Mississippi be terminated." The United League quickly rejected this suggestion.

The crowd at the Klan rally was vocal and emotional, and participants frequently shouted racial slurs against blacks. At one point, Cruber acknowledged the crowd's support with a Nazi-type salute. At the cross-burning, Cruber tried to pull the camera from the neck of Joseph Shapiro, a reporter for the *Memphis Commercial-Appeal* assigned to the paper's Tupelo bureau. Another reporter stepped in and broke up the trouble.

Several days after the events of May 6, Tupelo city officials passed a resolution asking both groups to leave town and barring them from further use of the city facilities. When each group continued its plans for another showdown on June 10, the city passed an ordinance on May 18 prohibiting demonstrations for 90 days.

The May 6, showdown began...

United League members assembled in a Black neighborhood and silently made their way toward town, led by men driving pickup trucks with rifles prominently displayed....

With the aid of North Mississippi Rural Legal Services, the League promptly challenged the ordinance in federal district court. At a hearing on the matter, city attorney Guy Mitchell warned that a "holocaust" could occur if the city could not forbid the demonstrations. The city paraded 25 witnesses, including all the aldermen, the police chief, several newsmen and residents. Newsmen testified that they had seen Klansmen at the May 6 demonstrations with flame throwers, hand grenades and submachine guns. City officials spoke of a "highly inflammable" situation and said that Tupelo was "permeated with fear." But US District Judge Orma Smith struck down the ordinance as a violation of the right to peaceful protest. It marked the third time Judge Smith had ruled in a League lawsuit based on the First Amendment. In his two previous rulings, Smith had ruled against the League and been reversed by the US Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. This time, as he read his decision before a packed courtroom, Smith quoted from 13 lawbooks stacked on the bench in front of him.

Smith encouraged the city to draft another ordinance that could regulate the two marches to keep them from coming into direct conflict. But in the days preceding June 10, city officials rejected efforts by Alderman Grayson to find such an alternative end waited for the potential outbreak.

When the day arrived, the media, the helicopter and the full police force were once again on hand to observe. This time the police wore bullet-proof vests and riot helmets and waved shotguns and rifles. More than 700 people marched with the United League, including members of the state ACLU chapter, who held their annual meeting in Tupelo that day because, in the words of one member, "we do more than talk about civil liberties." The march lacked the show of arms so obvious in previous demonstrations and passed without trouble. League demonstrators wrapped up their rally on the steps of the courthouse, while Klansmen waited a few blocks away to begin their march.

Then, about 50 robed Klansmen and 150 supporters marched to the courthouse while onlookers lined the streets. But the mood quickly changed. Bill Wilkinson, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, was speaking to the crowd when a white man wearing a T-shirt that bore the United League slogan "Justice for All" shouted out, "You symbolize hatred. You call yourself a Christian!" Wilkinson directed some Klansmen to take care of the man, who was later identified as David Ohmes, a lay minister. Klansmen dragged Ohmes and knocked him to the ground; the minister offered no resistance. Tupelo police stepped in,

saying, "Let us have him" and began striking and gagging Ohmes. Reporters who tried to photograph the incident were told to stop, and one was pushed away. When the *Commercial-Appeal* reporter, Shapiro, began to argue, he was dragged to a waiting police van and tossed inside, while the crowd cheered.

Shapiro later described the incident: "As the van drove off, from the floor I heard the driver gleefully radio headquarters, 'We got Shapiro.'" Shapiro said police complained of his earlier news reporting and advised him to leave town. He was charged with conspiring to incite a riot and assaulting police and interfering with police. Ohmes was charged with inciting a riot.

Reporters rushed to the police station to get more information. With them was Freddie Crawford, a black turned out to be H.D. Cruber, father of one of the former officers, moved through the reporters and began pulling on the door, brushing up to Crawford and demanding to get inside.

Crawford flung his fist at Cruber and threw his tape recorder, which narrowly missed Cruber's head and flew through the plate glass front window of the police station. The two men grappled to the ground. As reporters moved out of the way, police officers poured in through the door and over a side counter. They first grabbed Crawford, who shouted, "What is the matter? Won't you grab him because he's white? Some police then grabbed Cruber, and Crawford, flung off the officer holding him down and grabbed him from behind. A second Justice Department official grabbed another police officer, and for a moment the scene was frozen in an amazing standoff: two black Justice Department officials holding two Tupelo policemen, a third policeman holding Cruber, while reporters stood by in disbelief. The officers confiscated a length of chain from Cruber, and Crawford later said he started the fight after he saw Cruber reach into his pocket where the chain was. Cruber was charged with assault. On a day that city officials had said would inevitably lead to trouble, the only scuffles involved police.

continued on page 6



Skip Robinson 42-year-old brickmason and building contractor, blends fiery rhetoric with preaching in speeches that have moved his audience to tears. He calls on blacks to find their own leaders; end when he speaks of having "found a cause worth dying for," a comparison to Martin Luther King, Jr., seems inevitable. Since forming the League, Robinson has at times sought local political offices such as mayor and sheriff, prompting critics to charge him with opportunism. Among those to accuse Robinson of inflaming issues to grab headlines are Mayor Sam Coopwood of Holly Springs and Clyde Whitaker of Tupelo.

Some of the Blacks who once stood up and fought for justice now are complacent...they have become part of the system, we are trying to awaken Black folks to this.

Indeed, Robinson even incurred some initial resentment from local black leaders as an outsider in Tupelo. When the League first came to town, John Thomas Morris, head of the area's NAACP, criticized the organization for pushing the city's own black leaders aside. But after the League won a recent lawsuit against the city ordinance banning League and Klan demonstrations for 90 days, Morris stood on the courthouse steps and declared, "City leaders are going to have to learn they can't pick who the Justice Department official from Atlanta who stood in the station's reception area and waited for police to let him inside so he could talk to the mayor. A white man in his late 50s walked in and said to Crawford, 'Well, look at that goddamned nigger.' Crawford, incensed, whipped around and demanded, 'What did you say?' The white man, who



Ku Klux

They took me out
To some lonesome place
They said, "Do you believe
In the great white race?"
I said, "Mister,
To tell you the truth,
I'd believe in anything
If you'd just turn me loose"
The white men said, "Boy,
Can it be
You're e-standin' there
A-sassin' me?"
They hit me in the head
And knocked me down.
Then they kicked me
On the ground
A Klansmen said, "Nigger
Look me in the face
And tell me you believe in
The great white race."
Langston Hughes

FBI Plot Against Black Leaders

reprint from Essence Magazine

By Iris L. Washington

Spying.....Harassment....Provocation.... Murder?

At the height of the civil rights and Black power movement of the sixties the Federal Bureau of Investigation instituted a counterintelligence program aimed at destroying the effectiveness of Black leaders and organizations that they termed Black nationalist hate groups. The bureau was reacting to what they believed were threats to national security. Fearful after one of the hottest summers of racial disturbances in United States history, the bureau ordered, on August 25, 1967, immediate and coordinated use of counterintelligence tactics against key Black leaders and groups. The impact of this program on the history of the era is still coming to light.

The objectives of the plot against Black leadership were spelled out in the August memo from the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover and in a subsequent one dated February 29, 1968: to expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit or otherwise neutralize such groups and their leadership, spokesmen, members and supporters; counter their propensity for violence; frustrate efforts to consolidate their forces or to recruit new or youthful adherents; exploit conflicts within and between groups from spreading their philosophy publicly; and gather information on backgrounds of group leaders for use against them. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Black Panther Party (BPP), Nation of Islam and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), to name a few key organizations, became victims of unrestrained and intimidating harassment by the FBI in league with local police, the Central Intelligence Agency, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), National Security Agency, Secret Service, Army Intelligence and several divisions of the Justice Department.

The FBI program under which covert activities were coordinated and executed was called Cointelpro, an acronym for "counterintelligence program." Cointelpro was originally instituted in 1956 for the purpose of wrecking the Communist Party in the United States and any organization that supported the "violent overthrow" of the government. It later came to include the New Left, the Socialist Workers Party and the bureau termed white hate groups and Black extremists. The 41 field divisions of the Cointelpro against Black organizations "covered major cities in the United States. Over 2,300 known proposals for disruptive activities were approved by the bureau and implemented from the time of the program's inception to 1971 when FBI files were stolen from the Media, Pa., office and exposed to the press. After much public outcry, in 1975 the 9th Congress passed a resolution establishing a Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to conduct an investigation into intelligence activities of the federal government. That committee submitted a final report in April 1976; relevant parts are paraphrased in this article.

The bureau has conceded that they had no legal authority for Cointelpro but they justified their action before the Senate Select Committee by saying that "at the time it was initiated, we had men who felt they had a responsibility to act and having felt this responsibility, did act. We had cities being burned, educational institutions being bombed, deaths occurring from all of these activities." Chief FBI officials believed the existent law couldn't control the activities of certain dissident groups and that

Significantly, Cointelpro actions coincided with specific national events. The FBI Black nationalist Cointelpro began in the wake of the bloody Newark and Detroit riots of 1967, which left those cities smoldering, thousands injured and over 85 dead. Even after the Kerner Commission (headed by Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois) came to the conclusion in their 1968 report that "white racism was the principal cause of the disturbances that rocked the nation in 1967," the FBI Cointelpro actions continued.

Cointelpro tactics included publicizing derogatory information gained from illegal surveillance for the purpose of damaging an individual's personal information on a person's political beliefs to his or her employer in order to get the employer to fire the person; provoking warfare between rival groups; falsely and anonymously labeling members of targeted groups as informants in order to cause expulsion or physical attack; disseminating deliberate misinformation on a group or individual; and sending anonymous letters to the spouses of targeted individuals in deliberate attempts to break up their marriages. These are but a few of the thousands of different techniques used by the bureau.

The FBI collected information on their subjects from police confidential sources, informants, state motor vehicle divisions, confidential sources in utilities, educational institutions and state employment agencies, interviews with the people themselves and Supreme Court decisions had tied the hands of the intelligence community. So they proceeded, using improper acts to obstruct the lawful political activities of groups and individuals.

with others. The agency also culled data through physical and electronic surveillance, mail openings, breaking and entering, passport agencies, the Postal Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Was King An FBI Victim

The most intensive campaign against a Black person in the history of the FBI was directed against the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The bureau went to extraordinary lengths to eliminate King from his leadership role, conspiring to promote their own national leader and going so far as to research and identify such an individual. Recent press reports attempted to link Roy Wilkins, retired executive secretary of the NAACP, to this plot. Wilkins had repudiated any involvement three years ago in an interview with Senate investigators, but the interview had not been made public prior to the recent press reports. Others accounts identify prominent New York City lawyer Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., as the person the FBI considered grooming to replace King as the major civil rights leader. There is no evidence that Pierce was ever approached or that he knew his name was being proposed in such a context.

Martin Luther King, Jr., the outspoken Baptist minister who headed the Atlanta based SCLC, emerged in 1955 during the year long Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott as a fearless civil rights leader. King vigorously promoted nonviolent protest as the vehicle to freedom and dignity for Black America. The movement, which

concentrated on securing voting rights and on the desegregation of schools and public facilities, met with lynchings, mass arrests, burnings and bombings. Nevertheless, the nonviolent movement flourished by the mid-sixties, becoming a powerful political force that united a broad cross section of Blacks.

For this reason the FBI regarded King as the most effective leader in the country and therefore this most dangerous. They theorized that a "man who supports non-violence ought to be destroyed because someday he may abandon non-violence and emerge as a black messiah." The FBI could find no legal reason for surveillance, so they insidiously proceeded under the ruse of investigating suspected communist infiltration of the SCLC and the civil rights movement. The communist issue was, in reality, an almost nonexistent concern and later exposed as such in Senate hearings. King had publicly criticized the FBI in 1961 for siding with segregationists and cooperating with local Southern police. Hoover, who was ultrasensitive to any criticism of himself or the bureau, was furious. Unable to contain his personal hatred for King, Hoover zeroed in on King, pursued him with an obsession until his untimely death in April 1968.

Illegal Tactics Against King

Over 5,000 telephone conversations were monitored during this period and involved phone taps on King's home, the SCLC offices in Atlanta and New York

continued on page 6

Alfred "Skip" Robinson came to Amherst to deliver the message of the United League of Mississippi to the students at the University of Massachusetts on Thursday October 2.

In his address to the local press Mr. Robinson talked about the oppression that the United League is trying to fight in Mississippi and throughout the country. He talked of the resurgence of the K.K.K. throughout the United States, and of the problems Blacks are facing which have a direct tie to the K.K.K.

He said 40 percent of all Black Babies born in North Carolina die soon after birth. One reason is that many of the Doctors who work in these hospitals and clinics are Klan members. He said Blacks have been so indoctrinated by the White media that most Black Women don't want any children but 1 to 2 at most. Because of this our birth rate has been cut dramatically, birth control pill abound. Black men as well as women are being sterilized. If this continues, to quote from a book put out by the White Citizens Council "The Black Race Will no Longer be a Threat by The Year 2000." He emphasized the point

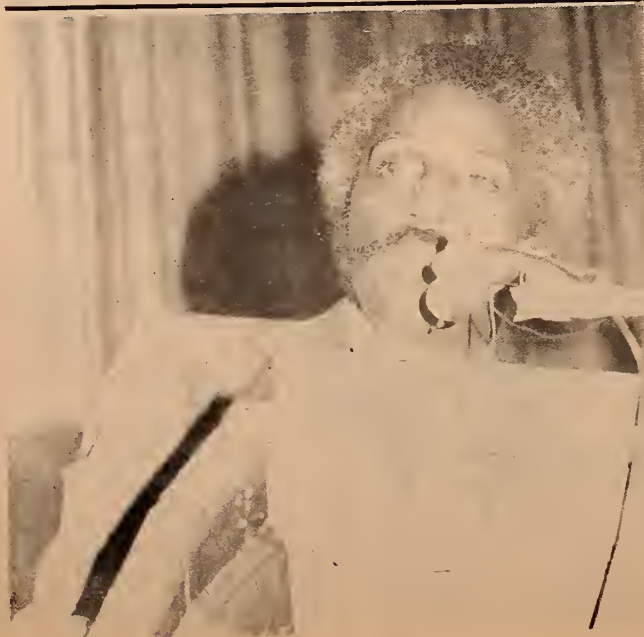
that "the Klan member isn't just the person who wears a hood and carries a gun." It's the police man, the politicians the businessman, the doctor, and the university trustee. He said one reason why a Black cannot get justice in the criminal justice system is because the D.A. is a Klan member, the Judge is a Klan member, and if the person has counsel appointed, his lawyer is a Klan member.

He said the reason that Black have a lack of leadership is because many of the "Leaders" of the struggle are now working for the oppressors.

He said that why Blacks need the United League. He said Blacks need land as a base for political power. The U.L.'s purpose is to save the land that Blacks have. To help clean out our community because if we don't do it no one else will, to rid our communities of the pushers and pimps.

Robinson also said that the U.L. wants to help end unemployment that people don't want handouts they want to work.

The U.L. address is P.O. 517 Holly Springs Mississippi 38635 C.O. United League of Mississippi C.O. Alfred "Skip" Robinson.



Letters

It is with deep regret that I feel compelled to write this letter, but I feel that I would be doing my people a terrible injustice by not informing them and all concerned progressive thinking people of the facts relative to their plight and the plight of the black politician here in this country.

I can start with Senator Ed Brooke, a black politician with 12 years of service to his people, his state and his country. A man very much involved in enacting, and supporting legislation that is vital to every one; black, white, jews, gentiles, the elderly, women etc. A man who has done his job in the years that he has held office.

Why then is there a systematic attempt to drive Senator Brooke out of public office, is it because he is the only black Senator or is it because he is too powerful a man (a black man) to leave hanging around the walls of Congress. And I feel that we can all agree on the fact that there is a calculated systematic attempt to drive him from office.

Earlier I asked the question why, but to me the answer is all too apparent. He is a powerful senator sitting in not chairing some of the more powerful subcommittees in Congress. A man who has proven that he has a dedication not only to his people, or poor, disadvantaged people, but to all people. I would strongly suggest to the students at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, and all students throughout this state who would vote against him, that they check out his record to review how instrumental he was in their being able to secure the financial assistance that they now enjoy. I would also strongly suggest that those out of state students who will be greatly affected by the proposed increase in out of state tuition lend their full support to his career.

Last Friday, in our daily print out sheet I read "The race for U.S.

Senator between incumbent Republican Edward Brooke and Democrat Paul Tsongas involves a more difficult decision. The deciding factor here must be effectiveness in office, for the two are fairly close on the issues. While Brooke's strong support of the Equal Rights Amendment ratification extension this year was significant, his record of serving Massachusetts and actively producing legislation poled in comparison with that of his counterpart (Ted Kennedy), a veteran politician sitting in a democratic majority. Tsongas, in addition to having been a highly effective U.S. Representative from Lowell, is less conservative than Brooke when it comes to defense matters."

The statement ended with "A vote for Tsongas will be a vote for a fresh and energetic 'face' in the Senate. This is going to be a close race and your vote could prove particularly important."

To the Collegian, and to everyone else, my question is, WHO IS RUNNING FOR OFFICE TED KENNEDY OR PAUL TSONGAS. Are you comparing Senator Brooke's voting record to his opponents face or against his opponents effectiveness in doing the job for all of the people in the state. If one was to compare their effectiveness in doing the job regardless of what was happening in their personal life, Mr. Tsongas wouldn't stand a chance. I'm sorry that the Collegian editorial board would have the audacity to print something such as that and have it signed as the opinion of the majority of the Collegian Board of Directors. It only goes to reinforce what I presently feel regarding personal competence and dedication to the entire University Community. If I was to take the reference to the face personally, you would definitely have a cross to bear. He who controls the media controls the thoughts, which is a partial statement that I'm quite sure the Editorial Board will recognize.

Senator Brooke and his divorce case and how it's being used against him in his bid for reelection to the U.S. Senate is but one example of the plight of the Black Politician in this country. If one was to view Rep. Diggs, you will find that he too is experiencing similar problems. Ms Barbara Jordan has already stated earlier in the year that she will not seek re-election. My response to that with light of all the assassinations, scandals, and corruption under the present mode of operation in this country is to ask the question why won't she seek re-election.

Recently it was aired that Ralph Metcalfe was found dead in his hotel room with the apparent cause of death from a heart attack. I quite sure we all remember the plight of Adam Clayton Powell. Let us not forget that Andrew Young gave up his seat to become an ambassador to the United Nations under the Carter Administration.

I can remember reading some where that during the period of reconstruction the black politician was systematically eliminated. Strongly enough, that period just happened to coincide with the rise of another organization who's purpose was to spread hate and terror while exposing the philosophy of white superiority.

In closing I will say to the Community, to fellow students at the University, to the people of the state, the country and the world. Don't be deceived. Your education isn't all in a classroom. You are now the controlling force of your own life. Prepare it and prepare it well for it will confront you now and in the future. I will also say that before you take part in anything that will affect your life now as well as in the future, investigate it thoroughly because some decisions that will make whether right or wrong can't be rectified.

Thank you in advance for the time, attention and consideration that you have given this letter.

Bo.

Friends:

The United League of Mississippi has planned a national march and rally for Saturday, November 25th in Tupelo, Mississippi. We are holding this march to focus national attention on the Black economic boycott and just struggle that has spread into four counties in Northeast Mississippi and into Tennessee. On this day we are planning to mobilize thousands of people from all walks of life and all parts of the country in an organized and disciplined march that challenges racism, bigotry and oppression in its very heartland.

In the wake of the Bakke decision and the clamor over reverse discrimination, astronomical unemployment in the Black community, concerted attempts to discredit Black elected officials, and a rise in police harassment and Klan terror, Black people throughout Northeast Mississippi have taken a stand. For over 8 months we have marched and boycotted. Most importantly, ten years after the murder of Dr King we have begun to again build an organized movement for justice and freedom.

The battlelines that are down in Tupelo do not end in Mississippi, but extend into every city and town in this country where discrimination and bigotry exist.

On behalf of the United League of Mississippi I would personally like to thank you for the support you have already extended. Further, I would like to strongly encourage you to join with your local Tupelo Support Committee and endorse, promote in any way possible, and participate in the national march planned for Saturday, November 25.

In the protracted struggle that has developed in Northeast Mississippi we have encountered financial responsibilities above our present local capabilities. Not only has the League been asked to organize in three more counties in Mississippi and Tennessee, but we have had thousands of our members arrested and these cases are presently being fought in court. Any financial contributions would be genuinely appreciated. They can be sent to:

United League of Mississippi
M.I. College
West Point, Mississippi
Tax Exempt no. 1300607

The march planned for November 25 will be our largest ever. It will break the wall of silence that has hidden our struggle and will certainly be a big step forward in our continuing quest for justice. Again, on behalf of the entire membership of the United League of Mississippi I would personally like to thank you for your concern and continued support.

In Struggle,

Alfred Robinson

President, United League

HARLEM BORN SCIENCE FICTION WRITER SAMUEL R. DELANEY TO DISCUSS "THE NECESSITY OF TOMORROW AT THE STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM

The Nebula Award winning science fiction writer Samuel R. Delaney will lecture on "The Necessity of Tomorrow" at the Studio Museum in Harlem, 2033 Fifth Avenue, on Sunday, November 12, 1978 at 3:00 p.m. Admission is one dollar. For further information please call (212) 427-5859.

One of two recognized black science fiction writers, Samuel R. Delaney was born in Harlem on April 1, 1942. He grew up on 122nd Street and Seventh Avenue, and attended the Bronx High School of Science. As a student at City College he was the poetry editor for the campus literary journal, *Prometheus*. Delaney wrote his first novel when he was 19. While exploring the landscapes of Greece and Turkey, he supported himself as a shrimp boat worker and folk singer.

Delaney has won the Nebula Award, the highest science fiction achievement, four times, for the short stories, "Aye, and Gomrah," and "Time Considered as a Helix of Semi-Precious Stone," and two novels, including *Einstein Intersection*. His other works include the science fiction classics, *Nova and Babel 17*.

Delaney's lecture at the Museum will focus on the relevancy of science fiction to black experience, the dialectic between past and future, and the crystallization of science fiction into fact. Delaney's prodigious literary intelligence merged with a special acumen to popular culture and science promises to make his lecture of enormous value to science fiction fans and the general public.

POETS LORENZO THOMAS AND THULANI NKABINDE OAVIS TO READ THEIR WORK AT THE STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM

Poets Lorenzo Thomas and Thulani Nkabinde Oavis will read their poetry at the Studio Museum in Harlem, 2033 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday, November 8, 1978 at 7:00 p.m. Admission is \$1.00. For further information please call (212) 427-5859.

Lorenzo Thomas, author of *Fit Music* (1972) and *Dracula* (1973), was born in Panama in 1944, and came to the United States in 1948. Thomas was educated at Queens College and Pratt Institute and has taught at the Black Arts Center in Houston, Texas. Poems and articles have appeared in *Massachusetts Review*, *Presence Africaine* (Paris), *New York Quarterly*, *Paris Review*, and in *Jambalaya*, an anthology of four poets Foundation in 1966 and 1974. His poem, "Jubilee," translated from an ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic text, received the Lucille Medwick Award in 1974. For the past three years Thomas has been a visiting artist-in-residence with the Arkansas Art Council.

Thulani Nkabinde Oavis, author of *All The Renegade Ghosts Rise*, was born in Hampton, Virginia in 1949. A graduate of Barnard College, New York, she has been a reporter, researcher, poetry workshop director for the Black Writers' Workshop, San Francisco. She has also taught at Seton Hall University and Essex County College. She has been published in *Black Creation*, *New American Poets*, *Third World Women*, and *Jambalaya*, and has done liner notes for albums by Joseph Jarman, Ju Ju, and other black musicians.



The FBI Plot Against Black Leaders continued

FBI Memo: Goals of Cointelpro

- Prevent the coalition of militant Black nationalist groups
- Prevent the rise of a leader who might unify and electrify these elements
- Prevent these militants from gaining respectability
- Prevent the growth of these groups among America's youth

and hotels all over the country where he stayed. According to a former FBI agent assigned to the security squad that conducted the electronic surveillance of King, "The surveillance was massive and complete. He couldn't wiggle. They had him." Asked the purpose of the taps, the former agent said he believed it was "in order to get information and destroy the civil rights leader and silence his criticism of the bureau."

When King was to take some of his most significant actions or receive important honors, the FBI launched vicious counterattacks in efforts to discredit him:

August 28, 1963

March on Washington. King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial before a crowd of 250,000 Blacks and whites.

October 1963

At the insistence of Hoover that the SCLC was communist infiltrated, then Attorney General Robert Kennedy authorized phone taps on King.

December 1963

Nine-hour meeting took place at FBI headquarters in order to explore every possibility of spying upon and intimidating King. A total of 21 different ideas presented in a document entitled "Questions to be Explored at Conference." These included use of Mrs. King, disgruntled SCLC employees, King's financial dealings and the possibility of planting a "good-looking female" in King's office.

January 3, 1964

FBI installed microphone in King's Willard Hotel (Washington, D.C.) bedroom.

January 8, 1964

W.C. Sullivan, late counterintelligence chief, distributed memo for Hoover's information that recommended King be taken "off his pedestal" and reduced "completely in influence." This done, Sullivan continued, "obviously confusion will reign, particularly among the Negro people...The Negroes will be left without a national leader of sufficiently compelling personality to steer them in the proper direction." Sullivan suggested installing Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., as national leader.

Spring 1964

Springfield College, Mass., and Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., to honor King with special degrees.

FBI tried to convince schools to

rescind their plans. The bureau said it would be "shocking indeed that the possibility exists that King may receive an Honorary Degree from the same institution (Marquette) which honored the Director with such a degree in 1950." The FBI decided not to contact the president of Springfield College because of King's close association with Sargent Shriver, who was a very close friend of the school's president.

FBI visited Eugene Patterson, then editor of the *Atlanta Constitution* (which had printed a King criticism of the FBI in 1962) in effort to have him print information to discredit King. Patterson refused.

August 1964

King was scheduled to have audience with Pope Paul VI.

FBI met with Cardinal Spellman (of New York City) to try to prevent the audience. The Pope saw King anyway.

November 1964

Hoover learned King to receive Nobel Peace Prize. Hoover was enraged and called King "the most notorious liar in the National Press Club. (Hoover was known to have coveted this honor since the beginning of his FBI directorship in 1924.)

King retaliated with a telegram to Hoover criticizing the bureau.

Anonymous letter, probably suggesting suicide, and tape with information on King's alleged extramarital activities gathered by illegal taps was sent to King and his wife. Letter said in part, "Your end is approaching...you are finished...King, there is only one thing left for you to do. You know what it is. You have just 34 days in which to do it (probably referring to Nobel Award ceremony). This exact number has been selected for a specific reason." At the same time a tape was offered to certain "friendly" members of the press.

article will be continued next week

Standing Up To Fear In Mississippi

leaders should be for black folks." When Judge Smith struck down the ordinance, he said one of the "major issues" causing the city's problems was the "inability of some people in charge of city affairs to accept the fact that people can come in from out of town and take a leadership role."

Leadership is Robinson's strong suit, and he has almost single handedly directed the League's effort. He drives from city to city, trying to set up organizations with little to offer other than personal support and the concept of unity. As an emerging black leader, Robinson is vulnerable to politicians seeking support. One week before the Mississippi Senatorial runoff, Robinson had to call a press conference to explain why the campaign of Gov. Cliff Finch had paid him \$1,375. Indeed, while the League's grassroots strength is one of its major assets, its lack of money does have drawbacks. The League had no office or staff. It has, however, an important ally in North Mississippi Rural Legal Services (NMRLS), a branch of the federally funded legal services network governed by local communities. Robinson works out of the Holly Springs office of Legal Services, and Lewis Myers, Jr., director of litigation for NMRLS, serves as the League's attorney. Legal Services staff member Henry Boyd, Jr., is the League's secretary.

Myer, a 30-year-old Houston native, studied law at Rutgers University. He came to Mississippi six years ago through an exchange program between the law schools of Ole Miss and Rutgers and decided to stay. Myers takes part in the League's weekend marches, files suits on its behalf and represents it in negotiations over grievances with local governments and businessmen. The close relationship ranks many public officials.

Recently Tupelo's aldermen, with only Grayson dissenting, called for a federal investigation of the ties between the League and the Legal Services office. Myers has recently received on official notice from the Legal Services Corporation's regional office in Atlanta that he is under the program, based on complaints from the mayor and board of aldermen of Tupelo and the local bar

was cleared of any wrong-doing. Since then, the federal act has been rewritten.

"I think it is clear that some people would like to see me stopped because they do not like my outspokenness," Myers said, "but I have First Amendment rights, too. Can the (Legal Services) Corporation tell me that I can't spend my weekends supporting a cause I believe in, supporting the cause of my clients?"

With help from NMRLS, the League has won landmark cases on voting rights, education and employment issues.

The crowd at the rally was vocal and emotional... and frequently shouted racial slurs against Blacks. At one point, Cruber acknowledged the crowd's support with a Nazi type salute.

association. Myers is charged with violating a section of the Legal Services Act that prohibits the corporation's lawyer from taking part in and encouraging public demonstrations. Myers case will be the first prosecution under this section of the act.

The impending investigation will not be the first for the League. During the height of the 1974 Byhalia protest, requests from Mississippi Senators James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis prompted a similar probe. Because most League members qualify financially for Legal Aid, Myers

In Holly Springs, says Myers, the League won the right for students at predominantly black Rust College to vote in local elections. In 1970, the League blocked an attempt by Holly Springs officials to redraw district lines without the approval of the Justice Department in violation of a federal voting rights law. The League also was able to force the city to change from at-large elections to single member districts. Before this, there were virtually no black elected officials, says Myers. Now, blacks are represented on the school board, the election commission and the board of supervisors.

The League has not only won the right to vote for thousands of blacks, says Myers, but has encouraged them to register and to exercise that right. The League also encouraged blacks to serve on juries.

The League pursues economic as well as political goals. "We've gotten more people around here jobs than Mississippi Employment Service," says Myers. "We are willing to stand up against lawlessness as well, and black people now look to the League when something happens."

But as the League grows in effectiveness, it draws increasing intimidation and harassment. In Holly Springs, a cross was burned at Robinson's church one day after a march started from that building. A bottle filled with blue spray paint, apparently fired from the tear-gas gun, exploded into the home of League secretary Boyd. The League responded with stepped-up security, including patrols through Holly Springs' black neighborhoods at night. Now, when Robinson appears at rallies, two bodyguards protect him. "We're non-violent," he says, "but our freedom has been jeopardized. If we have to walk over a person, we'll do it."

League attorney Myers echoes this determination. "My knees won't bend," he told a cheering crowd on June 10. "If I have to die in this country, I want to die on my feet, not on my knees. We have won the dignity of our people back." This, Myers believes, may be the League's greatest achievement: "If it's done nothing else, it has brought black people together in a bond of solidarity and pride that is unparalleled in this area. We are no longer afraid."

Childrens Workshop At Smith College

The Black Students' Alliance Children's Workshop at Smith College originated four years ago with a three-fold purpose: acquainting minority children in the Five College area with each other; promoting interaction between the Five College area brothers and sisters; and constructively utilizing valley resources.

The director of Children's Workshop, Demetta Randle, a junior Education major at Smith and co-director, Kimball Smith of Amherst College, invite all students in the Five College area to participate. So far, only a few sisters of Smith and brothers from Amherst have been willing to rearrange their Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Demetta says that running the workshop does not consume as much time as you would think: her duties range from grocery shopping to relating workshop plans to the children's parents; the hardest part was just getting things started.

The workshop activities vary in accordance with the tutor's preferences; but emphasis always remains in keeping with heritage. That is, the Children's Workshop strives to encompass past as well as present by utilizing the facilities available in the Five College area to familiarize the children with their origin, their people, their heritage. The workshops range from cooking to art, music to recreation; the children, from two to twelve years of age.

Anita Charleston, a junior at Smith, has been in Children's Workshop for three years: "I miss kids by being here. Especially black kids. For me, it brings back memories. I teach art. I teach them to appreciate that anything can be art. Demetta encourages all brothers and sisters of the Five College area to drop in and take part in a workshop."



possible

Children feel out of place

Watching energy go to waste

Children's eyes blinking fast

Horizons of dope in their grasp

Witness crime of modern time

A child's cry isn't hard to find

From see Spot run

Get stoned; have fun

Children are dying

One by one

Let's change a sad state

Wartime, wartime

Activity not far behind

Fears glow, tears flow

No peace of mind

Only nineteen years of life

Too high a price

From see Spot run

Death of many sons

Children are dying

One by one

It's not too late

Where's your faith?

Puerto Rico The October 30 Revolution

Monday, the patriotic peoples of Puerto Rico commemorated the twenty eighth anniversary of the October 30 Revolution. The Nationalist Party, by 1950, represented the most militant anti-colonialist force. Its members, leaders, sympathizers and their families, were arrested, followed, beaten and killed by the American imperialist forces. In a courageous show of force, the most patriotic forces of Puerto Rico dared challenge the role of the American imperialist.

On October 30, 1950, armed struggle broke out in several towns in the central mountainous areas of Puerto Rico. In the mountain town of Jayuya, Blanca Canales, one of the great revolutionary women in Puerto Rican history, gave the signal to attack. The Nationalists drove out the colonial forces from that town and declared the Republic of Puerto Rico. Armed uprisings spread to the coastal towns of Arecibo, San Juan, Mayaguez and Ponce. The United States Army and its reserve forces were ordered into the streets to stamp out the force of the revolution. Attacks were made on the towns of Jayuya, Utuado and others. Two hundred and seventy two officers and four thousand and seventeen infantry troops, Air Force pursuit planes, tanks and bazookas were used to try to silence the freedom fighters. The revolutionary forces fought courageously against the colonial police and the United States army. After six days, the patriots were overwhelmed by superior numbers.

The colonial government declared martial law and proclaimed a state of siege. The "Law of the Muzzle" (Law 53), was clearly anti-communist and anti-nationalist; it was used to gag the patriots. Its clear intent was to persecute the most radical sectors within the anti-colonialist movement. It stated that it was a serious crime (drawing up to ten years in prison) to "promote, advocate, advise, or preach voluntarily and knowingly the necessity, desirability or suitability of overthrowing, paralyzing, or subverting the insular government or any of its political divisions, by means of force and violence." Furthermore, it was a crime, "to print, publish, edit, circulate, sell, distribute or exhibit publicly any writing or publications where the above named acts were advocated, as well as any attempt to organize an association, group, or assembly of persons to carry out these acts."

All in all, over three thousand (3,000) Nationalist members, sympathizers and family were imprisoned. Some were exiled or physically abused. Dozens of people were assassinated by the colonial powers and their lackeys.

Although his home was surrounded by colonialist forces, Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party, resisted capture for three days. With him were Doris Torresola and Carmen Maria Perez. His house enudated with tear gas, Albizu Campos was carried out in a semi-conscious



Nationalist women and men held prisoner during the Jayuya uprising

In a courageous show of force the most patriotic forces of Puerto Rico dared challenge the role of the American imperialist.



Yankis o Jibaros

state. His revolutionary spirit remained as strong as ever. While being held in police custody, he said, "Our country is passing through a glorious transfiguration...Yankis o Jibaros." (Jibaros is the traditional name for the mountain dwellers of Puerto Rico. Politically, it is used to refer to the people who most tenaciously hold on to it, it was a crime, "to print, publish, edit, circulate, sell, distribute or exhibit publicly any writing or publications where the above named acts were advocated, as well as any attempt to organize an association, group, or assembly of persons to carry out these acts." All in all, over three thousand (3,000) Nationalist members, sympathizers and family were imprisoned. Some were exiled or physically abused. Dozens of people were assassinated by the colonial powers and their lackeys.

Although his home was surrounded by colonialist forces, Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party, resisted capture for three days. With him were Doris Torresola and Carmen Maria Perez. His house enudated with tear gas, Albizu Campos was carried out in a semi-conscious state. His revolutionary spirit remained as strong as ever. While being held in police custody, he said, "Our country is passing through a glorious transfiguration...Yankis o Jibaros." (Jibaros is the traditional name for the mountain dwellers of Puerto Rico. Politically, it is used to refer to the people who most tenaciously hold on to their Puerto Rican identity.) Most of the leadership of the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party was captured and jailed in United States Federal prisons.

This struggle did not remain within the national territory of Puerto Rico. It was brought to the entrails of the monster: on November 1, 1950, Oscar Collazo and Grisello Torresola valiantly attacked Blair House in Washington, D.C., in an attempt to assassinate President Truman. Grisello Torresola was killed and Oscar Collazo was wounded.

The Revolution did not succeed in forcing the United States to allow Puerto Rico to live as a free and sovereign country. Yet, it did succeed in demonstrating to the imperialist that the Puerto Rican people will not accept United States colonial terrorism.

VIVA PUERTO RICO LIBRE

courtesy of BOLETIN LIBRE



Above, the well-known Nationalist leader Blanca Canales is arrested during the rebellion.



BOLETIN LIBRE

"Revolution is not something we want to do. It is bloody and cruel. But it is something we have to do to live decently and free."

If you wish to submit any articles or have any questions concerning Boletin Libre, please contact us at 549-3871

Craemen Gethers

To Appear In Springfield Court Today

Back in the year 1975 Craemen Gethers, then a U Mass. student, was convicted along with Earl Brown another U Mass. student for allegedly robbing the MacDonald's on route 9 in Hadley. Earl Brown is currently free and attending classes here at the University, but brother Craemen is presently serving time at the prison in Framingham. He has been incarcerated since 1975 having served time in both Norfolk and Walpole Prisons before being transferred to Framingham. *see pg. 2*

CRAEMEN GETHERS

Nummo News

Friday November 17 1978

Continued from last week

FBI Plot Against Black Leaders

Spying... Provocation.. Harrassment.. Murder?



Black Panther Party founder, leader and chief theoretician HUEY P. NEWTON in the early days of the Party.



DR MARTIN LUTHER KING IN MEMPHIS. Martin Luther King stands on the balcon of the Memphis Motel at approximately the spot where he was assassinated. This picture was made on April 3, 1968, the day before the shooting, shortly after King arrived in Memphis, Tennessee. Standing next to King, left, is Jesse Jackson, to whom King was talking the instant he was shot. At the right is Ralph Abernathy.

December 10, 1964

King was awarded Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway. He was the youngest man in history and second Black person to receive award.

FBI attempted to persuade community leaders in Atlanta not to attend banquet to be held in King's honor after receiving prize. According to the former agent mentioned earlier, the FBI warned that the bureau had derogatory information about King that might eventually embarrass those who attended.

October 1966

Ford Foundation to award \$3 million to SCLC.

FBI contacted high official at Ford Motor Company, an FBI agent, to try to block award.

March 8, 1967

In response to a memo from FBI agent Charles Brennan to W.C. Sullivan, a newspaper articles was disseminated to "friendly" media sources critical of King's anti-Vietnam War position. Although he had to enunciate more frequently in public. The article's purpose was to depict King as a "traitor to his country and his race."

April-May 1967

King accelerated denunciation of U.S. role in Vietnam War. At Riverside Church in New York

City he told an overflow crowd that "The Great Society has been shot down on the battlefields of Vietnam," and suggested that "those who find the American course in Vietnam dishonorable and unjust one" should avoid military service.

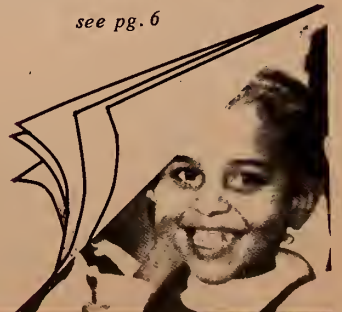
May-October 1967

More than 40 urban rebellions recorded the most serious occurring in Newark, N.J., and Detroit, Mich.

see pg. 4

Memories Of A Black Cuban Childhood

By Lourdes Casal
see pg. 6



WHO IS CRAEMEN GETHERS ?



He And Earl Brown Were Victims Of Frameup

The conviction came at the end of a series of trials which even the most inept lawyer would see as being totally ridiculous to the pursuit of justice. A review of the case, the trials, and its background should reveal the true indication as to the type of justice which Earl Brown and brother Craeman Gethers, have received.

On the night of August 7, 1974, at approximately 11:30 to 12:00, three men entered the MacDonald's. One man wearing sunglasses and a headband came in through the east entrance and then sat in the back. The two other men (one wearing a green trench neck, the other with no distinguishing apparel), came in through the opposite door. Once the two were inside, the man in the back opened up his long green goat, pulled out a sawed-off shotgun and then, witnesses maintained, said, "Don't any of you mother-fuckers move because this shotgun doesn't give a damn about any of you".

As he was saying this, the other man jumped over the counter and producing a gun, ordered the night manager to open the safe in the back of the restaurant.

Two women customers in their early 20's later recalled this scene as the state's only eye-witnesses. The women said that the man in the back kept talking, telling people not to move. A french fry buzzer went off, momentarily alarming the man with the shotgun, until an employee assured him of what the noise was.

After the night manager opened up the cash box, the men escaped in a vehicle, heading east on Rte. 9, with approximately \$1100. State troopers later that same evening found a stolen car parked on Rocky Mountain Road, with a brown turtleneck sweater, a long green trench typecoat and a sawed-off shotgun inside.

The empty cash bag were found on University Drive, in the vicinity of the Dallas Mall.

During questioning, the women

in MacDonald's told troopers that they were unable to identify the men at that time.

A week later, the University police brought the women down to look at photographs, to see if they could identify any of the men. The women chose a photograph with the Earl Brown, Elmira, New York and a student I.D. number on the back. The police then illegally entered Brown's room to arrest him finding a green army coat and a brown turtleneck sweater in the closet. The police later confiscated these items, purported to resemble those described by the women as well as those picked up in the abandoned car.

Earl wasn't in his room at this time, having left a week after the robbery for a short trip to Washington. When he returned the police arrested him for armed robbery.

Craeman Gethers became involved in the case weeks after the actual robbery took place. The two women, (the state's eye-

witnesses), were riding in a car and supposedly spotted Craeman on crutches entering a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant on Route 9. They called the state troopers, believing that this was the man who had sat in the back of MacDonald's with a headband on the night of the robbery.

When state troopers arrested Craeman, he had two hundred dollars in his pocket.

He later proved in court that he had injured his foot walking down a flight stairs only days before the robbery took place, but a District Attorney called this a sham, asserting that Gethers had hurt his foot intentionally. During Craeman's first trial, a witness was introduced who stated that he was in his room with Craeman the night of the robbery. He remembered this distinctly, because Nixon gave his resignation speech the same night. Craeman's girl friend also testified to this fact.

A juror from the first trial, where Craeman and Earl were tried

together, said that he found it very difficult to convict Earl Brown.

Earl was very active on campus. He was handling the budget for the Malcolm X Center which consisted of a great deal of money. He had a job making over a hundred dollars a week, and had no previous record. He was looked at by scouts from the National Football League. The picture used in the arrest wasn't even a picture of him. It was a photo of a different man, named Robert Brown, with Earl's name of the back. This was a mistake of the University, but that was the picture the two women chose.

Black Muslim Rebel Threatens Split In Nation Of Islam

By Askia Muhammad



Elijah Muhammad

Race Issue Is Cutting Edge



Imam Wallace D. Muhammad

(Askia Muhammad is a contributing editor of PNS. Formerly editor of Muhammad Speaks, he writes regularly for the Chicago Defender, the Nation and other publications.)

In 1963 the Honorable Elijah Muhammad's Nation of Islam was split by the departure of the movement's most widely known spokesman-celebrity, Malcolm X. In 1978 Muhammad's son and successor, Chief Imam Wallace Muhammad, faces the open departure of his movement's most eloquent representative—Malcolm X's protégé, Minister Louis Farrakhan.

Then, as now, the movement was divided over its political militance (or lack of it) and its racial policies. But the position of the rebels now is reversed.

Malcolm X finally opposed the damning of whites as a "race of blue-eyed devils" and embraced the brotherhood of all races and orthodox Islamic customs. Farrakhan, who heads a Chicago mosque, supports a return to Elijah Muhammad's black separatist philosophy after nearly four years of reform in the Nation of Islam.

These differences threaten to split the Black Muslim movement into warring camps, much as Malcolm's departure fractured the estimated 2 million-member church more than a decade ago.

"Color is a reality in this world," Farrakhan says. "There will be a time when men will not judge men by color, but since that is not the reality at present, since we live in a society that has put us in this position because of our color, then we ought to maximize what God has given us and lift ourselves up from the foot of this oppressor and this oppression."

Farrakhan made official break with the movement last winter, but his chance to catalyze op-

position to Muslim leadership arrived last month when Wallace Muhammad resigned in favor of a 17-member council of representatives.

Farrakhan's denunciation of the movement includes charges that the FBI has been involved in the transformation of the Nation of Islam since Wallace Muhammad assumed control in February 1975.

"You can't look at the Nation of Islam and say that it got turned around by accident," he charged in a speech at Howard University in Washington, D.C., attended by supporters from St. Louis, New York, Los Angeles and Nashville. "You just can't look at the black movement and say that it was destroyed by accident."

The Nation of Islam was the largest and most feared black organization throughout the 1960's, and came under repeated attack by federal and state officials.

Farrakhan cites FBI COINTELPRO documents as early as 1969 that gave Wallace Muhammad the agency's "approval" as a possible successor to Elijah Muhammad. "Plan A was to neutralize the movement by changing its direction entirely," he said. "Plan B was to wipe it out."

Certainly Wallace Muhammad has changed the direction of the Nation of Islam since 1975. To disassociate the church from the concept of black nationalism, Muhammad changed the name of the movement to the World Community of al-Islam in the West (WCIIW) and the name of the official newspaper from

Muhammad Speaks to the Bilalian News.

He disbanded the military arm of the movement, the Fruit of Islam; liberalized dress and moral codes and permitted—even encouraged—members to serve in the armed forces.

But the most controversial changes involved ideology and economics. Wallace Muhammad abandoned the "blue-eyed devil" theory and opened the church to white membership. He even established a warm detente with American Jewish leaders, inviting senior Rabbi Joshua Haberman of Washington, D.C., to speak at the Chicago mosque.

These changes have not been accepted easily. Grumbling criticism of the WCIIW's new direction is open and widespread, though mostly from blacks outside the movement.

"I could see it (the changes) if the white man had improved just a little," a former official who served under Elijah Muhammad and Wallace Muhammad said. "But the devil hasn't changed. If anything, he's gotten worse."

"You have seen a crucifixion in your midst," Farrakhan told the Howard University audience. "The Muslims were a pride in your community. Look at them now. Nailed to a cross."

plurality of races, the black man, everywhere on this earth, is on the bottom."

Until this spring, Farrakhan's public statements were officially ignored by the WCIIW. But in March, Wallace Muhammad issued an emotional public appeal to Farrakhan, asking him to match the success of the WCIIW movement with his own work. "I'm challenging him," Muhammad told a national radio audience, "to produce more business, more jobs, more human dignity with his philosophy than I produce with al-Islam."

Even without Farrakhan's active leadership, a WCIIW "rejection front" has formed to take up that challenge.

In Los Angeles, a former minister under Elijah Muhammad has organized a group called "the Nation of Islam." The minister publishes a quarterly magazine titled "Muhammad Speaks."

In Detroit, the brother and grandson of Elijah Muhammad announced they would "speak for the messenger of Allah's forgotten program of self-help as it existed during his lifetime."

And in St. Louis, a Nation of Islam Mosque displays a mural-sized photograph of Elijah Muhammad on the outside of the building.

Farrakhan's haunting resemblance to Malcolm X—and the uncanny similarity in their careers—has brought up the inevitable fear of violence. Farrakhan rebuilt the Boston mosque where Malcolm preached and later was sent to Malcolm's Harlem mosque after the leader was assassinated in 1965.

Farrakhan himself notes the similarity and appears to be as careful as he is determined. The challenge is now met, with Farrakhan defending the mantle of Elijah Muhammad's prestige against the modernization program of Muhammad's own son.



Malcolm X

Wallace also sold or closed most of the movement's small businesses ranging from bakeries to restaurants. Instead of self-help, Muhammad sought federal economic support for the remaining Muslim farms and business ventures.

Last June, the WCIIW and the U.S. Commerce Department reached an agreement for technical assistance and federal aid. In addition, Wallace accepted financial help from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to help build a new Chicago mosque.

"The man never lied to us. He never tricked us into being a Muslim. Now look at the Nation. Hands nailed—those same hands that once bought farms, built a trucking system and built 42 independent schools."

Farrakhan places the liberation of oppressed dark-skinned people around the world as a high priority for a revitalized Nation of Islam.

"I have been in Communist countries, in Socialist countries, in Christian countries and Islamic countries," he said. "I can tell you that in every country I have been blessed to visit where there is a

FBI PLOT AGAINST BLACK LEADERS



Malcolm X



Huey P. Newton



Akbar Muhammad

August 25, 1967

Hoover memo instituted Cointelpro against Black leaders and organizations.

March 28, 1968

King disappeared in Memphis, Tenn., probably in fear of his life, after violence broke out during march he was leading in support of striking sanitation workers. Later turned up at Holiday Inn instead of Black-owned Lorraine Motel where FBI believed he would be.

March 29, 1968

FBI tried to discredit King through the press by insinuating that staying at a plush white hotel, instead of the Lorraine, was an act of hypocrisy appeared in local papers.



H. Rap Brown

April 3, 1968

King addressed Memphis rally defying would-be assassins.

April 4, 1968

Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated in Memphis while standing on balcony of Lorraine Motel.

At the time of his assassination King was supposed to have been under FBI protection.

Even after King's death, the FBI kept up its efforts to discredit him. They acted to prevent his birthday from becoming a national holiday. The agency also harassed his widow, Coretta Scott King.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations has been investigating the deaths of King and John F. Kennedy since fall 1976. They insisted their inquiry was necessary because in the earlier Warren Commission inquiry into

Kennedy's assassination "the FBI did not disclose the animosity felt for Dr. King by J. Edgar Hoover." That the committee does not discount an FBI connection with King's death was implied when Richard A. Sprague, then Chief Counsel of the House panel, stated that if the committee were to be staffed by investigators from the FBI and the CIA, it would "make Congress the laughingstock not only of the nation but the world."

Just weeks after the committee was formed, however, Sprague and then committee chairman Henry Gonzalez (D., Texas) became embroiled in a dispute and the committee came under fire over the cost of the investigation, which was estimated at \$13 million. When the smoke cleared, Sprague and Gonzalez had resigned. Sprague was replaced by G. Robert Blakey, a Cornell University law professor, and the committee is now headed by Representative Louis Stokes, Black Democrat of Ohio.

Since Sprague left, the committee's budget has been cut to \$4.5 million every committee member has gone through a process of clearance by the FBI and the CIA and the committee has been working in an air of secrecy not unlike that which surrounds the FBI itself. The committee has not yet made its finding public but is expected to do so in 40 days of public hearing this fall, after which it will be dismantled. In light of Sprague's well-taken comment on staffing the committee with FBI or CIA people, one wonders what such a report made by a committee staff "cleared" by the bureau and the CIA might yield.

In recent testimony before the

committee, new information suggests that a group of conservative Missouri businessmen offered a \$50,000 bounty for the murder of King. Russell G. Byers, a former auto parts dealer in St. Louis, testified that he was approached with the offer by two men from Imperial, Mo., in late 1966 or early 1967. Byers testified that he turned down the offer. He told the *New York Times* in August that after King was assassinated he had told others about the offer, including two lawyers and an FBI informer who passed the details on to the bureau. The FBI never followed up on the informer's report and later claimed that it had been misfired. By the time the information was located (March 1978), the two men had died.

Further information damaging to the bureau was made public recently. Revelations from government sources and FBI documents show that Byers had actually passed even more crucial information on to the FBI in late 1973. Byers told the bureau that James Earl Ray, convicted killer of King, had been paid off after the assassination. He named one of the Imperial men as the person who made the payoff. The bureau had claimed, last January, that James Earl Ray was not bankrolled by co-conspirators. In addition, the Assassination Committee has also subpoenaed J. B. Stoner of the National Rights Party in connection with Stoner's statement that an FBI informer offered him \$25,000 to have King murdered. To date, none of these accounts have been corroborated.



Members of the Panthers at the California legislature protesting a bill restricting the right to bear arms in public. May 2, 1967.

By the height of the civil rights movements in the mid-sixties many of the younger Black leaders had become disillusioned with the tactics and goals of the nonviolent movement. The impact of Malcolm X, murdered in 1965 was still reverberating through Black America. The Black power concept, enunciated in the summer of 1966, and the volatile conditions in the urban ghettos were calling into question the strategy of nonviolence. One of the major manifestations of this thrust was the emergence of the Black Panther Party, based in Oakland, Calif.

In October 1966 junior college students Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale, enraged over white racism, police brutality and the assassination of Malcolm X, decided to organize a "Black community group of some kind and teach brothers...to rightfully defend themselves from racism. 'We're oppressed', said Newton then, 'not as individuals but as a whole group of people...We believe that the Black community of America must rise up as one man to halt the progression of a trend that leads inevitably to their total destruction.' And so the Black

Panther Party for Self-Defense (later shortened to Black Panther Party) was founded.

The Panthers were a community-based political party with some praiseworthy aspirations. Their ten-point program set out to achieve, among other objectives, an end to police brutality, full employment, education geared to the Black community, decent housing and political and economic control of the community. But the Panthers' audacious armed clashes with police, whom they termed "pigs" and their revolutionary philosophy stunned the nation. They also brought an immediate reaction from the F.B.I., which quickly mobilized Cointelpro operations to destroy the Party.

F.B.I. agents swarmed like locusts upon the Panthers. But the Party's number eventually swelled to 3,000 to 4,000 active members and no less than 38 chapters. "They did everything to destroy us," said former leader Bobby Seale in a recent interview. Seale left the Party in 1974. "Everything" ranged from creating rivalries between the Black Panthers and Ron Karenga's Los Angeles-based US group, to the Party and Chicago's Black P.Stone Rangers, to attempted frame-ups, to arresting and harassing over 2,000 Panther members, to repeated raids on their chapters,

to infiltrating the group with agents, to publicly discrediting the Party through the media and to involvement in murder.

That the F.B.I. was connected with the murders of Black Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark is now public knowledge. A detailed account of the December 1968 pre-dawn police raid on the Party's Chicago headquarters is contained in Roy Wilkins and Ramsey Clark's book *Search and Seizure*. A Report by the Commission of Inquiry Into the Black Panthers and the Police (Metropolitan Applied Research Center, Inc., 1973). In that bloody 4:45 a.m. massacre, a detail of plainclothes police, under the guise of a weapons search, stormed the headquarters and for ten minutes pumped over 90 rounds of gunfire into the bodies of Hampton and Clark, killing them and seriously injuring four other people in the apartment. Though the police version claimed they fired in self-defense, only one bullet was found to come from a Panther gun. An autopsy of Hampton's body revealed he had been drugged with a massive dose of scopolamine, a finding that suggests his death was the objective of the raid and that police went to the apartment knowing Hampton would be incapable of defending himself. Party members had made repeated attempts during the opening minutes of the raid to wake Hampton before police could reach his room. Hampton's personal bodyguard, Tom D'Neal, and between the Party and Chicago's Black P.Stone Rangers, to attempted frame-ups, to arresting and harassing over 2,000 Panther members, to repeated raids on their chapters,

The nature of Bobby Seale's accounts of these incidents is verified by the Senate Intelligence Report. Investigators found that the F.B.I.'s tactic was to aggravate conflicts between the Black Panthers and rival groups, that the F.B.I. tried to encourage those groups to shoot some or all of the leadership of the Panthers and that the F.B.I. tried leadership of the Panthers and that the F.B.I.

In a November 1968 memo instructing 14 field offices to submit biweekly letters containing counterintelligence measures against the Party, F.B.I. director Hoover wrote: "In order to fully capitalize upon BPP and US differences as well as to exploit all avenues of creating further dissension in the ranks of the BPP, recipient offices are instructed to submit imaginative and hard-hitting counterintelligence measures aimed at crippling the BPP."

"John Huggins and Alprentice 'Bunchy' Carter were murdered based on this," Bobby Seale recalls painfully. Huggins and Carter were shot in the back by members of the U.S. in 1969. (The murderers were convicted but later mysteriously escaped from prison and haven't been seen since.) The Panthers received letters and cartoon caricatures, supposedly from US but probably from the F.B.I., depicting the manner in which Panthers would be killed by US members. Bobby Seale remembers receiving those and he says, "I used to tell Party members, this has got to be nothing else but an F.B.I.-CIA plot of some kind. A lot of them didn't believe it." He continues, "I remember the times following John Huggins' and Bunchy Carter's deaths. They would post a couple of cars at this corner, a couple of cars at that one, the Black Panther office in the middle of the block. US, in a carload, would come by, throw a Molotov cocktail right at the door, hoping to get the Black Panthers to run out of the office blasting at them while the police were there waiting, ambulances around the corner, everything."

The story of surveillance, subversion and destruction is much the same with other Black nationalist groups of the sixties. Only the names are different - the Revolutionary Action Movement, Republic of New Africa, Student Nonviolent Coordination Committee and others. The F.B.I. infiltrated, disrupted, raided, black arrested the ranks of these groups so that most of the leaders ended up in prison (many are still in prison or on trial), exiled or bought off by the F.B.I. Coupled with the strife that often occurs inside movements for social change, the F.B.I. tactics helped to destroy groups such as the Panthers.

COINTELPRO:

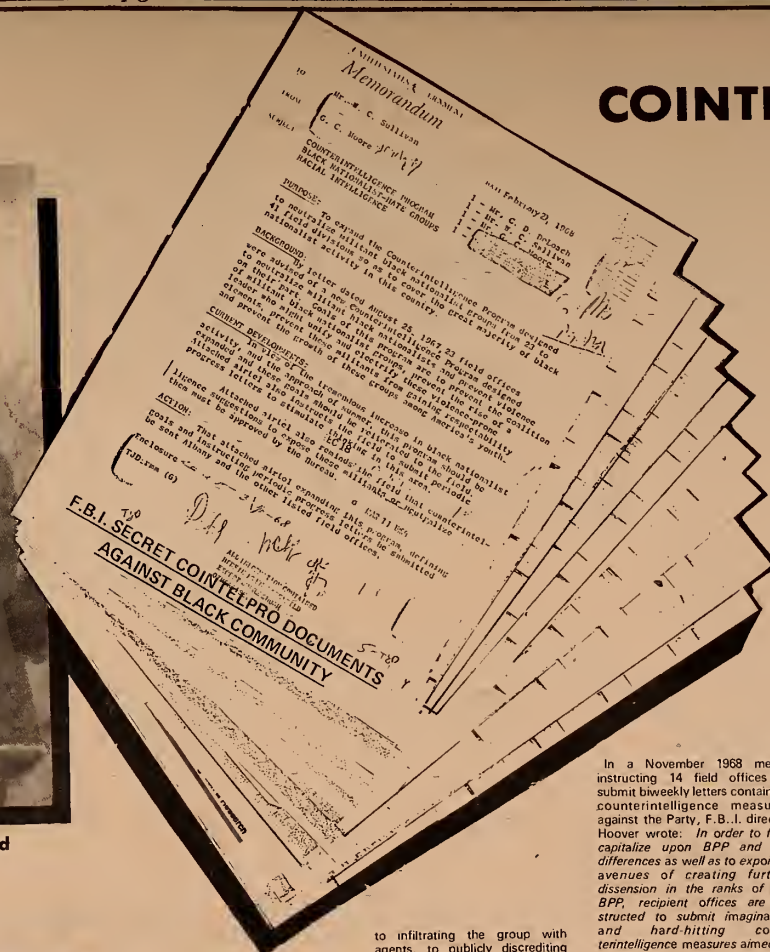
letters generated the kind of friction that would induce killing.

Another kind of tactic employed by the bureau is illustrated by a memo from F.B.I. files subsequently made public. It reveals a scheme originating from the Newark F.B.I. office proposing that food to be donated to a Panther gathering be treated with a laxative.

By the early seventies most of the Black Panther Party leaders - Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins and Eldridge Cleaver - and many of its members all over the country were imprisoned, exiled or in trouble with the law. By the mid-seventies the Party's ranks had been decimated by external and internal strife. While the F.B.I. role in the Panthers' destruction was obviously substantial, it should also be questioned how much the Party contributed to their own demise. Eldridge Cleaver, who had been expelled from the Party, returned to the United States in 1976 from his seven year exile in various parts of the world as a fiercely patriotic and conservative evangelical Christian. He still charges stemming from a New York Times article by Newton has become embroiled in a web of criminal charges and accusations unrelated to his political activity as a Panther. Elaine Brown, who led the Party while Newton was in exile in Cuba, recently left the Panthers. Seale is involved in two local organizations in Washington, D.C., and has written an autobiography and a forthcoming barbecue book.

Asked if he thinks the F.B.I. is currently monitoring his activities, Seale answers affirmatively but says he doesn't bother to look over his shoulders. "You get to a point that you don't care about that, you don't worry about them, they can kill you, if they want you, if they want you...Either you're going to do what you believe in or you're going to be told to not do it by their threats and intimidation."

The story of surveillance, subversion and destruction is much the same with other Black nationalist groups of the sixties. Only the names are different - the Revolutionary Action Movement, Republic of New Africa, Student Nonviolent Coordination Committee and others. The F.B.I. infiltrated, disrupted, raided, black arrested the ranks of these groups so that most of the leaders ended up in prison (many are still in prison or on trial), exiled or bought off by the F.B.I. Coupled with the strife that often occurs inside movements for social change, the F.B.I. tactics helped to destroy groups such as the Panthers.



In the beginning there were the two big portraits. They presided over the days of my childhood and youth from their oval wooden frames on the wall of my maternal grandmother's bedroom. The pictures were huge; or, at least, I so remember them, though their size has probably been magnified by distance, memory, and the perspective of my own smallness at the time. The man was obviously Chinese, had a very stern look in his small, black eyes, and fashioned a large, imposing moustache which drooped on both sides of his tight-lipped mouth. The woman was obviously a *mulata*, with a somewhat sad expression; her eyes seemed light in color, perhaps hazel brown, but it was impossible to tell from the very old black and white (and rapidly yellowing) photograph.

My grandmother never talked much about the woman, her mother, who had died relatively young from too much work or too many children, or both. However, she quite frequently talked about her father, the Chinese man with the imposing moustache, who had died during the 20s after surviving emigration from China, the Pacific passage, indentured servitude as an agricultural worker in the Cuban countryside, and a couple of tumultuous decades in the life of the young Republic. When he died, he was totally blind, a respectable old gentleman, surrounded by children and grandchildren, and above all, the proud founder of a house of survivors.

Thus, my very early preoccupation with my roots can be traced to the puzzling portraits which so intensely stimulated my childhood curiosity and fantasies. These fantasies were particularly intense concerning my great-grandmother, about whom there was a scarcity of family lore. The paucity of knowledge was a powerful impetus for my imagination. I learned that she was the daughter of a slave woman and a white man, probably the slave woman's master or somebody from the master's house. I frequently wondered from which African tribe she had hailed. At some point, I arrived at the conclusion that most likely my African ancestors were from the land of Yorubas. I had very little solid information to back such a conclusion, but I guess it was based on the predominance, among all Afro-Cuban religious formations, of Yoruba elements. Furthermore, my mother, much to the distress of my grandmother, a very Catholic and proper lady, had become involved in *santeria*. As a seven-year-old child, I was taken to the house of my mother's *madrina* to receive my *collares*, to be endowed with the external symbols which represented the gods who claimed to own my heir; to undergo the initiation rite which made me, in my own eyes, a Yoruba daughter of Obatala (owner of all heads, representative of Olodun or Olodumare on earth) and Yemaya (Mother, goddess of the sea).

It may sound surprising that the well-educated descendant of a petty bourgeois, very proper, *mezizo* Havana family, the daughter of a physician father and a teacher mother, who attended private school and belonged to the *Arenas* Club, would also be initiated into the *regla de Ocha*, *lucumí* religion, Cuban variety. It caused me endless conflicts, for I was trying simultaneously to become a good Catholic, according to my grandmothers' model. But

Memories Of A Black Cuban Childhood

By Lourdes Casal

among all strata of black (and even white) society in Cuba, you could find believers, regular *ahijados* of the many *case do santeia* which were particularly common in Regla, the small town across Havana's harbor which was a sort of sacred city to Cuba's *santeros*, a kind of transplanted life, full of shrines and home to many major *santeros*.

In spite of my rebelliousness and conflicts, my mother managed to make me wear my *collares*—the Obatala one in the form of a silver chain, the Yemaya string of beads prudently hidden in a small white cloth sac attached to my underwear thanks to a safety pin. Also, at least twice a year, I had to go to *madrina's* house: on the first day of the year and on the eve of the day of Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, when the feast of Obatala was celebrated.

Going to *madrina's* house was a mixed event, partly an ordeal (in which I felt hypocritical and or spineless for submitting to the rituals) and partly the most fascinating experience of my childhood, in which I was transported to a different world, a sacred world of powerful gods and symbols: *cazuelas de barro*, earthenware full of iron objects and all the paraphernalia of Ogun, the god of war, stones with cowshells in place of eyes; coconut pieces to read the future and the gods' will; and, above all, the sacred drums,

the *bata* drums. The drums fascinated me. They were different from other drums I had seen. The men played them by holding them on their knees and hitting them on both ends. I remember my disappointment when they told me that only men could be drummers (the first in a long line of frustrated vocations).

But another jolting experience shook me on my way to the marketplace. As my companion and I were passing in front of a grade school, the children enjoyed their recess playing in the yard or sitting on the whitewashed low wall surrounding the school. I noticed that some of them started shouting something, laughing and pointing at us, screaming a word which I could not distinguish with clarity and which I did not understand. I knew it was somehow related to us because my friend started to walk faster and looked positively embarrassed.

I asked him what they were shouting. He simply walked faster, holding tight to my arm, and forcing me to do the same. It was not until after nearly half an hour had passed, after I had bought some strings of beads for my mother, after I had admired dresses of *kente* cloth which I could not afford, after I had become lost in the excitement of the sights and the smells of the market that my friend finally said: "You know, the children back there, at the school... they were calling you white."

And I almost collapsed as if hit by a thunderbolt. White? They were calling me white? I had come all the way to the land of my ancestors (some of them anyway); I had just decided to go on a trip by bus to life, the sacred city of the Yorubas; I had just bought *collares* at the *Lagos marketplace* for my mother—somehow closing the circle which she opened when she took me, a reluctant seven-year-old kid to *madrina's* house to be initiated into the religion, to have my *collares* put on.... And a bunch of brats had just called me white!

Something had snapped open inside. It took me years to process all the experiences of that African pilgrimage, including the children's—somehow closing the circle which she opened when she took me, a reluctant seven-year-old kid to *madrina's* house to be initiated into the religion, to have my *collares* put on.... And a bunch of brats had been solidly planted in the island of my birth.

There were beautiful ceremonies—beautiful and terrifying at the same time—which have remained engraved in my memory, some of them in the form of an isolated frame from a log-forgotten movie which because of its power of sheer beauty refuses to fade away. Such as an *iyalocho* standing on *ber estera* during the several days of ceremonies and festivities involved in *hacer santo*, in becoming a priestess of the religion, dressed like a princess ready for her wedding or her coronation, then covered with feathers and *manzera de coroyo*. Or to see a man or a woman dancing in front of the drums and then all of a sudden see them change radically and begin to laugh with the ear-piercing laughter of Ochun, or to move about with the bravado and fierce contortions of Changó, or fall to the floor with the trembling and shaking of an old Obatala, speaking the ancient tongue of the Yorubas, speaking of needed offerings and problems affecting the *ahijados*, who, one by one, came to salute their "father" or "mother" the god who had possessed the body, entered the head, started to speak through the mouth of one of his *caballos*, one of his her servants on this earth.

In my most rational and materialistic moments, I tried to find logical explanations for the phenomena I was witnessing. But other times I simply let myself be carried away by the peculiar beauty of it all, by the drums and the chants, by the dance and the prayers, by the gripping power of ritual and a language which took my head by assault and threw it back to the primeval forest, to the sacred forest of my ancestors—at least, of some of my ancestors.

In a way, until I came to the U.S., my roots were a matter of curiosity and fantasy, not a problem. In Cuba, I knew who I was. I knew I came from Spaniards, Africans, Chinese in a complex mixture and blending of oppressed and oppressors, of masters and slaves, of rapist and raped, but a mixture which I felt was somehow identical to the melange which constituted Cuba itself. I was *cubana*. And to me the essence of being Cuban was the cultural and racial mixture of which I felt I was a perfect example.

In the U.S. during the 60s, I was forced to look at my Blackness with different eyes. I had become accustomed to considering myself *una mulata* in a mulatto country, in a quintessentially mulatto culture. The U.S. was a shock. Here I had to learn to assert my Blackness somehow—even or particularly as a Hispanic Black—in a country where Black and white were defined in opposition to one another and where any attempt to avoid the dichotomy seemed to be some kind of betrayal.

It is in this context that the shocks of my trip to Africa in 1962 must be understood. Senegal was fascinating, but it was alien. However, even today I cannot recall without visible signs of emotion my first day of walking through the streets of Lagos, Nigeria, my first visit to the marketplace of Lagos. All of a sudden, there was this street vendor standing in front of me, screaming "olelele!" and I received a jolt. I could not get over the fact that I knew what he was selling, that "olele" was more a part of me and my past than the English language which I was forced to speak with my companion, a very British-sounding and looking young Black picket, vest, pocket watch, and black umbrella in the 100° sun of Lagos whom I had met at the airport.

Maybe this was really home—at last, the place wherein lay the roots of the woman in the oval picture on my grandmother's wall.



FBI ; A History Of Terrorism And Repression

courtesy of Boletin Libre

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was founded in 1909 as a result of U.S. Congressional authorization of a spy agency to "investigate criminal activities within the U.S., directed at the U.S. government or any of its agencies."

In 1910, after a year-long struggle between civil libertarians and reactionaries in Congress, the Federal force was funded and authorized 20 agents, most of them recruited from the Secret Service. The Federal force was formally given the title of "Bureau of Investigation" and attached to the attorney general's office.

The Bureau's founder was Attorney General Charles Bonaparte, a grand-nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte and a business agent for the Oupont Family. By 1900, the Ouponts, together with their competitors, the Rockefellers, Mellons, Morgans, Vanderbilts, etc., had established themselves as one of the most powerful families in the U.S. They controlled not only a corporate empire, but controlled congressmen, governors, mayors, and a number of key U.S. government posts, including that of attorney general in 1908.

As part of the Oupont strategy, Attorney General Charles Bonaparte suggested to Congress in 1908, the creation of the Bureau of Investigation. Congress rejected Bonaparte's spy force in 1909. But the attorney general went ahead anyway and recruited nine secret agents. In 1910, Congress was asked by Bonaparte to fund the Bureau he had established. Congress did, and allowed the force to be expanded to 20 agents.

Between 1910 and 1917 (the year the U.S. entered World War I) the police in the arrest of tens of thousands of resisters. Only 1,500 war resisters were eventually found to have evaded the draft. Of these, less than 700 were forcibly inducted into the armed forces. The rest were found to have been innocent victims of the zeal of the F.B.I. and the forces of repression.

Bureau did very little, other than to organize and train its growing forces. In 1917, the Bureau was authorized to "identify and arrest

foreign spies and saboteurs" within the U.S. Unable to break or locate "spy rings" among the German community in the U.S., but convinced that entire networks existed, the Bureau turned to the recruitment of a vigilante force which unleashed a wave of beatings and murders of Germans in the U.S. behind the press-incited campaign against "foreigners." The vigilante force became known as the American Protective League (A.P.L.) and in the single year of 1917, it was responsible for scores of murders, hundreds of beatings and the burning down of homes owned by German families.

In 1918, the war over, the F.B.I. (still under its old name of Bureau of Investigation), turned its 400 agents to a hunt for draft resisters. During the famous draft raids in New York and Newark, the Bureau's agents in the two states were joined by 2,000 A.P.L. members, 2,300 soldiers and 500

By May, 1919, the Bureau was back to its old tricks. This time its target was the Labor Movement. In a three-month period, the Bureau staged labor raids in 11 cities, breaking up organizations and deporting hundreds of persons prominent in the Labor Movement, but who were not yet citizens of the U.S.

The Draft Raids, unlike the Alien Scare before it, produced such a massive public outcry that the U.S. government had to issue a public apology. The A.P.L. was ordered disbanded (although as late as 1970 it was found operating in California under the name of the Secret Army Organization). The Bureau was censured by Congress for "its excesses."

In November, 1919, the Bureau joined with the Immigration Service to stage raids in 33 more cities. This time the targets were suspected communists. Over 3,000 persons were arrested and 760 more were deported. The raids continued into January, 1920.

The 1919-1920 raids became known as the Palmer Raids (after Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer) and were organized by Bureau Chief William J. Flynn with the assistance of a young lawyer by the name of J. Edgar

Hoover.

Hoover's reward for his role in planning - and coordinating the Palmer Raids was the position of Director General Intelligence, the Bureau's division authorized the collection of information on U.S. citizens. Within the first year Hoover had collected files on 400,000 U.S. citizens. When Hoover died in 1972, the G.I.O. files contained information on more than 100 million Americans.

THE HOOVER FBI (1924-1972)

Hoover's very first project was to expand the agency, individualize his power and gain favorable publicity for whatever actions his agency might undertake. He met, however, with an indifferent Congress; suspicious of police power and a national spy system. To overcome this opposition, Hoover began to systematically compile embarrassing information on key Congressmen. He changed its name to its present form, the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Hoover's power grew dramatically with the passage of the Smith Act, prohibiting the advocacy of overthrowing the U.S. government by force.

With a file now totaling over 13 million names gathered in eight years of repression and terror, the F.B.I. turned its attention to the emerging Civil Rights Movement. What began in the 1960's as an investigation of "communist influences" in civil rights organizations, soon turned into the COINTELPRO PROGRAM, a counter intelligence effort coordinated by the F.B.I., C.I.A. and other government agencies and police departments into every aspect of dissent in the U.S.

The repression campaign was highlighted by the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Malcolm X and scores of other prominent and lesser known figures; the massive infiltration of movements (in Chicago alone 7,000 persons were involved in informer work), massacres of students in Jackson State and Kent State University, planned police riots and arrests of grass roots activists, chemical and biological warfare against

demonstrators, and terror bombings inspired by F.B.I. "provocateurs" within the Ku Klux Klan and right wing groups.

Following the Second World War, the U.S. government became involved in the dual policy of containing communism and establishing control over Western Europe. The U.S. government threw up a "Cold War" Curtain around the Socialist countries. The process of the manipulation of world public opinion began with a press campaign about "communist conspiracies" against the world; the military in turn whipped up a war scare, pushing the population of the U.S. into "atomic warfare" defense efforts. Behind this, the F.B.I. went into an all out repression of the Communist Party in the U.S.

As part of the F.B.I. repressive campaign against U.S. communists, the Smith Act of 1940 was revived. Hundreds of U.S. communists were arrested and thousands others questioned and harassed. Hundreds were fired from jobs, scores were blacklisted in churches, thousands were hounded into seclusion by this massive campaign of terror. In this period the U.S. government and the F.B.I. capped its campaign with the arrest, trial and fiasco of the Rosenbergs (Julius and Ethel Rosenberg), who were accused of passing secret atomic information to the Soviet Union. The main architect of the frame-up was Richard Nixon, then a young government lawyer.

By 1957, the F.B.I. felt secure enough that the communists had been successfully repressed, and under control. They turned then to implementing the Loyalty Oath as a means of securing the repression of the communists. Intense opposition to the oath developed and the F.B.I. found itself unable to pursue this form of repression.

The F.B.I.'s computerized list of "enemies of the U.S. government" grew from the 13 million gathered during the Communist Scare to 60 million in 1968, at the height of anti-war and civil rights activities.

In 1969, the F.B.I.'s power were increased still further by a

government order authorizing them to train state and city police forces throughout the U.S. By 1972, the F.B.I. files had increased to 86 million suspected "enemies" of the U.S. government.

In 1972, the F.B.I. routinely broke into homes to obtain information, tap telephones and plant bugging devices without requiring court approval. In Puerto Rico, they arrested 200 persons on "suspicion" of involvement in bombings as part of a special COINTELPRO program directed against the independence movement.

In 1972, the U.S. government was hit by the biggest scandal of its existence. The arrest of five Central Intelligence Agents inside the offices of the Democratic Party at Watergate Hotel in Washington, D.C., brought to world attention the scope and depth of the U.S. spy system. Watergate did not stop the activities of the spy system. Between 1972 and the present, the F.B.I. continued its break-ins and harassment of so-called "enemies" of the U.S. government.

It engaged in a policy of extermination of the Native American and Black movements, it sought the destruction of the Puerto Rican and Chicano Mexican struggles, it sought to undermine women's, gay rights, church organizations, and labor struggles. And by 1976 the computerized files on Americans grew to 160 million out of an estimated population of 210 million people in the U.S.

The numbers of computerized files alone doubled between 1972 and 1978.

The F.B.I. is today one of the most discredited agencies in the world. Today, it seeks to rehabilitate its image by raising the spectre of large scale terrorism against the public, and by publicizing a recruitment of nonresistance to its field work.

The F.B.I. is emerging stronger and more powerful. The heading roll toward the Police State continues, and each day that repression is allowed to develop will bring us one day closer to the abolition of even the minimal forms of expression.

Letter To The Editor

This past week many students campaigned to stop CIA and FBI from recruiting students during the Career Day activities. It is interesting to note that while the protest was against the open U.S.A. intelligence agencies, no one pointed the finger at multi-nationals such as IBM, ITT, etc. It is a known fact that these companies are instruments of both the CIA and FBI. They have participated, hand in hand, with the murder of hundreds of national and international leaders. Remember Chile's Allende and the role of ITT. Also, Gulf and Western in their exploitation of the Dominican worker and their power within the internal government structure of the Dominican Republic. Or, the United Fruit Company dictating to the governments of Latin American countries. Like these, there are hundreds of more examples of how the CIA and FBI have used such companies to widen and strengthen their stronghold on oppressed people.

The only reason companies like these are turning to the more educated of the oppressed classes is that they need to fortify their position and further infiltrate

themselves in the matters of Third World countries. The white agent of the American government is no longer as easily accepted in the struggling countries of Africa and Latin America. Therefore, companies like IBM, ITT and Gulf and Western must recede 'look-alikes' that can be infiltrated in different communities and nations to crush the rebellious spirit of the people.

Someday we all hope to graduate and will probably end up working for one of these multi-nationals, multi-repressive companies or their subsidiaries. Nonetheless, we must be aware of the multi-faceted roles they play in our lives. Why bring them to U Mass. Would you open your door to a racist and welcome him to rape your mother, sister and daughter?

By ignoring the roles of these companies we are not only demonstrating selfish individualism to get to the top of the heap but, also contributing to the oppression and genocide of our people.

Sincerely, Gertrudis Garcia

SAMMY PRICE AND FRIENDS TO PERFORM AT THE STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM

Seventy year old Sammy Price, recognized the world over as the King of Boogie Woogie, will perform with some of his friends at the Studio Museum in Harlem, 2033 Fifth Avenue, on Sunday, November 19, 1978 at 3:00p.m. Admission is one dollar. For further information please call (212) 427-5569.

Sammy Price was born on October 6, 1908 in Honey Grove, Texas, and first studied piano with Mrs. Portia Pittman, daughter of Booker T. Washington. He started playing blues piano professionally in 1925, and composed his first song, "Valetta," in 1929. Since that time he has written dozens of boogie woogie songs. His most recent recording, Fire, was released on the French label, Black and Blue.

Price recently closed an engagement at the Cookery in New York, where he appeared

Public Service

with Willie Mae (Big Mama) Thornton. He has recorded and performed with Big Joe Turner, Ida Cox, Roy Eldridge, Ooc Cheatan, Coleman Hawkins, Rahsaan Roland Kirk, Sister Rosetta Tharpe, Marie Knight, Georgia White and dozens of other blues, jazz and gospel greats.

Sammy Price's 50 years of experience as a professional musician promises to make his appearance at the Museum a creative cluster of musical virtuosity and oral history anecdotes. For the engagement, Price will play a special "Studio Museum" boogie woogie. Accompanying him will be Lola Moore, Candy McDonald, George Copeland, George Kelly, and other special invited guests.

We Forgot...

Due to an error, we forgot to let our readers know that the poetry titled "Its Impossible" was submitted by Paul E. Zimmerman.

Mayor Chapman : Northampton Slumlord

by Eliseo Garcia

Photos by Ed Cohen.

The mayor of Northampton, Henry Chapman, has demonstrated that his image as public servant is merely a bluff; in reality he is an administrator of a slum. Mr. Chapman is the same individual who for 15 months has charged an outrageous amount (\$300) for rental of a dilapidated house in bad need of repairs. On numerous occasions the tenants, the Rivera family (not their real name. For fear of reprisals, the couple chose to remain anonymous), complained to the mayor-landlord of the desperate need for repairs. Others pleaded with him on their behalf. All requests were followed by the same response: no repairs. The tenants are a poor and elderly Puerto Rican couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Rivera, similar to most Puerto Rican families that live in this area, came as a consequence of the migrant farm-worker industry. Eleven years ago, they came to live in the Northampton area to be close to their sons. These had come a few years earlier to pick tobacco at the local farms. Unable to work, this elderly couple lives off of social security checks and what meager supplemental funds welfare gives them.

During the last 15 months they have resided in a Florence home owned by the Northampton Mayor-landlord Chapman. When they first moved in, they signed a lease that neither of the couple understood. The lease was in English and neither of them understands English. That is how it came to be that complaints to Mayor Chapman were met by empty promises or responses of "that's not my responsibility." On one occasion, they asked of the landlord that he cut the grass of the immense yard, believing that since this was Chapman's property, it was his duty to keep up the grounds. Since this met with a negative response, their children humbly asked Chapman to lend them a mower, that they would work on the yard themselves. To this Chapman answered that not only was it not his responsibility to cut the grass but, that he also refused to lend them a mower so the couple could do it themselves.

In addition, other deplorable conditions existed. The couple had to deal with broken windows, leaking roof, falling bedroom ceiling tiles (due to water leaks), water stained ceiling tiles, plumbing in need of repairs, etc.

The couple indicated that in addition to \$300 monthly rent, in the winter months they paid out \$700 in oil and \$600 in electricity payments. All this in futile attempts to maintain a constant temperature while winter winds blew freezing drafts into the home. They had to pay for garbage pickup as well. That is to say, almost all their social security and welfare supplemental checks went into simply maintaining a reasonable level of survival while they faithfully paid their rent to a slumlord that offered no services.

They resorted to various community agencies. But, being that all of them are in some way linked or directly influenced by the mayor's office, none could offer any solutions to the situation. Agencies in this area suffer from a chronic condition of fear: fear of losing funds, fear of losing jobs, etc. Therefore, they find themselves unable to effect positive change in situations such as this one.

Slumlords rest assured that they are true lords in that no public agency dares challenge their position



Broken windows

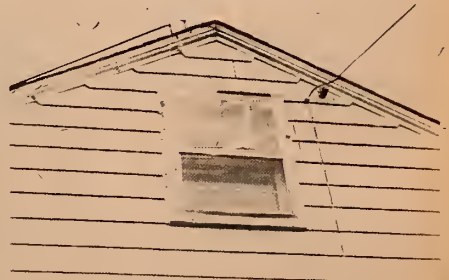


Due to rain showers, and lack of repairs on part of the landlord, the ceiling tiles have been falling.

Like the Rivera family, most Puerto Rican families that live in Northampton find themselves in similar situations. While they are subjected to inhuman housing conditions, slumlords rest assured that they are true lords in that no public agency dares challenge their position. It is clear that landlords dictate not only rent control but control of the conditions under which tenants suffer.

I hope that this first step forward of exposing the true character of slumlords in Northampton serves as a heroic example to other tenants who find themselves in similar positions.

Since the interview, the Rivera family has moved into an apartment. I wonder what other tenants Mayor Chapman can lure into this house trap.



Broken windows allow winter winds to blow freezing drafts into the home:



What looks like good housing from the outside is actually inhuman living conditions.



The couple had to deal with broken windows, leaking roof, falling bedroom tiles (due to water leaks), water stained tiles, plumbing in need of repairs, etc.

How Jim Jones Moved In To San Francisco's Black Community

We know they died from a mixture of cyanide, deranged leadership, automatic gunfire, jungle isolation, unrealistic idealistic goals and the fear of enemies both real and imagined. The question is why they died. Why did over 900 people, most of

them black and many of them elderly, follow a white minister into an isolated rain forest and then to eternity? The answer, or at least a piece of it, must lie back in the San Francisco ghetto into which Jim Jones moved his church nearly a decade

ago. His arrival coincided with the last embers of the incendiary riots that had swept through black communities from New York to Watts. The Kerner Commission had just warned that American society was becoming two nations, one white and affluent and

the other black and poor. The civil rights battles had been fought, and the spoils were being divided up mostly by those who bore little or no kinship to the blacks in whose name the struggle had been waged. Black faces were beginning to be

seen in banks, auto dealerships, diesel truck cabs and ad agencies. But most of these newly employed were led to believe that their success was a result of their personal qualifications, rather

cont. on page 3



Monday, December 11, 1978 Nummo News pg. 1

Seta's Death Still A Mystery

by Cermen M. Cadiz

On September 13, 1978, the dead body of Ms. Sita Rampersad was found in room 240, Motel 6 in South Deerfield. Although three months have passed since her death, her parents, friends and people of the Third World community continue to question why it happened? Where? What caused her death? Why the investigation has been so secretive? And, why, three months later, so many questions still go unanswered?

On Thursday, December 6, 1978, Ms. Suman Bohm, a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Rampersad and a member of the Third World Women's Task Force and Attorney Ozell Hudson of the University Legal Services Offices, called a press conference and revealed alleged circumstances that led up to Sita's death as yet uncovered at the inquest. The press conference was open to the general public. Many who attended the conference agreed that much of the events revealed from the testimony was contradictory, at the least.

Mr. Hudson stated that allegedly present with Sita the night of her death were Omerios E. Konstantopoulos also known as Jimmy the Greek, Brian Pitzer and Carol Newton. These individuals apparently testified that Sita experienced several seizures at

different times during that evening and that no medical aid was sought at that time. In addition, that in supposed attempts to revive her, Sita was slapped several times, given a cold shower while in a semi-conscious state and allegedly accidentally dropped on her head and back.

Attorney Hudson, present at all the inquest hearings, stated that many questions were still unresolved. There are many contradictions in the testimony.

First, there is the question of the time lapse. Testimony given by a registered nurse, a friend of Pitzer, alleges that Sita was alive between noon and 1 p.m. when he examined her. Yet when the ambulance arrived at 1:15 p.m., there was already rigidity in parts of her body. In addition, Dr. Keeley, the local medical examiner, sets the time of death at between midnight and 6 a.m., many hours before her body was uncovered.

noted that no fingerprint samples were taken from the motel room and compared with the fingerprints of those who were in the room or had access to that room. According to the police, said Mr. Hudson, they (the police) already knew who had been in the room. Yet, throughout the testimony no one mentioned that a registered nurse had entered the room until a motel employee testified to have seen another person enter that room the day Sita's body was found.

Many other contradictions were pointed out by the lawyer. There were supposed lapses of memory on part of the state trooper where he could not remember the time he arrived at the motel room.

Also, bruises around Sita's mouth as well as other points still remain a mystery. There is still no agreement among the two medical experts that examined the body as to the actual cause of death. The only agreement is that Sita Rampersad, 20 years of age, 4 feet, 8 inches tall and weighing 84 pounds, is dead.

Ms. Suman Bohm, in a statement to the press, mentioned how violence on Third World individuals often goes unprosecuted. Says Ms. Bohm,

"...if you are a Third World person and you come from a regular hard working family you can be sure your death will be about as important to local officials as the death of the squirrel on the road."

The inquest will be continued until a neurosurgeon has had a chance to examine transcripts of the inquest, medical testimony and Sita's U Mass medical record to determine whether these seizures could have caused the death of the young woman.

Ospite the obvious contradictions in testimony, what is the purpose in calling a neurosurgeon to examine mere testimony? Why not call a pathologist to exhumate the body?

We of the Third World community must question the circumstances surrounding the sister's death. So much violence against our community goes unnoticed and unresolved by police officials. History has proved that the U.S. judicial system has never worked in favor of Third World peoples.

Seta's Death Who's At Fault?

by Sumen Bohm

With Mr. and Mrs. Rampersad and attorney Ozell Hudson, I attended the four day inquest into the death of Sita Rampersad. After listening to the testimony, I have to say that the reason for Sita's death seems to me more suspicious now than before. The inquest was supposed to

determine the cause of Sita's death. It didn't. My interpretation of the testimony at the inquest is that the judge and OA, if they are actually interested in justice, will have to set up a trial to find out what really happened. But to be honest I'm not sure these men are interested in justice.

Before I say anything about the inquest itself, I want to say something else, something that goes beyond what happened in the courtroom. To some people what I will say may sound sentimental and not connected to the inquest but to others it will make clear political sense.

Sita was a nice young woman. She was also somebody's child, the child of hard-working people of color from Trinidad who came to the US because this is the place where dreams are supposed to come true. Unfortunately we all know what this means: it usually

doesn't work for Third World people. The willingness of the police and the OA's office and the whole court system to obscure what happened to Sita is no surprise. As a person of color

Sita's life is not seen as important as a white person's. What cements this is that she comes from a family of working class people. Her father is a repairman for Sears and her mother is a nurse's aid. I have spent time with them and they are honest, intelligent people, but unfortunately they do not have either the money or political influence to make the court deal

with Sita's death at the level of what is: a serious and heart-breaking tragedy. There are clear indications that the death may have been caused by criminal negligence of her companions of that night or maybe in some other way. The death of a white woman

would have been handled differently. But if you are a Third



Seta Rampersad

World person and you come from a regular hard-working family you can be sure your death will be about as important to local officials as the death of the squirrel on the road.

Now let me say some things about what happened at the inquest - two of three examples that either weren't cleared up at the inquest or that were made even more confusing then before.

First, there's still no good explanation for why Sita became ill at 3 o'clock in the night and yet the ambulance did not get there

until 1 o'clock the next afternoon, more than 10 hours later. Yet all this time she was with people. It is also interesting to see that the police were so interested in protecting the names of these

white people, and so would not reveal them. When a few years ago Craemen Gethers and Earl Brown, 2 Black brothers, were arrested for a crime they did not commit, their names were not protected.

Second, another confusing thing about the inquest is why the local county medical examiner, who said there was a possibility of homicide, was seemingly ignored.

One last thing before I stop - I want to make it clear that the university, as far as I and many others are concerned, is also involved in Sita's death, it to

some extent responsible. With 2 courses left, the University cut off her financial aid. Because of this she had to look for a job and found one at the Captain's Table and through this job she met the

people that she was with the night of her death. Too many times Third World people are attracted to the University with financial aid packages and then their financial assistance is cut off and they can hardly survive. It is obvious that this causes Third World people

from poorer working class backgrounds a lot of envy and it is one more example of institutionalized racism.

Note: Suman Bohm is a member of the Third World Women's Task Force as well as a close friend of Mr. and Mrs. Rampersad, the deceased's parents.

International

NAMBIANS SPEAKS OUT AGAIN U.N.'S ELECTION PLAN

TSANDI, South-West Africa, Dec. 6 At this remote tribal settlement in the semidesert of Ovamboland, where two-thirds of the people are illiterate and all but a handful live in thatched huts, even goatherds have opinions about the United Nations.

"The people at that place must leave us alone," said Joseph Shivute, a 47-year-old tribesman who lives with his wife and seven children in one of a small cluster of huts 15 miles from here.

Mr. Shivute, barefoot, spoke as he voted in the election here that is controlled by South Africa and that the United Nations has dismissed as illegal. The United Nations, with Western support, is pressing for internationally supervised elections next year to lead the territory to independence as the black nation of Namibia.

Many of Mr. Shivute's companions spoke to reporters in similar words, suggesting that they could have been tutored for the occasion by tribal leaders. But the vehemence of the tribesmen suggested that the feeling toward the United Nations was their own, even if the way they expressed it was not.

Reporters Are Flown In

Mr. Shivute, a goatherd, and his companions met reporters flown in by South African Army helicopter from a military camp at Ondangua, 85 miles east of here. The reporters were on a tour of Ovamboland, which with more than half South-West Africa's 750,000 blacks, has become the center of the struggle over the territory's future.

The contest has boiled down to one between two groups: an alliance of whites and black tribal leaders that is backed by South Africa, and the South-West Africa People's Organization, which has formal United Nations endorsement.

In the past, private surveys have indicated that SWAPO, as the People's Organization is called, had the support of as much as 40 percent of the black population in the territory. Church groups active in Ovamboland, where the black nationalists claim their strongest support, for the South African-backed group, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Yet the trend in the election has run against the unofficial soundings. Although the People's Organization has boycotted the balloting, South African officials say that more than 60 percent of the territory's registered voters have cast ballots in the first three days of the five-day voting period. The turnout in Ovamboland is said to have been only slightly less.

Moreover, observation at polling stations along a 100-mile arc close to the Angolan border suggested that most Ovambo voters were going to the tribal alliance.

Although several tribesmen spoke against the United Nations, few would discuss SWAPO, which has conducted a low-level guerrilla war in the territory for the last decade. Despite inescapable terrain, the guerrillas say they have taken root in thousands of tiny settlements in an area more than six times the size of New York State.

South African officers deny this, saying that no more than 300 of an estimated guerrilla force of 5,000 are in the territory at any one time, and that most spend only a day or two here before returning to sanctuaries in Angola.

South Africans do not try to hide their backing for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. Tribal government trucks, said to have been offered to all parties, have been ferrying alliance supporters to the polls.

SOUTH AFRICA TO CONTINUE PROJECTS DESPITE SCANDAL

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 7 (Reuters) - Prime Minister P.W. Botha said today that South Africa would continue secret projects despite the scandal involving a slush fund for activities of its now-defunct Information Department.

Mr. Botha was speaking to a special parliamentary session on the misuse of money by the department, which has been accused of attempting to manipulate the press at home and abroad.

Taking the offensive, Mr. Botha also warned the press and other critics of his Government that "We are sick and tired of being represented as thugs." He said that no matter how much criticism was leveled at the Government, it was not prepared to endanger the state by revealing all its secret projects.

NICARAGUAN LEADER AGREES TO CONCESSIONS FOR TALKS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 7 (AP) - President Anastasio Somoza Debayle says he will lift political law, free all political prisoners and end restrictions on radio news broadcasts to keep talks going with opposition leaders.

There was no immediate reaction from the Broad Opposition Front, which had threatened to break off negotiations unless the President agreed to the three conditions.

General Somoza said that details on lifting martial law, freeing prisoners and ending censorship of radio news would be worked out during talks with opposition. He said late last night, "I am doing this at the request of the mediators" from the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic.

The mediator had proposed direct talks between the Government's Liberal Party and the Broad Opposition Front begin today to work out details for a plebiscite to determine whether President Somoza stays in office. They proposed that the specifics be worked out in the next 60 days, that the referendum be held in late February and that General Somoza resign immediately if he loses.

The President balked at the idea of immediate resignation. He said that if he loses there should be a second election for a constituent assembly to choose his successor, and that he would resign only after his replacement is picked.

EXILES ARRIVE IN HAVANA FOR TALKS WITH CASTRO

HAVANA, Dec. 6 (AP) - A delegation of Cuban exiles in Havana for meetings with Presidents Fidel Castro and the signing of an agreement to free political prisoners and provide for the reunification of families.

The emigration of all current and former political prisoners and their families, along with all Cubans with relatives abroad, could result in more than 50,000 Cubans going to the United States.

A group of 96 exiles from the United States arrived in Havana yesterday. Other exiles are already in the Cuban capital or are scheduled to arrive later, bringing to 150 the number expected here.

U.S.A. DEMOCRACY



National



Tupelo Marchers Demand Rights

In its largest and most spirited action to date, the United League of Mississippi (UL) staged a march of nearly 3,000 people through the commercial district here (Tupelo, Mississippi) November 25.

Supporters came from throughout the South, Midwest and the East Coast to show their support for the league's 8-month struggle for more jobs for northern Mississippi Blacks and an end to racist terror and intimidation.

The solidarity of the marchers prevented members of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) which has continually harassed and attacked the United League, from making a move during the demonstration. But the Klan resorted to more underground techniques, sabotaging a UL bus and severely beating two UL supporters as they drove home to Birmingham.

The Nov. 25 march was the most recent in a series of league actions to support an economic boycott of local merchants in protest of racist hiring practices, racism in the schools, land theft and other forms of discrimination. The boycott was first called last March by the league to force the firing of two white cops involved in the beating of a Black prisoner in Tupelo.

A weekend of activities in support of the antiracist fight also included a November 24 conference of legal workers in nearby Oxford, Mississippi, and a memorial service dedicated to four Blacks who have been murdered in the past three years.

The Nov. 25 march began in front of the C.C. Augustus Center, a city recreation facility in the middle of the Black section of Tupelo. (Five months ago the city government was defeated by court action in its attempt to keep the league from using it for political activity.) Protesters marched through the Black section of town and then through a downtown business area, ending at the steps of the Lee County Courthouse.

The chanting, singing demonstrators marched through the streets carrying huge colorful banners with slogans coined for a fight against racism and an end to the KKK.

Meanwhile, two dozen bed-sheeted Klansmen armed with

rifles, shotguns and clubs assembled in front of the federal building. At one point, the groups were a scant block and a half apart. After the marchers reached the county courthouse, the Klansmen reassembled in friendly relation in front of the Tupelo Police Department about three blocks from the rally.

Because of the league's massive show of force, the Klan made no attempt to interfere with the demonstration. The tone of the march and the rally showed the tremendous energy and solidarity among the participants and the fierce determination to stand up against intimidation and threats.

Speakers repeatedly stressed that they intended to fight for the rights of Blacks despite government and business opposition. They also announced that they intended to defend themselves against the Klan.

Lewis Myers, an attorney with North Mississippi Rural Legal Services (NMRLS) and a lawyer for the league, sounded the theme for the action by declaring that the struggle of the people of Tupelo was part of an international struggle which linked their demands with the liberation movements of Southern Africa and Palestine. He also declared that nonviolence must be seen as not a philosophy but a tactic and that they would not be the aggressor but will defend themselves if need be.

The crowd also heard from Alfred (Skip) Robinson, the president of the league; Robinson's brother, James, who is also a league leader; Rev. Wendell Phillips, a Black civil rights activist from Baltimore, and a local minister who has been active in the struggle in Tupelo.

It was not until after the demonstration that the Klan struck. On the way from Tupelo to Oxford, a bus carrying 37 league members went out of control on a darkened highway when the steering went out of commission. Despite the potentially treacherous situation, no injuries were suffered. Investigation showed that the steering mechanism had been tampered with.

In a more serious incident, four members of the Southern Conference Educational Fund were followed by a carload of five

or six white men armed with shotguns for 30 miles. They were finally forced off the road near Guinn, Ala. Two of the activists, Alec Valentine and Roy Gellau, were pulled from their cars and severely beaten. They were treated in the local hospital for serious injuries and released.

The night before the march, a memorial service for four Blacks murdered in recent years drew over 250 people to the Augustus Center.

Skip Robinson declared that it was time to realize that the civil rights movement of the 1960s did not solve all of the problems of Black people, and that now is the time to rise up and demand an end to racism. The service was completely organized and run by the female members of the league.

Earlier that day in Oxford, Miss., 20 miles east of Tupelo, an NMRLS-sponsored conference was held on the tax and the First Amendment rights of legal workers.

At the urging of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the National Lawyers Guild and the National Organization of Legal Service Workers from all over the country converged on Oxford to discuss the means for countering the attacks on NMRLS and progressive legal activists throughout the country.

NMRLS is one of over 300 community based offices funded by the federal government to provide legal services for poor people. It has been an aggressive advocate of the clients that it serves, fighting for school desegregation, prisoners rights, tenants and consumer rights. As a result, NMRLS has been under constant scrutiny and attack. Most recently, Myers has been charged by the city of Tupelo with violation of the federal law that set up the legal services programs.

After a full day of organizations in attendance established a coalition to initiate a letter-writing campaign demanding that the investigation be dropped. Plans are being made for a demonstration at the Legal Services Corporation office in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 15, Martin Luther King's birthday.

Indian Child Conference:

taken children far away from their parents at the age of six. Once at school they are punished for speaking their native language. In a typical case discussed at the conference, an Eskimo child was sent to a BIA boarding school in Oklahoma.

Speakers charged that BIA schools were part of a federal program to "pacify" Indians.

"These boarding schools have had their day," Hopi tribal chairman Abbott Sekaquaptewa

told the conference. The American Indian Movement (AIM) has already set up Survival Schools, and other tribes are also trying to establish reservation-administered day schools to counter BIA boarding schools.

Dr. Karl Menninger, a teacher long active in Indian affairs, said at the conference, "Boarding schools are the instrument of the devil if there ever was one."

The BIA schools have for years

Silent

"Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it," read the sign over the grisly scene of death in Jonestown.

"What goes around, comes around," is the way many blacks would put it.

Malcolm X Center Course Offerings



The Malcolm X center located in the basement of Berkshire Dining Commons would like to announce its programs for the next semester. Three courses will be offered at the X. They are Race and Biology offered by Mike Blakey, Issues in Black Health by A. Rosool and Black theatre by Judy Bront.

There will be a lecture series, beginning next semester featuring distinguished members of the Third World community. Each participant will discuss the services that they provide on the campus and how students can better utilize them.

In February a celebration of the life of Malcolm X will take place. The celebration will commemorate Malcolm's life and the social issues he fought for. This will involve a lecture given tentatively by Mohammed Akbar, who knew



Malcolm. There will also be a film shown about Malcolm X and his life.

The library at the center is being reopened with some minor changes to make materials more accessible to students. This will provide more in the way of academic and cultural awareness. In addition to the cultural and academic functions the X will be available for social events that will bring together the Third World community.

Malcolm X center will be open from 12 noon to 11 p.m. This will enable folks to come down and utilize the center for a variety of purposes as in the past.

The Third World community of the Five College area are welcomed to come down and participate in these functions and utilize the resources of the X.

The Malcolm X staff has requested that Third World students attend the Malcolm X meeting on Monday, December 11 at 5:00 P.M. in the X room. This issue and issues concerning the Center for Racial Understanding will be discussed in detail.

What's Wrong With Nestle?

The sun beats down on the parched and dusty earth as the visitor is invited into the home of the new mother. In the dim light of the small room, the visitor can see the faces of several small children playing on the earthed floor. There are no fancy stuffed animals or toys for them to play with; this scene is in a barrio in Mexico City or in a village in Botswana. The visitor, a sales representative of a baby formula manufacturer, has come to talk with the mother about a new product being promoted by an American, Japanese, German or Swiss company. The mother is about to be introduced to the "white man's white milk powder."

The visitor - known as a "milk nurse" - is equipped with a free sample of the product and slick propaganda designed to convince the mother that, for the well being of her infant, she should consider using formula to "supplement" breast feeding. Nestle (a Swiss company and the largest promoter of formula in third world countries) suggest; "...it may happen that you do not have enough milk to feed your baby. In this case the meal must be supplemented by a bottle feeding." By offering the mother the alternative of bottle feeding at the same time she is being intimidated by the suggestion that her breast milk may not be sufficient for her baby, the promoter is preying upon the woman's fear of inadequacy and her instinct to want only the best of care for her child.

Other families in the village have begun using the formula and it has taken on the symbolism of higher status. The new mother is eager to join. She takes the free sample. The hook has been set; a new customer has been found.

What she and her friends have not been told are the dangers inherent in the improper use and storage of the formula or of the countless thousands of babies throughout third world countries who have died as a result of ingesting contaminated formula.

Those deaths were not attributed to mixing a contaminated product, although incidents resulting in infant death have been reported where the formula powder was found to be contaminated. Rather, the fatalities came about after prolonged feeding of formula that had been improperly mixed and stored.

In order to use baby formula properly, the following requirements must be met: 1) the cost of the product must fit into the family budget so that other nutritional foods and related care are not neglected; 2) medical personnel must be available for

proper guidance to the user; 3) sanitary water must be available; 4) the water must be boiled and the bottles sterilized; 5) the mixed formula must be refrigerated if it is not consumed; and 6) the user must be able to follow the direction on the label.

The companies agree that illness may result if those requirements are not met. While there is not universal agreement on the types of illnesses, gastro-enteritis and other diarrheal diseases, avitaminoses (and other nutritional deficiencies), and various infectious and parasitic diseases appear to be most common.

Few, if any, of the essential conditions can be met by most of the mothers using formula milk in the third world. In the regions where Nestle promotes formula, the per capita GNP is less than \$1000. In East Africa, it averages \$210; in Botswana, \$410; in Sri Lanka, \$200; and in Haiti, \$200. Under these economic conditions, it is not surprising that more than half of the formula customers do not have a safe water supply, electricity or fuel to boil water and sterile equipment. In Bristol-Myers territory (Latin America), it has been estimated that 55 percent of the families using formula for their babies do not have electricity supplied them, and therefore cannot properly use the formula.

Literacy rates among women of child-bearing age in these countries are generally low. Where Bristol-Myers promotes sales, 31 percent of the mothers cannot read. In some instances, the instructions on the containers were printed in English and marketed in Spanish-speaking villages in Mexico. In Haiti, where the predominant language is French and Creole, instructions were printed in English and Spanish.

After the free sample has been consumed, the mother's breast milk may have dried up if she had not been nursing. In that event, she has no option but to buy the formula until the baby is old enough to eat solid food. The high cost of the formula might induce her to weaken the mixture with additional water to make it last longer. This leads to further malnutrition of the infant.

Public health doctors and nurses in Botswana have a name for infants malnourished. They call it, "Granny Disease." As one nurse said, "The men are all in the mines and very often the women go to Jo'burg leaving the babies with their grannies. They take these children to the lands in winter and stock one or two tins of Lactogen (Nestle product) before they go. Of course, this is

not enough. The milk is so diluted that is almost looks like water...I see the children again in the clinic when they are half dead from diarrhoea and dehydration, if I see them at all."

When breast feeding was widespread among third world persons, malnutrition usually did not become severe until the second year of the child's life. But the decline of breast feeding over the past two decades has caused the average age of children suffering from severe forms of malnutrition to drop from eighteen to eight months in some parts of the world.

Whatever inequities between mothers in developed and underdeveloped countries, one thing they share in common is their ability to provide their infants with safe and sufficient nutrition through the first six months with

mula in impoverished countries.

In the developed world, birth rates have fallen below 1 percent and there has been renewed interest in breast feeding among young mothers. This combination of circumstances led to a decline in sales of baby formula. As one trade publication describes the situation, "a case of too few mouths to feed." In an effort to bolster sales, the companies began an intensive campaign to promote sales in undeveloped countries where the birth rate is several times greater.

In 1976, the U.S. birth rate was 15 per 1000 person; in Mexico, 41 per 1000; and the average for the West African countries was 49.

It wasn't too long after the sales promotions and advertising began that doctors and nurses in urban hospitals and rural clinics became aware of the alarming

Want, published a shocking report on infant malnutrition and the promotion of baby formula in the Third World. The report entitled, "The Baby Killer," was later translated into German in 1974 and the title changed to "Nestle's Kill Babies," as that company had become a symbol for the opposition since it was the largest

distributor in those countries.

The U.S. Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility began to organize stockholder proxy fights at the annual stockholders

meetings to pressure American firms into curtailing promotion and sale of formula where it is apparent it cannot be used properly. A few companies began to respond by putting an end to the more blatant forms of promotion such as company representative visits to the maternity wards of hospitals but sales are continuing to increase.

Since Nestle is a Swiss corporation, the only means of pressure that can be brought to bear is an economic boycott. A group of Minnesota, Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFAC) called for a national boycott of Nestle products in July, 1977. Organizations in Germany, England and

Switzerland have also organized boycotts against Nestle for the same purpose.

Congressional inquiry has been

long overdue and several resolutions have been adopted in the U.S. Congress but nothing formal has materialized.

These organizations have vowed to continue the Nestle boycott until that company cease all forms of promotion and marketing of baby formula in third world countries. Pressure on U.S. companies will continue until they do the same. Meanwhile, safer and less expensive alternatives must be found for those mothers unable to breast feed. Nutritionist have developed nourishing, low-cost infant-feeding regimes that will not require refrigeration and only limited cooking.

Government programs to assist breast-feeding mothers in those countries are essential where the mother has to work. But, more than that, we have to work to change a system that allows, in the name of free enterprise, companies to prey upon mothers for the increased sales of baby formula which has resulted in the deaths of millions of third world babies.



breast milk. It is generally agreed that only 5 percent of mothers are not able to breast feed for physiological reasons. Even a malnourished mother can nurse her baby and the milk is satisfactory without extra food for the mother, but the infant's needs are met at the expense of the mother's life. However, purchase of expensive formula and its improper use do not remedy that problem. Both mother and baby and the entire family will suffer a greater hardship since cutbacks in the budget must be made to accommodate the formula. The tragedies of baby formula feeding in third world countries are recently gaining world-wide recognition. The problem is relatively new since the companies have, in the past ten years, stepped up their promotion of for-

increase in the number of malnutrition cases and gastro-enteritis deaths among infants less than one year old. By 1970, doctors were reporting that a link had been between the escalating infant deaths and increased sales of baby formula in their service regions. By 1973, the World Health Organization and the U.N.'s Protein Advisory Group were advising that the "early abandonment of breast feeding by mothers among lower socioeconomic groups can be disastrous to infants, particularly when this occurs without adequate financial resources to purchase sufficient formula and without knowledge of and facilities to follow hygienic practices necessary to feed infants adequately and safely with breast milk replacements."

A British group called, War On

Nummo News would like to send its deeply felt sorrow to the family and friends of Jose Pontes who was found dead in his room on the tenth floor of Washington Tower on December 17, 1978 (after the campus newspaper had stopped publications).

The cause of his death has not been determined.



nummo NEWS



Volume 7 Issue 1

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1979

First Improve U. S., Then Aid S. Africans

by John Pinkermen
Copley News Service

EAST DRIEFONTEIN, South Africa — Sixteen thousand blacks (and 1,700 whites) labor 22 days a month as far down as 6,000 feet below ground in this highly productive gold mine.

Their eight hour day is a tough one but for most of them life is far more pleasant and more profitable than it is where they come from — Mozambique, Zambia, Rhodesia, Botswana, Lesotho, Transkei, Malawi, Swaziland and Namibia.

Seeing these men (and women, above the ground in platinum mines) work, seeing their schools, their hostels (living quarters), their hospitals, their eating facilities, their recreation facilities, and other aspects of daily life, they are also far better off than a sizable segment of the American minority working force.

With this firsthand evidence considered, one has to wonder why President Carter, his "human rights" surrogates and assorted U.S. left-wingers don't do more crusading for improvement of minority working conditions at home rather than seek to destroy South Africa, a nation strategically important to America and one that seeks to remain a friend of the West.

Mr. Carter et al might take a look at working and living conditions among the Mexicans and whites on the California fruit picking and general agricultural circuit. They might like to take a look at the Puerto Ricans employed in the tobacco fields of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Most of all, they might like to cease long range criticism and come here and see the situation firsthand.

There is a paternalistic aspect to the way South African industry the blacks, and there is segregation and denial of voting and other civic rights.

However, there are some healthy factors in black workers' daily lives, and they are improving, even in the face of foot-dragging by the government and strong opposition by some white labor unions.

To put the situation in focus, it must be remembered that African blacks in south African industry are only a few years, in some cases only a few days, emerged from a primitive tribal life.

They come here from Mozambique and other African countries most times with a maximum of three years' education (often with none).

They must be taught a special language because the 16,000 at this mine (600,000 in mines throughout the nation) speak perhaps 100 different languages. The approximate 400 word tongue taught near here is called *Fanek aoo* (do it like this), it is also learned by white executives and supervisors, and it provides work-hour communication. At night, in their hostels, the black workers speak their own tribal languages but they can talk only with men of their own tribe.

The average pay of a black mine worker is \$150 a month, from a low of \$80 to a high of about \$475, depending on his job. He may work at one of 68 different gold mines (42 major ones), and he also is provided housing, food, medical care and other fringe benefits. He has use of a "change house" where he showers every night after his mine shift and gets clean clothing every morning or at such a time as he starts a work shift. His hostel accommodations are excellent, and I have seen them, and the same can be said for his kitchen and dining facilities. He even gets a nightly portion — by the bucketful — of an alcohol drink he savors, but one I gagged on.

The mine worker is recruited in countries throughout southern Africa for six to nine months.

He can send part of his pay home, take it all home at the end of his contract or spend

it here. He usually goes home to plant his crops, then returns for another turn at the mine, leaving his women to tend the crops.

For the American liberals who deplore his situation, they might bear in mind that he is doing far better in South Africa than he would be doing in one of the so-called front line black nations that are the favorites of the U.S. left-wing.

The blacks of South Africa still have considerable distance to go in the quest of equality. However, the circumstances here are much different than in Jimmy Carter's Georgia (itself considerably short in terms of equality), and it might be more productive for many Americans to stop shouting at South Africa and concentrate more on correcting abuses endured by the working black at home.

(Note: The above first appeared on December 13, 1978 in the Greenfield Record, a Massachusetts newspaper. Its purpose is to defend the South African apartheid system. In addition, the article deals with the conditions of the oppressed within the United States. Although it is written from an obvious viewpoint, the fact remains that American liberals often ignore the plight of the oppressed at home. E. Garcia.)

Medical History Made By Indian Surgeon

BY AMRIT KAKARIA

A vascular surgeon from Hyderabad, India, was one of a team of four doctors who created medical history Dec. 31 by reattaching the severed leg of an 11-year-old girl.

The leg was sliced in two above the knee when the child tripped as she ran across a railway track before an approaching train in Central Islip, New York.

The Indian Surgeon, Dr. Sultan, Mohiuddin, 37, told India Abroad in a telephone interview that the operation was the first successful reimplantation of a leg in U.S. medical history.

Mohiuddin, whose job was to sew the arteries and veins together, said that many such attempts had been made in the past, but invariably they had resulted in failure and forced a reamputation of the limb. Successful reattachment of severed fingers or thumbs, however, was fairly common, he added.

According to Mohiuddin, he and his three colleagues Dr. Gerald Wertlieb, orthopedic surgeon, Dr. Bruce Nadler, plastic surgeon, and Dr. Michael Mamakos, plastic and micro surgeon made a thorough study of the structure of the severed ends before deciding to attempt reimplantation. They then talked with the girl's parents, who were told that chances of a successful operation were very good.

The team worked on the severed limb for six hours. They rejoined the leg by inserting a steel rod into the marrow of the femur and then connected arteries, veins and nerves—the latter being the highly crucial task performed by the Indian surgeon.

The reattachment of a leg presents formidable problems because the sciatic nerve, the main nerve in the body, has to regrow successfully from the cut down to the foot. In Elizabeth's case, that meant from about three inches above the knee.

A factor contributing to the success of the operation was the swiftness and the care with which Elizabeth and her severed limb were brought to the Smithtown General Hospital from the site of the accident. A medical volunteer happened to witness the mishap and quickly called for help and gave immediate medical attention to the injury.

For Dr. Mohiuddin and his colleagues the happiest moment was when the severed limb started turning pink from the lifeless grey color it had taken on. Her parents said it was a "miracle."

Mohiuddin, who talked with India Abroad Tuesday afternoon, said that nine days after operation there were no signs of rejection of the rejoined leg. Though Elizabeth probably faces more surgery, the doctors were optimistic of it becoming normal again.



Editorial

Repression Against Third World Community

As in previous semesters, we must begin this semester asking ourselves why there exists such an obvious lack of organization on this campus. Why is there an attitude of apathy not only among students but in the larger community as well. How can we begin to reorganize ourselves to combat the growing repression that is plaguing the Third World community?

Although the answers to these questions are not easily determined, it is clear that in the past no organization, Third World or otherwise, has been able to isolate and organize around issues to politically confront the university. This is indicative of a scarcity of persons capable of dedicating time to issues that affect us as Third World individuals, as oppressed individuals. Often times we do not even know what tools to use to combat the oppressor. Many times we choose to ignore our responsibilities and form part of the "apathetic majority." We fall into the traps set up by the educational system: "I cannot get involved in struggles because I came here to study and there is no time left over for anything else, except maybe an occasional party every weekend or so." These individuals ignore the fact that we are here because of a long history of struggle that preceded us. Too many disregard the fact that special programs, minority recruitment and financial aid packages are reduced as we become more complacent and accepting. And, as we allow our egotism to take priority over our needs as an oppressed people.

Because we ignore our responsibilities and disregard the reality of our precarious position at U Mass and within the Valley, the system feels free to openly abuse and commit barbaric acts against us. A few examples of attacks against the Third World community are the KKK burnings of the cross both at U Mass and Hampshire College last year, the Craeman Gethers frameup, many acts of physical and verbal abuse against brothers and sisters (remember Jill Olickerson and Sita Rampersad), distortion of racist incidents by both the commercial and student newspapers, etc.

In 1975, Craeman Gethers, then a U Mass student, was framed and convicted along with Earl Brown, another U Mass student. It is alleged that they robbed MacDonalds on route 9 in Hadley. Although there were clear contradictions in testimony and evidence clearing both individuals, both were jailed. Earl Brown is now free and attending classes here at U Mass. But, brother Craeman is still serving time in Framingham for a crime he did not commit.

Don't Mourn, Organize

On December 17, 1978, Jose Pontes, a black student from Cape Verde, Africa, was found dead in his room in the South West dormitory. Some claim it was suicide by hanging. Nonetheless, the contradiction remains that this alleged suicide victim was found sitting in a chair. Local authorities have taken a secretive attitude in refusing to release information regarding the mysterious death of the young black student. How is it that Jose Pontes hanged himself, then sat himself in a chair? How is it that the Valley newspapers have not reported the death of the second Third World student to die this year under such strange circumstances? (Remember Sita Rampersad.) Whose interests are being protected by overlooking the death of Jose Pontes? Whose interests do the U Mass police and local authorities serve? How is it that they are so quick to harass the Third World community, yet so slow to take action when the victim is Third World?

While we mourn the death of Jose Pontes, we must also demand answers regarding the circumstances of the deaths of both Sita and Jose. It is the responsibility of all to protest against injustices and abuses committed against our community. We cannot allow the aggressor to seek its own justice.

signed,

Eliseo Garcia

In the case of Sita Rampersad, local enforcement agencies as well as the press were involved in a massive distortion of this fatal racist incident. This Trinidad woman was a U Mass student. On September 13, 1978, she was found dead at Motel 6 in South Oerfield. Through the efforts of Mr. Mrs. Rampersad (the deceased's parents), the Third World Women's Task Force, and other interested parties, pressure came to bear upon the relevant agencies involved. The end result was a drawn out inquest hearing. Statements from individuals present at the inquest mention Sita as a victim of physical abuse the night of her death. Much testimony was conflicting if not outright contradictory. The police, first to uncover Sita's body, suffered lapses of memory where they could not pinpoint the exact time they found her body. As mentioned earlier, most newspapers also played an important role in the coverup. They concealed names from the public, denied the racist overtones of the case, distorted facts and did not present Sita's death as one more incident in a chain of atrocities committed against Third World individuals in this area. The University feigned a passive role - clearing its conscience and public image of any complicity in her death. Yet, it is clear to most that are knowledgeable of the facts, that the university played the active role of financially turning away a poor Trinidad woman (of working class parents) and forcing her to look for work outside of the "liberal" confines of the University. As Suman Bohm, member of the Third World Women's Task Force and a friend of the Rampersad family, said at the December 8, 1978 press conference, "Too many times Third World people are attracted to the University with financial aid packages and then their financial assistance is cut off and they can hardly survive. It is obvious that this causes Third World people from poorer working class backgrounds a lot of anxiety and it is one more example of institutionalized racism."

Again, I question our attitudes of complacency and disunity just when the crisis is at hand.

Carmen M. Cadiz

Member, Third World Women's Task Force

Letter To Editor

Dear Readers,

This is a letter of apology concerning my article about my first impressions of Lagos, Nigeria. In all fairness I should have taken time to find out more about the people and culture before I'd write about their country. The people here are aware of their problems and they do carry that integrity of thought and perception that will allow their country to flourish.

Yours Truly,

James W. Lewis, Jr.



That Time Of The Year Again

by Paul E. Zimmerman Jr.

Taking the time, we can analyze all unnecessary habits

Common sense gifted us with valuable wisdom

And as we approach another holiday

We shall again watch those who remain ignorant to evil's law

Evil's law

Yes, brought to you by an unlimited amount of sponsors

Thru degraded areas of communication only to

Keep us from reality

Think for one moment

Of the famous phrase

The names have been changed to protect the innocent

All of a sudden Santa

The letters have been rearranged to hide the guilty

The Satan Claus

Hiding behind an artificial being

The Satan Claus

A stamped custom to form a perfect mold

Sitting on top of the world of fantasy and deception

The Satan Claus

Funny how all the helpers are very, very small people

Lined up and down a busy street ringing bells to remind us of

Our worship of mass - production

Oh yea, mass producing toys that hinder, confuse and

Program children while breeding the illusion of war within

And outer space

The Satan Claus

Witnessing ignorant parents and drugged children stand in line

At any big - name department store to see a dream

The Satan Claus

Nicknamed himself a Saint and demanded to be called St. Nick

Another type of vampire that travels only in darkness and sucks

The blood of righteousness

The Satan Claus

A careful brainwashing method of "what do you care instead of

What do you need

Accepted by weak parents whose fantasy to raise children

The Satan Claus

The heel end of a turkey sandwich with Thanksgiving in the middle

And Holloween on the other end

Offered to us in the form of a three - course holiday dish

The Satan Claus

Another teptoward the ones who are afraid of

The truth about Jesus

The Satan Claus

Another chapter taken from the written law of

Continued confusion

The Satan Claus

As innocent children are again the victims of

An unnecessary habit.

Interview with

Paul Zimmerman

on page 7

The Need For Security

This past Friday morning, a robbery was discovered in the basement of New Africa House. Thieves and / or vandals broke the door of the snack bar and broke into a room containing expensive sound equipment. Food was stolen from the snack-bar, and was thrown into the sink and onto the floor. Sister Yvonne had to replace some if not all of the food with her own money. Valuable speakers were kicked in and other more valuable pieces destroyed. Owner Fred Clayton informed Nummo News that the expensive equipment could not immediately be repaired or replaced.

Last month, a white male who was acting very strangely was seen entering New Africa House late at night. Fearing for the safety of several sisters studying late for finals. This individual was searched for, but could not be located in the building.

These and other incidents point to a definite need for security for New Africa House. Amherst is not immune from violent crime, and leaving New Africa House unsecured is an invitation for tragedy to occur. This is the third time that the snack-bar has been robbed; holes have been punched in Lobby walls, pictures ripped off walls, trash thrown onto the floor, paint spilled, etc. To wait for violent crime to occur before action is taken is a sad state of affairs. Keeping the building locked and hiring student security guards is not an unreasonable request to make. There have been too many incidents such as finding Sister Jill Dickinson nearly dead on the Umass campus, and the discovery of the death of Sister Seta Rampersad, not to mention finding Brother Jose Pontes dead in his dorm room of an apparent suicide. Nummo News hopes that action will be taken quickly, before more violence happens to Third World People in the Amherst area.

Afro-Am Course Offerings For Spring 1979

The Afro-Am Dept. is offering the following

courses for Spring 1979. For more

information contact the Afro-Am

Dept. in 325 New Africa House.



- * AFRO-AM 102 INTRODUCTION TO BLACK STUDIES II (O)
- * TUTH 1:00-2:15 / NAH 109 / Allen
- * MW 11:15-12:05 / NAH 114 / Terry

* This course provides a basic introduction to the writing of research papers. It covers library orientation, research methods, the use of outlines in projects development, note taking, footnotes, and bibliographies. The content of papers written will focus on various aspects of the Afro-American experience. It is recommended that the student have a grasp of basic sentence structure and grammar prior to enrolling in this course.

- * AFRO-AM 132 AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY: 1619 TO CIVIL WAR (C)
- * TUTH 9:30-10:45 / NAH 315 / Allen

* Development, organization, practice, and consequence of slavery and historical survey of the American scene covering ten phases: beginning with the Revolutionary Era and the paradox of slavery amidst the struggle for American political freedom.

- * AFRO-AM 152 BLACK RHETORIC (B)
- * TUTH 9:30-10:45 / NAH 114 / Thelwell
- * MW 1:25-2:15 / NAH 110 / Terry
- * TUTH 2:30-3:45 / NAH 110 / Meade

* Through the use of selected Afro-American Literature, this course will be an introduction to Afro-American rhetorical modes and devices as seen in various periods of its historical development. Although readings are used, this is not a survey of strategies of expression. Since the means of expression hold the key to communicating ideas, specific instruction is given on the major rhetorical modes and students are asked to use these in a series of short papers. Sections 2 and 4 will place their writing emphasis on the more basic grammatical forms stressing writing skills i.e. the development of sentences, paragraphs and themes.

- * AFRO-AM 156 REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPTS IN AFRO-AMERICAN MUSIC II (C)
- * MW 12:20-1:10 / NAH 315 / Shepp

* African-American music from the beginning of the twentieth century to the beginning of the Black classical music. Special attention paid to Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Charlie Parker, and other leading figures in Black American music. Second semester of two-semester sequence, but may be taken independently.

- * AFRO-AM 161 INTRODUCTION TO AFRO-AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE (O)
- * MW 10:10-11:00 / NAH / Strickland

* Tugstruggle for a relevant black politics in America. The implications of the black political experience for traditional American democratic ideologies, organizations and individuals who have shaped black political history.

- * AFRO-AM 190G INTRODUCTION TO AFRICAN STUDIES
- * TU 19:00-21:30 / NAH / Atesh, Richards

* a basic one semester introduction to Africa from an interdisciplinary perspective. The approach is historical in the sense that it will follow a chronological sequence from pre-history to contemporary times, but it will examine political development processes, arts, and their role in African culture, ethnography, social structures, economies, and modern nation-building processes. As a survey course, it is inevitably limited in the intensity with which it can explore specific areas of interest, it is, however, designed to utilize the experience of the core faculty team which will offer the course to the advantage of each of the four units is carefully integrated with the others for this purpose.

- * AFRO-AM 212 AFRO-AMERICAN DANCE THEATRE WORKSHOP II
- * TUTH 18:00-20:00 / NAH STUDIO / Gresham

* Intermediate class. Emphasis on performance techniques and improvisational methods within the framework of movement visualization and language which flows from and reflects movement and rhythmic patterns common to Black communities, e.g., walking, social dancing, body attitudes during conversation etc. (Prerequisite: AFRO-AM 115 or permission of instructor)

- * AFRO-AM 219 'VOICES OF NEW AFRICA' CHOIR
- * W 19:00-21:30 / NAH BASEMENT / Jackson

* Preparation and performance of choral music in the Black tradition, i.e., spirituals, goepels, work songs, chants, hollers, etc. (Auditions and experience in Afro-American church necessary-1 Credit).

- * AFRO-AM 222 THE BLACK CHURCH
- * TUTH 9:30-10:45 / NAH 110 / Caldwell

* The church as a continuing and powerful institution among Black Americans. The role of the church during different periods of history; the history of the Black preacher; religion and Black folk culture; gospel music. (Prerequisite: One course in Afro-American History of AFRO-AM 101)

- * AFRO-AM 232 HISTORY OF BLACK NATIONALISM
- * MW 2:30-3:20 / NAH 315 / Strickland

* Examination of Black nationalism in the United States from the Nationalist Movement of the 1870's to the present. Includes Martin R. O'Leary, Marcus Garvey, Elijah Muhammad, Malcolm X, the Pan-African Congress, and several little-known movements of the early twentieth century.

- * AFRO-AM 291A AFRO-AMERICAN AUTOBIOGRAPHIES
- * MW 2:30-3:20 / NAH 110 / Terry

* A study of selected autobiographies of Afro-American men and women of the 19th and 20th centuries noting the individuality of expression in these works which adhere to a common structure that makes them a distinct type within the genre.

- * AFRO-AM 293B POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA
- * TUTH 2:30-3:45 / NAH 114 / We

* Looking at the relationship of South Africa as a sub-imperialist center dominating the entire region; the role of transnational corporations, liberation movements, and the possibility for social transformation and economic development. Course will use United Nations, government, and liberation movement documents as well as background reading. Students are encouraged to conduct research projects as individuals or in small groups on topics of their special interest. (Cross-listed with Economics 293B)

- * AFRO-AM 297K ROOTS: A LITERARY PERSPECTIVE
- * TUTH 1:00-2:15 / NAH 114 / Austin

* A study, first, of the popularity of Alex Haley's ROOTS through consideration of its style, structure and tone; its major themes, characterizations of Blacks and White, exotic settings and selected historical references. Second, a comparison between ROOTS and other modern works on African-American generations of Blacks (Harold Courlander's "The African," Margaret Walker's "Jubilee," Frank Yerby's "The Oshomeen," and Lucille Clifton's "Generations"). Third, on ROOTS' admirers, critics and the teleplay's variations on the novel. (Cross-listed with English 297K)

- * AFRO-AM 302A CREATIVE WRITING: FICTION
- * TUTH 11:15-12:30 / NAH 110 / Thelwell

* Workshop in the art of writing fiction, focusing on the basic skills and techniques of the genre. Emphasis on the writing of the novel and the material and cultural resources of the Black Experience.

- * AFRO-AM 394A SEMINAR IN AFRICAN ART
- * W 19:00-21:30 / NAH 114 / Richards

* Reliable chronology for African art history of putting the art forms of some African societies in a historical perspective. Class lectures and discussions will emphasize the ethnographic and aesthetic approaches to the study of the key art-producing societies in West, Central and Southern Africa. Allied disciplines of history of art in the societies studied. Oral sources relating to African art will be discussed. AFRO-AM 123 AFRO-AMERICAN PEO.

- * PLE
- * MW 3:25-4:14 / NAH 315 / Jackson

* This course is an introductory course on the life of Black people. We will investigate the forces that impinge upon and shape the African-American culture. We shall deal with the implications of institutional, individual, and cultural racism which will hopefully bring to all a greater awareness of some of the major problems facing society today.

- * AFRO-AM 191B RACE BIOLOGY AND SOCIETY
- * M 2:30-5:00 / Malcolm X Center / Blakey

* This course is a thoughtful excursion through the myths and realities of racial variation. Primary emphasis will be placed on biological variation including theories linking behavior and intelligence to genes, e.g., race. The ways in which ethnic differences are treated in various societies will be discussed. Such questions as - are some ethnic groups more primitive, sexual, or intelligent than others - will be answered among many beliefs surrounding race. (Cross-listed with Southwest 191B)

- * AFRO-AM 311 AFRO-AMERICAN DANCE WORKSHOP III
- * MW 18:00-20:00 / NAH STUDIO / Washington

* This course is a study of new and experimental techniques in contemporary Black choreography and body language. Includes combining elements of dance and dramatic unified form.

- * AFRO-AM 31B BLACK MUSIC AND THE THEATRE
- * TH 19:00-22:00 / NOAH 104 / Shepp

* Workshop in composing, arranging and performing music for Black theatre. Involves work with faculty members in theatre in creating a musical score for a play. (Prerequisite: ability to play a musical instrument; passable skill in reading music; some knowledge of scales, chords, and harmony.)

- * AFRO-AM 320 CONTEMPORARY BLACK URBAN EDUCATION (O)
- * TU 2:00-4:00 / MT. Holyoke College / Davis

* Examination and analysis of present condition of education for Black children in northern, urban schools. Study of social science assumptions which influence education. e.g., Coleman, Moynihan, Jencks, Jensen, the "regretted vs. all-Black public schools, the "innovation" movement, and independent, Black community schools.

- * AFRO-AM 362 WRITINGS OF FRANTZ FANON (O)
- * MW 12:20-1:10 / NAH 109 / Strickland

* In-depth examination of Fanon's analysis of colonialism and his contribution to understanding of revolution and political action. Includes his concepts of Negritude, participation in Algerian revolution, involvement with European liberal left, and search for his own identity through struggle.

- * AFRO-AM 391B IMPROVISATIONAL TECHNIQUES IN BLACK MUSIC I
- * W 2:30-5:00 / NOAH 104 / Shepp

* Preparation and performance of literature for jazz ensembles and school stage bands. Open to all students by audition of permission of instructor. (3-6 Credits)

February is Black History Month

★ Black History Month Events

				1	2	3
				1960 sit-ins for civil rights begin in Greensboro, N. Carolina. Langston Hughes, Afro-American poet and writer born in 1902.	South African pianist, Hotep Cecil Bernard, The Tony Jackson Upright Piano Series, Gerald Penny Memorial Black Cultural Center, Amherst College, 8:00pm "Lady Sings the Blues", film, Mahar Aud., 7:00-9:00pm, \$1.00 ★	In 1889, Black inventor B. F. Jackson received a patent for a gas burner. 1821, Elizabeth Blackwell, first woman doctor in the U.S. born. opening of Black History Month, New Africa House, 7:30 pm ★
4	5	6	7	8	10	
 1961 the beginning of the Liberation War against the Portuguese in Angola.	Black inventor W. Johnson receives a patent for the egg beater. 1884	Seattle General Strike supports dockworkers who refused to load arms against the Russian Revolution. 1919	1965, U.S. begins bombing of North Vietnam.	Greenhaven State Prison, N.Y. formation of first prisoners union in nation 1972. Fard Muhammad began the movement that later became known as the Nation of Islam in 1930.	 Slavery began in the U.S. in 1619, when 20 Black people were brought to Jamestown, Va. to be sold as slaves. Hilton Ruiz, Gerald Penny Black Cultural Center, Amherst College, 8:00pm Lionel Hampton Concert, F.A.C., 8:00pm ★	1834 this week, 800 women working in the Lowell Textile Mills walk out, after their wages are cut and one leader is freed. Next day, they issue a proclamation stating "UNION IS Power" and 1200 more women responded. Victor Good, Nat'l Conference of Lawyers, Lecture, New Africa House ★
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
New York: Emma Goldman arrested for lecturing on birth control.	Founding of the NAACP in New York City. 1909	 Carter G. Woodson 1875-1950 Negro History Week was initiated by Black Historian Carter G. Woodson in 1926.	 Fort Jackson G's revolt, Black GIs refuse to do riot duty. 1968. Date commemorated as the birthday of abolitionist leader Frederick Douglas. 1817 ★ Denise Carby Benia - "Brown vs The Board of Education", Mt. Holyoke College, 7:00 pm ★	Henry Lewis became the first Afro-American to head a symphony orchestra in the U.S. when he was named director of the New Jersey Symphony. 1968. Susan B. Anthony, leader of struggles for women's rights, born 1820.	Amina Myers, Gerald Penny Memorial Black Cultural Center, Amherst College, 8:00pm	Birth of Huey Newton, cofounder of the Black Panther Party, together with Bobby Seale. 1941.
18		20	21	22	23	24
	1942, 112,000 Americans of Japanese descent put in internment camps. 1919-first Pan African Congress organized by W.E.B. DuBois in Paris.	Raymond Yellow Thunder died after a buse by four white youths, who drove him to the local American Legion Club where they forced him to undress and dance for the 100 persons present, and then threw him out into the winter's cold. Ozzie Davis and Ruby Dee, F.A.C., 8:00pm, \$3.00 & \$4.00 ★	 Malcolm X assassinated in N.Y.C. 1965 Lecture, "The FBI's Campaign Against Black Leaders", Mt. Holyoke College with Prof. Chuck Hopkins ★ Rededication of the Malcolm X Center, with Eno Washington, Hampden Student Center ★	1873 Slavery abolished in Puerto Rico 1883 Afro-American inventor Wade Washington received a patent for the corn husking machine.	1868-W.E.B. DuBois born in Great Barrington, Ma. Hugh Lawson, Gerald Penny Memorial Black Cultural Center, Amherst College, 8:00pm Lecture and Music with Hattie Fox, 7:00-10:00pm, New Africa House ★	Archie Shepp Concert, F.A.C., 8:00pm, \$3.00 and \$4.00 Benefit Performance for the Che Lumumba School ★
25		27	28	1	2	3
Laws are passed in the American colonies paying rewards for Indian scalps. 1745. Death of the honorable Elijah Muhammad, spiritual leader of the Nation of Islam. 1975		 1973 Liberation of Wounded Knee, S.D. by the Oglala Nation		Discussion, Norma Jean, Mt. Holyoke College ★	Joe Chambers, Gerald Penny Memorial Black Cultural Center, Amherst College, 8:00pm	Dance Concert, Patu Neal and Trade Winds, Bowker Aud., 8:00pm ★

International Chronology Of Iranian Revolution

TEHRAN, Iran—departure of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was the culmination of a year-long crisis that began with religious protests and gradually swelled into a popular revolt against the monarch's autocratic rule.

Here is a chronology of the crisis:

Jan. 7, 1978—Religious riots erupt in the holy city of Qom, on the 15th anniversary of the shah's land reform and women's emancipation decrees—two measures despised by Iran's 180,000 Moslem preachers. Seven demonstrators are killed, setting off a cycle of anti-shah violence on each successive 40th day of Moslem mourning.

Feb. 2—Thirteen Anti-shah demonstrators are killed, by official count, in religious violence in Tabriz, near the Soviet border. Religious leaders claim the toll reached 300. Banks, hotels, and movie theaters are burned. The government blames the disturbances on "Islamic Marxist," a designation rejected by the puritanic religious opposition.

March 12—The shah orders 348 prisoners released on the 100th anniversary of the birth of his father, Reza the great, founder of the Pahlavi dynasty. Spurred by President Jimmy Carter's human rights campaign, some nonviolent demonstrations are being tolerated by the shah and press censorship is loosened.

May 5—Troops clashing rioters burst into headquarters of religious leader Ayatullah Shariatmadani in Qom and kill a theological student. More anti-shah demonstrations follow. Prime Minister Jafar Amouzegar warns he will no longer tolerate demonstrations.

June 6—Shah replaces the chief of the dreaded SAVAK secret police, Gen. Nematollah Nassiri, arrested on charges of corruption and torturing prisoners.

Aug. 11—Marital law declared in Isfahan, Iran's 17th century capital, after four rioters killed in clashes with security forces.

Aug. 18—Shah charges that communists are behind the mounting violence.

Aug. 20—A packed movie theater in Abadan, site of world's largest oil refinery, catches fire after its doors are locked and 377 persons perish. The government blames Islamic Marxists; the shah's opponent accuses SAVAK of setting the fire.

Aug. 23—Karim Sanjaby, close associate of the late Mohammad Mossadeq, who was deposed in 1953, announces the reactivation of the National Front, a loose alliance of 30 opposition parties.

Aug. 27—Prime Minister Amouzegar resigns and former Prime Minister Jafar Shari'Emami replaces him. To appease opponents the shah dismisses a number of high-ranking members of the Bahai religious sect, including his personal physician, and orders gambling casinos closed.

Sept. 8—Marital law imposed in Tehran and 11 other cities after 100,000 anti-shah demonstrators stage a protest march. Troops open fire on demonstrators in the capital's Jaleh Square, killing 121 and wounding 200 others.

Sept. 11—Carter reaffirms support of shah. Sept. 26—Shah bans members of the royal family from having financial dealings with the government or from controlling charitable organizations.

Oct. 2—A wave of civil service strikes spread throughout Iran.

Oct. 25—1125 political prisoners released in Iran.

Oct. 31—Iran's petroleum exports, the world's second largest, are disrupted, as 37,000 oil workers begin a series of wildcat strikes that ultimately reduces production from six million barrels daily to a trickle.

Nov. 5—Anti-shah demonstrator in Tehran set fire to the British Embassy, hundreds of shops, hotels, liquor stores, banks, foreign car showrooms, restaurants and buses. Ten demonstrators are reported killed. The army does little to intervene.

Nov. 6—Prime Minister Sharif-Emami's cabinet resigns and is replaced by a military government headed by Gen. Gholam-Reza Azhari, the country's first military government since 1953. Several newspaper editors are arrested and censorship is reimposed, prompting a newspaper strike.

Nov. 7—The military government arrested 35 persons, including former ministers and the ex-SAVAK chief, on charges of corruption and abuse of power. Two days later former Prime Minister Hoveida, 73, is arrested on similar charges.

Nov. 11—National labor front leader Sanjaby is arrested following his return from Paris where he met with Ayatollah Khomeini, leader of Iran's 32 million Shiite Moslems and of the religious opposition to the shah. His arrest came as he was about to hold a news conference to demand the shah's departure.

Nov. 13—Anti-Americanism intensifies and 200 American technicians are escorted from

the telecommunications organization—building in Tehran under police protection after being threatened by local employees. An exodus of Americans from Iran begins that reduces their number from 45,000 to 12,000 by January. Many other foreign workers begin to leave.

Nov. 22—Gen. Azhari wins a parliamentary vote of confidence after pledging to restore order and maintain the shah on the throne.

Nov. 25—Khomeini forges resistance against the military government.

Nov. 29—Iranian troops move in to operate Tehran's strike-bound refinery.

Dec. 2—Marital law forces open fire on crowd of demonstrators at the start of the Shiite's holy month of Moharram. Nine demonstrators are killed and 35 wounded in Tehran.

Dec. 6—National Front leader Sanjaby and an aide released after 40 days in jail.

Dec. 7—Chaos at Tehran airport as foreigners began mass exodus.

Dec. 8—Rioters burn headquarters of a US aircraft company at Isfahan.

Dec. 9—A military evacuation of US military dependents begins.

Dec. 10—Hundreds of thousands of anti-shah demonstrators march peacefully. The military government permits the march to stave off bloody clashes.

Dec. 23—Paul Griffin, American managing director of operations for the Oil Service Co. of Iran, is assassinated in Ahwaz. Griffin was the first American assassinated in Iran since 1976.

Dec. 24—US Marine guards load teargas canisters to drive away a mob trying to storm the US Embassy.

Dec. 29—Shah asks Shahpour Bakhtiari, 62-year-old No. 2 man in the opposition National Front, to form a new civilian government.

Dec. 30—31—More bloody clashes between troops and demonstrators in Mashhad, near the Soviet border.

Jan. 1, 1979—The shah says he "would love" to go on vacation "if the situation permits." Bakhtiari reveals his acceptance of the premiership was made conditional on the shah's agreement to take an extended leave of absence. Gen. Azhari resigns as prime minister.

Jan. 4—Bakhtiari appointed prime minister and shah leaves Tehran for the first time in three months to spend the weekend at a ski lodge north of the capital. Two days later Bakhtiari formally presents his Cabinet to the shah saying the shah will remain as a constitutional monarch. Military censorship is lifted and newspapers end a two-month strike.

Jan. 9—The shah turns over personal holdings in Iran—estimated at more than \$200 million—to the crown-sponsored Pahlavi Foundation.

Jan. 11—Bakhtiari goes before parliament for a vote of confidence and tells the Majlis, the lower house, his government will shut off oil Israel and South Africa, dissolve SAVAK, fire unneeded foreign workers, free political prisoners, and closely cooperate with religious leaders.

Jan. 13—The shah appoints a regency council to represent the crown during his absence, while Khomeini announces from Paris the formation of a revolutionary council to prepare for an Islamic republic.

Jan. 16—The shah flies himself and Empress Farah out of Iran on an indefinite "vacation."



Nigeria Facing Civilian Rule

James Lewis is a Umass student on exchange at the University of Lagos, Nigeria.

Nigeria will witness its first civilian government elections in 12 years since the military took over in 1966.

Nigeria was granted full independence on October 1, 1960 from Great Britain who had colonized Nigeria since 1914.

On January 15, 1966 the Nigerian National government was ousted by a coup attributed to young Ibo Officers. The Federal Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Bewafal and the premiers were among those murdered. Many riots occurred across the nation.

A new military coup July 29, 1966, killed the Chief of State Akiwile Arohan (Ibo) and brought to power Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon from the north. Under his new leadership some 30,000 Abo were massacred and over one million were driven from the north.

On May 30, 1967 Abo leader Col. Odumegari Ojukwe proclaimed the Independence of the Republic of Biafra, a 29,484 square mile region in the east. This started the Biafra civil war that lasted almost three years, with the Biafrans holding out against overwhelming odds. On January 15, 1970 the Biafra leaders surrendered.

After the civil war Nigeria went through a period of reconstruction and adjustment with the growing demand for modernization and stability for its economy. The last attempted coup (which was unsuccessful) was on February 3, 1976 and resulted in the death of Gen. Murtala Muhammed who had overthrown Gen. Gowon. His reign lasted only seven months.

The first nationwide elections in over eleven years were held on August 31, 1977

to those members for an assembly to write a new constitution. The 231 member body began meeting Oct. 10, 1977 and have finished the constitution.

Today, Nigeria is the world's richest and most heavily populated Black nation. It is also the world's third leading oil providing nation.

The present Head of State, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo is presently promising regularly to hand over power to an upcoming civilian government. Their proposed switch from military to civilian government has ushered in tremendous new assurance of political activity across the nation. At the peak of this national momentum are thirty five political parties. Everyone is waiting anxiously to see what is going to happen.

The three major parties are the Nigerian People's Party (N.P.P.), Unity Party of

Nigeria (U.P.N.), and National Party of Nigeria (N.P.N.). The potential candidates from the three parties are Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe N.P.P., Dr. Obafemi Awolowo U.P.N. and Dr. Alhaji Shafiu Shagari.

Dr. Awolowo has worked the hardest for the Presidency organizing his party and campaigning since the summer months of 1978. These two seem to be the top contenders, but the election may go before the electoral college.

Nigeria's return to civilian can be seen as monumental in regard to its position as the richest and most populated African nation, taking a step out of disunity and disorganization into a powerful black nation.

If Nigeria is successful, we pray that other African nations will follow Ghana is also scheduled to return to civilian rule in the near future.

By James Lewis Jr.

Paul E. Zimmerman Jr. Interview

by Terry Harris

Paul E. Zimmerman has submitted much of his poetry to Nummo News. Many of our readers have requested that we offer some information about this new, young poet. Following is an interview with Mr. Zimmerman.

That Time Of The Year Again by Paul is found on page 2 of this issue.

Who are you? What is your life story?

P.E.Z. My life story is basically still going on or just starting as far as a story is concerned. I have a hissing, confusing city, like most cities in this country, I was in a neighborhood with "confusion as a neighbor" as I said in one poem. From there I went to private school, military school, which increased my awareness of confusion. The structures are very confused. That results mainly because of the necessities that are not dealt with, that are not put into action, where the necessities are turned into rules and regulations. That's how academy life is anyway. Then coming back on the outside, after dealing with this, I'm saying, "ok, well now I'm a civilian. I'm free of the confusion." I only see the rules and regulations, just less exaggerated. It's into a very complex drugging type of atmosphere. Drugging from say tv, radio, newspaper, mannequin, tradition. I'm just searching right now, to find out who I am and to find out what I can do as a person, my so-called debt to society. What I have to pay since everyone has to pay so much, has to pay dues so we always hear. Well, I know who collects and I know who has to pay.

Where do you get the subject matter for your poems?

P.E.Z. The subject matter deals with thoughts. I think a lot more than the average person because I don't have what you would call a structural job. My job is basically developing as a poet and as a musician. That's my work. It's not on the mechanical level that makes you execute. It's on the creative level that makes you search. So by searching for ideas you develop a uniqueness about yourself able to express yourself in different ways, in different types of colors. So material is basically a manifestation of that type of thinking. I just look at it honestly - I look at everything very honestly. And I realize that we as a human race have a very great problem - communication. We cannot communicate with each other. My subject matter comes from that.

Are you trying to deliver a message? If so, to whom and what is it?

P.E.Z. An opinion of one man or one group of people is the wrong opinion because it's only their opinion. But, the opinion of all people is the right opinion because it is the oneness of the truth, which is the only way truth can stand. It cannot stand as a big system that has the visions within it.

Ok. Clarify.

P.E.Z. For example, Religion... Christianity, it cannot stand as Christianity with Presbyterians, Anglo-Saxon Protestants, Baptists, Methodists. I mean you can go on and on and on. It cannot stand that way. It has to stand as a united being. That's where human being comes from. That's what it's about - being human. I mean all that. That's the message and I want to get it across to everyone.

Assess your goals both musically and poetically.

P.E.Z. First I would like to take care of practical matters such as eating, shelter, raising a family if I want one. So I want to have some type of financial foundation as far as being an artist is concerned. Of course, that's what every artist wants so he can keep being an artist. I guess after that it's more of a spiritual thing. If you can communicate with someone, if you can communicate with a mass of people, say something that they are going to be able to use instead of saying something they are going to be able to use over and over again. Using it over and over again only means that they need different types of aspects of it. Such as music, disco, they need it over and over so it's mass produced. It gets monotonous, it gets very fictitious, it gets

ignorant, it gets arrogant. I mean it gets so negative because the communication isn't there for the use of communicating. It's just there to show something in front of someone and say "here take this." And they take it, and you take the money and run and then you come back. If you're going to communicate with the masses, say something that they can think about afterwards.

Now this is musically. This is musically, poetically, this is me. Music and poetry are so closely related, it's just that the system separates it. Because then they get into poems and lyrics. That's how ridiculous they get. Well what are lyrics and what are poems? Lyrics are singing, poems are recited. When I give readings I feel as though in a way I'm singing. Because I recite different poems in different ways. That is a musical form. Many poets do that. It doesn't have flatted third chords in it and all that so far as the society is concerned, it's only poetry, it's not music. We have categorized and sub-titled so many things that we are not even looking at the truth of it. We are just looking at the complexity of being able to do that. As a goal I would like to use that communication effectively. And develop as a musician and a poet. That's very hard. It takes a lot of time.

What instruments do you play?

P.E.Z. Drums, vibraphone, timbales, general percussion.

I've noticed that your poetic form varies from time to time. Why is that and just what type of style do you have?

P.E.Z. It varies in growth. The more you write the better you know how to write. It varies very spontaneously. I try to stay away from traditional structures and forms of writing because that really doesn't do me any good knowing the structures and forms of writing because that really doesn't do me any good knowing the structure. If you don't have anything to say, there's no use in writing anyway. If you have something to say and if you can rhyme, fine. If you only want to use one word, fine. As long as you say something. It depends on how the thought comes out. That's how the form is developed. The style, I guess, is something cerebral. Something that is very thought provoking. It's thought provoking to read and to understand it. Some poems are very abstract. That comes from the nature of the subject matter. I want to tell people. That's the type of thing that people should understand because we are depending on the system to do everything for us. And we're doing nothing for ourselves but being a part of the system. We are so systematic that if you have a child you just throw your child into a system. You don't really get into the child. Parents are systematic. They go to child psychology people and child care this and child care that. When the basic element between mother and child, between child and father is the unity that they have, the love that they have, the peace that's around us is a lot of different mannerisms. They don't always function in a positive aspect, the mannerisms of society. That's why we have so many problems. People don't realize that we are depending on the system. It's pretty intense. It goes to the point where money is the only thing that's necessary to have. Status is the only thing that's necessary. Living the good life when any reason is alright. That's very dangerous. Because of that we had WWI and II, which were serious. It's getting to the point where pretty soon they'll be no more of us around. People don't want to look at that and realize that. They just say "Oh some scientist will find a cure." Well, when is he going to find the prevention.

Never, because the prevention lies within each person.

P.E.Z. Well put. I should be interviewing you.



Photo by Quintin Stewart

Looking To The Future

National News

Will File

Just over two years after she was convicted by an all-white jury of murder, attorneys for Black militant Assata Shakur will file a Feb. 1 appeal on her behalf in a New Jersey court.

Shakur was framed on charges of murdering a New Jersey State trooper and her own companion, Zayd Malik Shakur. The charges stemmed from a May 1973 shootout on the New Jersey turnpike. Assata Shakur, Zayd Malik Shakur and Sundiata Acoli, all alleged to be members of the Black Liberation Army, were traveling south on the turnpike when they were accosted by troopers who opened fire on them. Assata Shakur was shot with her hands in the air.

Despite overwhelming evidence pointing to her innocence, and a mass of COINTELPRO documents showing that she had been subject to tremendous federal surveillance and harassment, Shakur was sentenced to life plus 30 years in prison.

Supporters of Shakur, who is currently incarcerated in Alderson Federal Penitentiary for Women in West Virginia, fear that she may be moved from prison to prison in the period before her appeal. This would prevent her from doing legal work. She has already been moved into an isolation unit, where, according to her supporters, she is surrounded by members of a Nazi group.

To demand that Shakur be transferred to the general section of the prison, write of telegraph: Norman Carlson, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons, 101 Indiana Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20534, tel. 202-633-2000, Gov. Brendan Byrne Statehouse, Trenton, N.J. 08625, tel. 609-292-6000; William Fauer, Commissioner of Corrections, P.O. Box 7387, Whitehouse Rd., Trenton, N.J. 08628, tel. 609-292-4036.

Hathaway Dies

Singer / composer Donny Hathaway, who first gained national prominence with his album "The Ghetto" in 1972, died January 13 in New York City.

The 33-year old native of St. Louis was found after he plunged to his death from his hotel room window on the 15th floor. The cause of death has not been determined. Close associates of Hathaway have discounted suicide, although the police have said it is a likely cause of death.

Most recently, Hathaway, a blues-oriented popular Black singer, was best known for songs recorded with fellow singer Roberta Flack. Their latest hit was "The Closer I Get to You," which was recorded in Flack's 1978 album "Blue Light in the Basement." They also recorded "Where is the Love" and "You've Got a Friend."

"People compare him to Otis (Redding)," Flack said immediately after Hathaway's death. "But Donny was greater. He was not only a singer, but also a composer, arranger, conductor, singer and teacher. When we met in the studio to do 'You've Got a Friend,' he wrote the music at midnight, scored, did the whole job and we were finished by 2am."

California Lettuce Strike

EL CENTRO, Calif. - With yet another walkout, the strike against iceberg lettuce growers in the Imperial Valley expanded today to include 3,100 workers and two more growers.

Members of Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers Union yesterday refused to attend a meeting with Federal mediators, contending that Federal intervention was unnecessary.

The strike, which began Monday, halted harvesting by eight of the 28 growers that produce 95 percent of the nation's winter iceberg lettuce crop.

The latest walkout involves 350 workers at Growers Exchange, which produces lettuce and celery. Another 90 workers struck Colace Brothers Farm.

Thousands Of Vietnamese

Thousands of Vietnamese "boat people" have found refuge in southern California, but many of them are living in poverty, made worse by loneliness, homesickness and feelings of guilt over families left behind. Even so, they are hopeful about the future.

Illegal Mexican Aliens

Illegal Mexican aliens working in the citrus groves of the Southwest, may become symbols of a new era in Mexican-American relations. The Mexicans were hired by Blue Goose Growers Inc., a subsidiary of a Los Angeles conglomerate, the Pacific Lighting Corporation. That corporation, through another subsidiary, the California Gas Company, hopes to become one of the major beneficiaries of an agreement between President Carter and President Jose Lopez Portillo calling for the export of vast amounts of Mexican natural gas to the United States. The exports and the aliens will be on the President's agenda when they meet next month in Mexico.

Announcements

Progressive Films Series

PROGRESSIVE FILM SERIES FOR THE
SPRING 1979

FEBRUARY 7. BATTLE OF ALGIERS

- 14. CIA CASE OFFICER (NEW/RED SQUAD)
- 21. HISTORY BOOK... Animated
history of the world
- 28. CONTROLLING INTEREST/THE
CONSPIRACY/THE

MARCH 7. JOE HILL

- 14. THE INHERITANCE/I am SOMEBODY
- 21. SPRING BREAK
- 28. FRESH SEEDS IN THE BIG AP-
PLE/CHILDREN OF THE
REVOLUTION&HIGH SCHOOL
RISING

APRIL

- 4. SELLING OF THE PEN-
TAGON/WHO INVITED US?
- 11. WITH BABIES AND BANNERS
- 18. ARMS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

THE FINAL FILMS FOR THIS SERIES
HAVE NOT BEEN CHOSEN YET BUT
WE WILL SEND YOU A MASTER LIST
WHEN IT IS COMPLETE.

Amherst Film Series

On The Battlefield February 18

Float Like a Butterfly, Sting Like A Bee February 25

Women of the Third World - Prof. H. March 11
Weaver

Malcolm X Speaks May 6

Hampshire College Progressive Film Series

Blow for Blow

Other Films:

Inside Women Inside

Lets do it Again

Independence Day

St. Louis Blues

Wilmington Ten

Attice

Harvest 3000

Chile with poems

Blod of the Condoor

Aluta Continue

Spikes to Spindles

Film dates and times were not com-
plete at this date. Information is
available from:

Melinda Goodman
Hampshire College
549-4600 ext. 334

There is also an excellent film course at
Smith College by Professor Harold
Weaver - CURRENT ISSUES IN THE
T.W. Call 584-2700 ask for the Afro-Am
Dept.

Hampshire College Films on Labor

Babies and Banners April 3

Union Maids April 3

Salt of the Earth April 10

Controlling Interests April 17

Blow for Blow May 1

Children of Labor March 6

Juma Prayers

Muslim Student Association will be
holding regular Juma prayers very Friday at
the Campus Center, Rm 805. On February
8, 1979 all are invited to the birthday
celebration of the birthday of the Prophet
Mohammed (Mawlid) 5:30-9:00 at the
Campus Center. All are invited.

Piano Concert Series At Amherst College

Hotep Cecil Barnard performing February 2



Noted South African pianist, Hotep Cecil Barnard will be performing a solo piano concert at the Gerald Penny Memorial Black Cultural Center at Amherst College on Friday February 2 at 8:00pm. The concert is part of a series which will be offered at Amherst College this spring called Tony Jackson Upright Piano Series. Mr. Barnard, who was born in South Africa and came to the U.S. in 1962, has performed throughout the world. In 1973 he performed at the Montreaux Jazz Festival with the Bobby Hutchinson-Woody Shaw Quintet. There also was a ten day engagement at Ronnie Scotts Club in London, and in the fall of 1976 he was called to take the piano chair for a week in John Henricks' "Evolution of the Blues" in San Francisco in the fall of 1976. His band experience includes

working with Letta Mbulu, Hugh Masekela, Charles Lloyd, Sonny Sitt, Bobby Hutchinson-Woody Shaw Quintet, Eddie Harderson, John Handy, Hadley Coleman, and Mongo Santa Maria. Mr. Barnard feels that "music, the universal language and healing force" transcends all psychological and cultural barriers.

Coming up in the same series will be Hilton Ruiz February 9, Amine Claudine Myers February 16, Hugh Lawson February 23, Joe Chambers March 2, and Dave Burrell March 19.

All concerts will take place at the Gerald Penny Memorial Black Cultural Center at Amherst College and all performances will start at 8:00pm.

See you there.

Nummo News will be having its first meeting of the semester
in room 103 New Africa House at 7:00 P.M. Wednesday
New members are strongly encouraged to join.

International

Call To Rebellion

Milton Obote, former Ugandan president whose regime was supplanted by the Amin coup of 1971, has called upon Ugandans to rebel to overthrow the dictatorial regime.

According to reports quoting from Obote's statement, the former president charged Amin's regime with the "crime of genocide." He warned that unless the tyrant is forcibly removed he will "continue to kill Ugandans. There is only one answer and it is Uganda-wide rebellion." Obote also cautioned Ugandans to rely on themselves and not on outside forces to wage a war of liberation from Amin's regime.

It was also recently reported that an anti-Amin coup attempt, allegedly led by two top leaders in the regime, was foiled after the plot was revealed. The alleged plotters, Maj. Gen. Yusuf Gowon and Brig. Isaac Malyamungu, have been loyal Amin backers. If the reports are correct, the coup attempt may be an example of the constant jockeying for power among the military

officers.

Former President Obote represents one of a half dozen or so exiled groups with varying political orientations seeking Amin's ouster. According to observers, the groups do not yet pose any serious threat to the brutal regime. This weakness is due both to their organizational looseness and their lack of unity. The revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist-oriented groups are small and have not yet succeeded in exerting much influence on the anti-Amin movement.

Meanwhile, reports indicate that the Uganda-Tanzania border war in October-November has not died down. Ugandan officials claimed Jan. 22 to have defeated a Tanzanian military detachment allegedly occupying a piece of Ugandan territory last weekend. Tanzania has reportedly not issued any statement on the Ugandan charges.

Anti-Weber Task Force Formed

continued on
page 2

The anti-Weber movement took a step forward last week as more than 40 individuals and organizations met in New York City to defend affirmative action.

The group grew out of a meeting last month sponsored by the Affirmative Action Coordinating Center (AACC); it decided to constitute itself as a task force for the organizations of national anti-Weber conference.

The conference would seek to organize nationwide activities promoting affirmative action and calling for the reversal of the Weber case, now before the U.S. Supreme Court. The case is a "reverse discrimination" suit by white Kaiser Aluminum worker Brien Weber against a training program at his Louisiana plant that accepted equal numbers of Blacks and whites, overriding seniority in the interest of affirmative action.

The New York group is hoping to organize

the anti-Weber conference sometime in early March. It hopes that a unified plan of action can emerge from the conference capable of influencing public opinion about the case. Among the new participants at last week's meeting were a number of national left groups, including the Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE), the Guardian, the International Socialists, the national Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision, and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). A number of community and

trade union based groups in the New York area also attended, giving the group fairly good representation of the progressive community in the city.

The group felt, however, that it was not representative enough to form itself at any higher level of organization, and set up only temporary structures aimed at planning the national conference at which a much broader representation will be sought. Labor and women's groups are two key areas in this context.



NUMMO NEWS



Volume 7 Issue 2

February 5, 1979

Nummo News page 1

The State Of The Race



Photo by Barron Roland

story by Dedan Kimathi

Playthell Benjamin opened Black History Month at New Africa House Saturday night with a serious discussion on the state of black folk throughout the world.

Professor Benjamin stated that our present status derives from the collapse of chattel slavery, from the African slave trade, colonialism and legal apartheid (segregation). The result of this is that the black world is scattered in various political entities or nation states of Africa and the Caribbean. Millions of other black folk live as national minorities in the United States, Brazil, Columbia and Britain to name a few.

Another segment of our people are indigenous, but are ruled by white fascist regimes exemplified in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The policies of these fascist government are directed towards depopulating these areas as was done to the Indians in the United States.

Each segment of the black populations are experiencing problems of development that are directly linked and stem from our common enemy.

The quasi-independent black states are currently experiencing pitfalls on the road to economic development. The economies are unable to provide mean-

ingful work and the essentials of life to the people. This is due to lack of skilled labor and capital that are important to the development of a modern economy. There are some nations that have the good fortune of possessing oil such as Nigeria that enables them to raise capital and gain skilled expertise.

If they do not possess oil, the black nation states must turn to multi-nationals and international banking institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) and the World Bank. These nations are forced to provide tax holidays for the multi-nationals or comply with a long list of restrictions imposed by the I.M.F. before they can obtain credit.

Black folk that are indigenous but ruled by racist-fascist regimes not only experience genocide, but also deny the whites to teach the black majority certain skills. Thus when the whites are run out, they make sure that there will be chaos left behind.

National minorities in countries face peculiar situations, in their country of existence, and with the exception of Cuba, racism is a daily experience. In Brazil, the colossus of South America, there exists racism, but on a slightly different level

Friday, February 2, in the Gerald Penny Memorial Black Cultural Center, at Amherst College, Hotep Cecil Barnard, South Afrikan Pianist, opened the first of the Tony Jackson, Upright Pianist Series. The theme of the series "Afrikan thought as it relates to our liberation," will be held every Friday at 8 p.m., featuring different guest artists.

Hotep Cecil Barnard, a self-taught pianist, has played with such renowned artists as Hugh Masekela, Bobby Hutchinson, Woodie Shaw and Eddie Henderson,

than in the U.S. Brazilians are color conscious, whereas Americans are not. There is a strange denial of blackness in Brazil. If you are mixed with anything but black, you are white. In the U.S. if you have any trace of black you are considered black. The official position of the military government is that Brazil is a racial democracy. If a person wants to disagree with this statement, they can be charged with disturbing the racial tranquility of Brazilian society, a law that is on the books. In Brazil's racial democracy, however, the major choices open to blacks are soccer and samba. The situation there is more insidious than it is here. In Britain, the black folk are regarded as immigrants even if they were born in England and speak with a cockney accent. They are constantly faced with threats of deportation from aspiring politicians on campaign.

The Black folk here in the U.S. according to Playthell, are affected by three major obstacles. Firstly, there are numerous court cases challenging Affirmative Action. Recent examples include the Bakke case and the case by Sears that is challenging hiring practices under Affirmative Action. These cases are threatening to halt any chance that we have of "catching up" in this society, an impossible accomplishment since white people have had a big head start.

Secondly, blacks own about one tenth of one percent of the American economy making it even more difficult for blacks to advance economically. Finally we are faced by tax revolts of the Proposition 13 form. These revolts are cutting the essential services from black folk.

Professor Benjamin believes that black people are in a state of siege. We must continue to struggle. The affluent blacks cannot sit back and worry about getting another house but extend their concerns to all the people. He is concerned because black college students are not interested in the 60's or discussing political issues. We cannot afford to be complacent about our situation, but must organize our people to free ourselves and other black folk in the world.

There is no choice but to continue to struggle.

to name a few, gave his first solo performance that evening. He played such recognizable tunes as Lush Life and Didn't Know Time It Wes.

He floated into each piece, like in to a chain, mixing rag time, down home blues in skat fashion, and black classical, in a combination not frequently heard. Hotep's distinct and original improvisations and melodic sound, accented the personal quality of his style. His unusual statement incorporated in many cultures: gospel, Cuban, reggae Caribbean and Afrikan beats, offered a new experience to the listener. Without the accompaniments of other instruments you were given the opportunity to hear the complete richness of his sound.

The audience in deep meditation, started tapping their feet, and bobbing in their seats to an original composition King Tut Strut, an upbeat rhythmic tune, inspired by King Akhenaton. His coordination was timely.

and he never overdid a piece. Hotep says, "I play of my life experiences," an experience the audience was pleased to have shared.

Ndambi Nassom a



photo by Edward Cohen

The Four-Hundred Year Struggle

Black History Month: A celebration of the four-hundred year struggle of African-Americans for Human Rights

First in a Series of three

Last semester on December 4, 1978, a meeting was convened in the Malcolm X Room to discuss the development of plans for a Black History month, to take place during the month of February. The session was well attended and the groundwork was completed for further solidification and implementation of the plans.

But this Black History month we want African-American Students not just to Rock and Finger Pop when you go to the events but to have an understanding of what this special time is all about. We want you to understand how it relates to you, because it is not just a series of entertainment events that you attend, observe, applaud than go home and forget about the entire thing. No, it means much, much more than that.

First of all, Black History month is not just a tribute to Black entertainers sports figures and scholars that feed the ego of the whites, with stereotyped images of African-Americans, and are this acclaimed as a credit to the race. Black history month is not a tribute to the Uncle Toms and Aunt Jemima's that are constantly being thrown up in your and my face as examples of those who "made it" and are you, supposed to be our role models. These are negative examples of African-American history and positive examples to Caucasian history (our oppressor's history). That is why they have such wide acclaim, and covet, and want to be a part of. There are even a few on this campus.

Why does this happen with our African-American history. Why are these negative heroes constantly propagated before us as examples of what we should strive for? Because it is counter to the desires of the racist government to have the truth about African-American people exposed. That collective Caucasian guilt, that makes the European-American so vicious (you know what I mean) when dealing with the African-American people cannot stand up to the light of truth. That entire false image of Caucasian supremacy that reflects from their infantile egotism, and in the minds of many of our confused Sisters and Brothers, will crumble into the dust that forms its foundation. In the Bible, one of the first books from which many an African-slave learned to read English, plainly states that "the truth will set you free." I'll wager that many a rebellious slave believed in those words.

Than what is the truth behind African-American history month? What is it all about?

African-American history month revolves around positive contributions of the descendants of African slaves, for the advancement of the African-American people here in the United States.

There have been many contributions made by Black people in every field of work that exists in society, be they Political, Professional, Scientific, Cultural, or Athletic. African-Americans, we have held our own.

The very first contribution that our ancestors made to the advancement of our race was to rebel against slavery and try to separate themselves from the caucasians, with idea of economic and political self-determination. Whether it was running away, or killing the slave master, it was a manifestation to the desire to be free and independent.

This is the foundation of our history, our heritage in America. Rebellions against tyranny and oppression is a good thing not a bad thing as you and I are led to believe. Slaves do not rebel for nothing, they are exercising their human right, that is, the right of the oppressed to overthrow the oppressor. African-Americans have a long history of rebelling, right up to the 1960's. The historical continuity of this fact alone cancels all the propaganda that Blacks are satisfied with their conditions."

One thing that we must understand and take pride in, a fact which is not widely known, that is, that most of the slave rebellions were spontaneous and many were highly organized, with concrete goals other than just destroying the plantation system, and other were aimed at establishing a free Black State right there in the South.

Another fact that is not widely known is the frequency of the slave rebellions. From 1710 til 1860 approximately a one hundred and fifty year period, for an average of every eighteen years, there were major waves of slave rebellions, lasting for average of every eighteen years, there were major waves of slave rebellions, lasting for a eight years per period. This doesn't count minor rebellions and aborted plots.

Some of the major slave rebellions in the United States were the Cato rebellion of 1739, the Gabriel Prosser Plot of 1800, the Denmark Vesey Rebellion of 1822 and the Nat Turner Rebellion of 1831. One very important slave revolution that took place was led by Toussaint Louverture in Haiti in the 1790's. This Brother was the first man ever to defeat Napoleon's so called invincible army, and was primarily responsible for the Louisiana purchase.

In the United States after 1860 many of the (former) slaves and free Black men fought in the civil war. Not because they believed in the United States as an ideal, but because they wanted to fight for freedom for their Brothers and Sisters still in bondage, and win respect for themselves as men, just as they did in the Revolutionary war of the 1770's.

This spirit has lived on and manifested itself in the creation of countless African-American organizations and movements throughout the twentieth century for the recognition and respect of our human rights. At times these struggles have come to the point of armed self-defense, and open warfare against the Ku Klux Klan and other racist forces. At present our Black United Fronts For Human Rights in Tupelo, Mississippi, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Pa. Cairo, Illinois.

What road will you take Brothers and Sisters. The road of continuing our history on the road of betraying our history?

We Will Win

Chaka Zulu

Women Conference



Photo by Quentin Stewart

By Phyllis Winfield

The Women's Colleges Conferences took place at Smith College this weekend and was attended by Smith, Keuka, Simmons, Douglass Vassar, Bryn-Maur, Radcliff.

Women's Colleges Conference: Minorities

The Women's Colleges Conference hosted by Smith's Student Government Association centered on the various issues facing all-women's colleges. The most intense forum was the one on minorities, which dealt extensively for approximately ninety minutes longer than scheduled with pertinent issues affecting minority students—i.e., academic and social issues; and the interdependence of the two.

There does exist an interdependence between social and academic life in colleges; consequently, social pressures on minority students will result in additional academic burdens for minority students. What happen then—alienation: minority students, by nature of their being a minority, are subjected to the draining effects of dealing with racial stereotypes perpetuated by the ignorance, and the lack of concern to overcome this ignorance, of their white counterparts. "The stereotyping of black students as manifested by the myth of a 'black perspective', in the sense that many white students, in a classroom situation, consider the views of the one, or more black student/s in the class to be representative of all black—" Sharon White, president of Smith's Black Students Association.

The delegates of the women's colleges discussed another aspect of racism: the minute percentage of black faculty members who have tenure; which makes the need for them seem dispensable. That is, the necessity for black faculty members is not pertinent enough to ensure their positions in a predominantly-white institution. And those who do possess tenure, oftentimes, fit the "black role" of the particular community; they are the contemporary stereotype of the "good nigger." Having an Afro-American Studies department in itself is indicative of black alienation from mainstream college society: it is modern-day segregation. Alienation of blacks within predominantly white colleges is, inherently, a consequence of this segregation process.

The forum also dealt with the myth of Black Students' Association as having merely social connotations; that is, they only serve as a means of organizing parties, etc.; rather than being an organization that effects activities that are culturally, and thus, intellectually conducive in nature. Thus, the pervasive assumption of the non-black college community that their existence serves no productive end. Consequently, the Black Students' Organizations. "Who is responsible for this anti-black organizational atmosphere?" Sharon White. "Does the guilt lie on the colleges' administration?"

As many questions were raised by this minority students answered: questions about the apathy of minority students in dealing with discrimination; questions about the end for which we are searching. The forum lasted two and a half hours: yes—we had so much to do.

Weber... continued from page 1

The group also put out a call for the formation of anti-Weber committees at the local level throughout the country. Work was begun on educational materials such as a fact sheet and a pamphlet.

STEP FORWARD The Weber fightback also took a big step forward on the legal front last week as the AACC announced that it had gotten the support of 64 civil rights, women's and labor organizations for its anti-Weber briefs. Sponsors included the Congressional Black Caucus; the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists; and the Southerners for Economic Justice. Union endorsers include: the National Ad Hoc Committee of Black Steel Workers, the Farm Labor Organizing Committee, the Teamsters for a Democratic Union and the Texas Farm Workers Union.

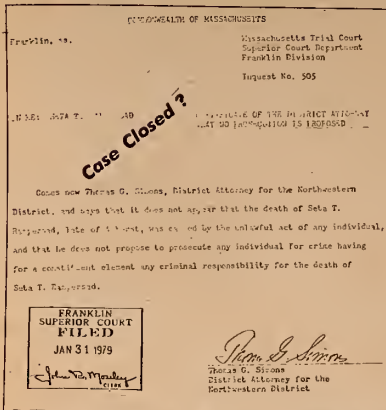
Many of the other organizations filing separate anti-Weber briefs agreed to include a common "Statement of Principles" on affirmative action in their briefs so as to let the Supreme Court know they were united on basic issues.

In addition, the Justice Department filed its brief, arguing that the court should reject Weber's arguments and allow affirmative action.



Editorials

The Courts Say: No One Responsible For Seta's Death



One more person dead. What we're supposed to do, it seems, is forget about it.

So what is new? Nothing. We're expected now to calmly go back to our daily concerns. At most, maybe once in awhile people from the Third World community can asked themselves, "Which one of us is next?" But not too loud.

That's just what they would like us to do. Calm down. Cool out. Don't make any fuss.

But we should forget about what they want. Screw them.

I wonder what their excuse is going to be next time they kill one of us, or mess one of us up.

There is no doubt it will happen again. If you don't think so, just look at the past.

Seta's gone, dead. But the ones who were with her, who let her die in front of their eyes, they are free. It's no surprise that these people had connections with big lawyers and politicians in Greenfield and Northampton.

Brother Craeman is still in jail, since 1974, for a crime he did not commit. But the US Judicial System's word is final. Of course, Brother Earl Brown is still on probation for a crime he wasn't involved in. To say the least, he was convicted on the sloppiest evidence. Main witnesses against him literally couldn't tell the difference between the photograph of one black man and the photograph of another. But today Earl Brown is still paying his dues to the probation officer.

Then there is Jill Dickinson's case. Last year in April 1978 Sister Jill Dickinson was found seriously hurt at UMass. Some residents of Butterfield Dord on their way back home one night heard moaning in the bushes and went to look. They saw an unconscious woman, soaking wet for some unexplained reason. They went and told the dispensary. Then an ambulance was called and Jill was taken to the hospital in Northampton. Today one side of Jill's body is paralyzed and she suffers from memory loss. The UMass police of course did their work well: no one knows yet who hurt Jill. As in Seta's case, there is still a lot of "mystery" surrounding what happened to Sister Jill Dickinson. The police found some paint on Jill's pants and they did some tests to find out where it came from. To this day, neither Jill nor her parents have been notified about the outcome of these paint tests. A year has gone by. Jill is half paralyzed and suffers from memory loss and those responsible haven't been found. Well, don't worry about it too much. It's just the life of one more sister.

Also, listen to this from a report on working class Puerto Ricans living in the area:

"In 1974, at a block party in South Deerfield, a fight broke out over the fact that some Puerto Rican men wanted to join in the fun. The situation grew to semi-riot proportions when local whites began throwing rocks. Eventually, as if it were a huge gang war, whites and Puerto Ricans lined up on different sides of the town

common and prepared for battle. The state police came and quelled the disturbance by forcing the migrant workers back to their barracks. Two Puerto Ricans were arrested. No whites were."

So the same thing goes on, year after year.

Now let's get back to Seta Rampersod, to the thrilling story of how she was found dead nude in Motel 6 and how nobody was held responsible for her death.

The papers covered the case in a foolish but predictable way. For journalist like Sean Hogan of the Collegian and Cliff Teutsch of the Hampshire Gazette, the only important thing was that kind of sensational parts of the story, that the human parts that give us an idea of what happened were left out. For instance, they did not find it necessary to tell the public that this 20 year old sister had books with her next to her death bed. She had school books with her because she did her studying whenever she had a chance. She was a Sister in a bind: no money to go to school, had to work to get the money, a lot of worries on her mind.

It was Seta who died, but it could have been somebody else, one of us. This is a fact.

Last week the front page of one of the Collegians said: "Case Closes On Rampersod's Death." As if to say this should be a surprise. At least the Collegian had the names of people who were with Seta on the night of her death: Demetrius "Jimmy the Greek" Konstantopolus, Brian D. Pitzer and Carol A. Newton. But before, when printing those names might have helped create public pressure around the case, most papers didn't want to print them. Nobody wanted to point out how suspicious it was that Demetrius "Jimmy the Greek" Konstantopolus, a nightclub owner, was able to get one of the most politically powerful lawyers in the area to help him out.

The fact is that what happened to Seta still has not been explained. At the very least, it is known that she was with the people mentioned above for 10 hours. They literally watched her die. If adults act so irresponsible as this, you would think they should be kept off the streets. But not according to the courts. On top of this, the doctors still have not been able to ascertain the cause of Seta's death and yet the case is over. What we are supposed to do now is forget it.

The history of this country is famous for picking up Third World people, putting them in jail and then lynching them. Now the methods are a little more refined and the US legal system does the same thing by protecting white criminals at the expense of Third World people. You can be killed and the US legal system, along with local police and important political figures, will protect the murderer, especially if he is white and has some money in his pockets.

Suman Bohm

Member, Third World Women's Task Force

Seta T. Rampersod Case Closed

Carmen M. Cadiz
editorial commentator of
NUMMO NEWS



Seta Rampersod

On January 31, 1979, the racist court system of Franklin County closed the case on Seta Rampersod's death. Understanding the corrupt and biased legal apparatus in the Valley, I never expected a fair investigation or for justice to result. Nonetheless, neither did I expect that Thomas J. Simons, District Attorney for the Northwestern District, to clear the criminals of any responsibility in the sister's death.

In my opinion, Judge McGuane's final decision was a farce, a bad joke. The investigation into Seta's death was incomplete. The MAN admits that "Both the pathologist who performed the autopsy and the medical examiner testified that the cause of death was unknown...Dr. Samuel J. Brendler, a neurological surgeon, testified that in his opinion the

symptoms described by the various witnesses which were exhibited by the victim were indicative of epileptic episodes and further that these episodes would not cause death." The final contradiction is when Judge McGuane states, "I further find that the cause of her death was not caused by the unlawful acts of any individual and further was not caused by negligence of any individual."

The inquest was originally called to clarify the cause of her death. Yet, why did Judge McGuane close the case when the major contradiction (Seta's death) was still unresolved, when so many other contradictions were uncovered and when more questions were raised than were answered?

Sources close to the case have repeatedly pointed to conflicting testimony given at the inquest. How was it that Seta had bruises about the mouth? What was the role of the police in the coverage? Who, in terms of power within the Valley, were the people who were with Seta the night of her death? Why were so many signs of complicity simply overlooked or disregarded?

The Collegian and Hampshire Gazette also played their puppet roles so well. Seta was yet another victim in a long series of abusive acts committed against poor and Third World individuals in the Valley. Yet to the newspapers, mere tools of the oppressive ruling class, Seta was just another natural death. Let us never forget the role of these newspapers to distort, deceive and inwash us to believe their "objectivity." Can we afford to be objective when Seta's are occurring all about us? When Jose Pontes is found dead and no official within the University or the Valley is asking why? When a Craeman Gethers suffers, innocently, in jail? When a Jill Dickinson suffers from brain damage and people don't even ask 'Who?'

It is clear who controls the nightmare the poor, progressive and Third World suffer in this Valley? U.S. justice is a lie. Justice responds to who pays best. He who controls the money controls the justice.

Remember Seta.

What Is To Be Done

Historically, the Third World community has suffered repressive attacks at the hands of the police, the University administration and the most reactionary elements within the Valley. Beginning with Craeman Gethers and, most recently, Jose Pontes, the University administration has allied themselves with the police, against our community. We must never underestimate the power administrators of the 5 Colleges hold over local authorities; when Whitmore whistles a song, all Amherst dances.

It was not under police insistence that the University handed over the pictures of its black students to the Craeman Gethers could be innocently picked out (after a Springfield minister was also mistakenly identified as the culprit). It is not mere coincidence that the Valley newspapers, U Mass administrators and the police should completely overlook the death of Jose Pontes. While, a white student gets his door charred and a thorough investigation is called for (as well as a massive press coverage.) And, it is not coincidental that a racist judicial system should close Seta Rampersod's case without yet accounting for the cause of her death.

We are in a politically ultra-conservative white community. Any Third World individual and all progressive ideas, be they from a white or black individual, will meet with resistance. We must remember that it was precisely in Massachusetts that witches were hunted down. And, that this practice only ended as Blacks and Puerto Ricans began to also be hunted down and persecuted. While witches were hunted by religious fanatics, the Third World is hunted by the judicial and political apparatus.

The ruling class moves forward in intimidating the Third World community. Its target becomes white progressive elements. It is about time that we began to view the problems that confront the Third World in the Valley from a realistic perspective, where the problem is not on-

ly racial prejudice but class repression. As objective conditions indicate, Third World individuals and progressive white forces that struggle against oppression will meet the same fate. Where today the Third World is the target, tomorrow will be anyone who demands change.

As the political climate in this country moves further right, the same is occurring within the Valley. Perhaps a bit more exaggerated. As the KKK is nationally on the rise, crosses are burned in the Valley. As BaKKKe gains entrance into school, in the Valley hundreds of minorities are turned away. As Patty Hearst buys her freedom from a jail resort, Craeman Gethers innocently suffers through a jail sentence. Examples are numerous.

At U Mass organizations that previously represented progressive ideas are now controlled by reactionary elements. Those that once called themselves radical are now liberals. And the "special programs" that once represented the students, are now instruments dominated by the administration (B.C.P., C.C.E.B.S., etc.) In addition, self-proclaimed radicals are not meeting their political responsibilities. These individuals, be they Third World or white, must be brought down from their ivory towers and true dedication to the struggle must be demanded.

We have suffered enough without yet defending ourselves. It is time that we set up a defense, organize ourselves. It is not sufficient to recite Marx and Lenin and remember the 60's. But, to improve our forms of struggle. If we do not already possess (political) organizations, ready and capable to struggle for our deserved rights, then we must create them. If the system does not work for us, then we must change it. We must not let the continuing attacks against our community. As repression grows, so should grow our resistance and combative force. What is to be done? Just tell!

Eliseo Garcia

The Third World is not a geographical entity, but rather the world of oppressed peoples in their struggle for liberation.

Announcements

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

FEBRUARY

2..FRI....."LAOY SINGS THE BLUES",
FILM, MARHAR AUO, 7:00-9:00pm,
\$1.00

3..SAT.....OPENING OF BLACK
HISTORY MONTH. NEW AFRICA
HOUSE, 7:30pm

9..FRI.....LIONEL HAMPTON CON-
CERT, FAC, 8:00pm,

10..SAT.....VICTOR GOOO, NAT'L
CONFERENCE OF LAWYERS, LEC-
TURE, NEWAFRICA HOUSE

10..WEO.....Oanise Certy benie-
"Brown vs The board of Education",
Mt. Holyoke College, 7:00pm

20..TUE.....OZZIE OAVIS and RUBW
OEE, FAC, 8:00pm, \$3.00 & 4.00

21..WEO.....LECTURE, "THE FBI'S
CAMPAIGN AGAINST BLACK
LEADERS"
MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE with Prof.
Chuck Hopkins

23..FRI.....LEC. & MUSIC WITH HAT-
TIE FOX, 7:00-10:00pm, NEW AFRICA
HOUSE

21..SAT.....ARCHIE SHEPP CONCERT,
FAC, 8:00pm, \$3.00 & 4.00
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR CHE-
LUMUMBA SCHOOL

MARCH

1...THUR....DISCUSSION, NORMA
JEAN, MT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

3..SAT.....OANCE CONCERT, PATTI
O'NEAL AND TRAOE WINDS,
BOWKER AUD, 8:00pm

ALL information listed here is as com-
plete as possible at this printing. For
further information on any event
listed here please call. STAN
KINARD.....545-2517....

ATTENTION!

BLACK COMMUNITY MEETING!!!

WHEN: MONDAY FEBRUARY 5, 1979

WHERE: YVONNE'S PLACE IN NEW
AFRICA HOUSE

WHAT TIME: 7:30 PM.

VERY IMPORTANT ISSUES TO BE
TO BE DISCUSSED.

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

All CCEBS students should note that
on Wednesday, February 14th, an equal
employment opportunity officer from the
Social Security Administration will come
to the New Africa House. The govern-
ment representative will talk with students
about the PACE exam and employment
opportunities with the Federal govern-
ment. This information session will take
place from 3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. in the
second floor Study Library of the New
Africa House. All interested students are
asked to sign up for this visit with Brian
Maher in Room 209 New Africa House as
soon as possible.

WEED the radio station located in the
New Africa House will be holding an
organizational meeting Monday,
February 5 at 7p.m. in room 315.
Anyone interested in broadcasting or
any other facets of radio journalism
should attend.

The following courses are offered by
the Center for Racial Studies and the
Malcolm X Center in SouthWest.

SW109 SECTION 3-DYNAMICS OF RACISM- INSTITUTIONS AND AT- TITUDES

The course will examine the process of
"growing up racist" in the U.S. Students
will develop an analysis of racism in the
U.S. by using a comparative approach.
We will develop an analysis of racism in
the U.S. by using a comparative ap-
proach. We will focus on Cuba as a coun-
try whose efforts towards eliminating
racism have much to offer as example.

M.Wexler
Tuesdays, 7-10 p.m. C.R.S.

SW291c Topics IN RACIAL AWARENESS 11-SECTION 1- PERSPECTIVES IN INSTITUTIONAL RACISM.

The objectives of this course will be to 1)
provide students with a learning ex-
perience that sensitizes them to the
seriousness, the pervasiveness of Racism
in American society; 2) provide brief
historical background of racism and its
manifestations within organized struc-
tures; 3) describe selected theoretical
frameworks that have been developed for
analyzing and understanding racial
phenomena. The course will offer fie
d experience an opportunity to
personally evaluate local institutions utiliz-
ing criteria
established by class consensus.

K. A. LI
Tuesdays, 7-9:30 p.m. Melville

AFRO-AM 191B RACE BIOLOGY AND SOCIETY M 2:30-5:00 Blakey Malcolm X Center

This course is a thoughtful excursion
through the myths and realities of racial
variation. Primary emphasis will be placed
on biological variation including theories
linking behavior and intelligence to genes,
e.g., race. The ways in which theories of
race have changed through time with
changing economic and political motives
and the ways in which ethnic differences
are treated in various societies will be
discussed. Such questions as-are some
ethnic groups more primitive, sexual, or
intelligent than others*-will be answered
among many beliefs surrounding race.
(Cross-listed with Southwest 191B)

DID YOU KNOW.....

-non whites die six years earlier than
whites

-the average black man will not live to
collect Social Security

-infant death is 70 percent higher among
blacks

-blacks are four times as likely to die from
hypertension than caucasians, 50. more
likely to die from diabetes, and 60. more
likely to die of tuberculosis

LEARN MORE.....

ISSUES IN BILALIAN HEALTH

SW130H THURSDAY 6:00- 8:30



COMBAT POLICE REPRESSION



NOTICE: All Third World Caucus
(SGA) members are requested to at-
tend a meeting at the office of the
Third World Affairs, 317 S.U.B. on
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 7th. All
concerned community members are
also invited.

NUMMO MEETING
WEDNESDAY 7:30
IN
ROOM 103
NEWAFRICA HOUSE

STRUGGLES CONTINUE AT WMUA

This is in response to the letter written to the Collegien on Friday, February 23, 1979: "WMUA's Side of the Controversy," by Eric the "Unknown DeeJay" Myers.

Mr. Myers could definitely make a living making up stories, because that's what his reply was - fictional and non-factual information.

First of all, being one of the three persons that was supposedly in violation of unauthorized use of the radio station is absurd. We BMCP were authorized to fill that slot (Sunday, 2:00 AM to 6:00 AM); it was negotiated between myself, Third World Director of WMUA, and Ms. Laurie Griffith, Program Director of WMUA. It is so stated in the WMUA constitution, at the Third World Director meets with

Program Director and makes up the schedule of slots allotted to BMCP (Black Mass Communication Project). Any fool knows, Mr. Myers, that air time

doesn't belong to any group or any station. "The airwaves belong to the people." Previously BMCP was responsible for 39 hours of air time. With the loss of the Sunday morning slot, BMCP now has a less than modest 35 hours out of a total of 168 hours per week.

The Sunday program in question was given to BMCP in exchange for a Thursday night slot (10:00PM to 2:00 AM). I assigned that slot to Mr. Cohen, who is a legitimate BMCP disc jockey. He had been doing it ever since the confrontation of Sunday, February 18, 1979.

Mr. Myers states that Ms. Griffith received a phone call around 1:30 AM, Sunday, from three members of BMCP. No one made a call to Mr. Griffith because there was no need to do so. I did see Ms. Griffith early Saturday morning. At the time I asked her if there was a problem about the pro-

gram in question, because I did hear something to that affect. As the Third World Director I am supposed to be contacted about any changes in Third World programming. She stated that she had taken the show away from the BMCP. I reminded her that the correct procedure wasn't followed. Therefore, her claims were invalid. She then stated, "Why are you standing up for that white boy." I couldn't believe that this had come from her lips! It was useless to continue that conversation, because she definitely had a "big problem."

Mr. Cohen did his show as he usually does from 2am to 6:00 AM Sunday morning. We did get calls from Ms. Griffith and Mr. Myers telling us that it was not a BMCP slot. I informed them that it was our slot. The next thing we know, the campus police arrive with Eric Myers and Laurie Griffith

right behind them. Mr. Myers comes in yelling that we were in violation of the FCC, the WMUA constitution and it seems like in general. Ms. Griffith did manage to come up with another brilliant: "I thought Black Mass Communications Project meant that you had to be Black to be a member."

Finally, the police officer said he was going to turn the station over to Ms. Griffith and Mr. Myers. We left the station over to Ms. Griffith and Mr. Yers. We left the station and another disc jockey die the program.

Although BMCP is made up of different groups, our main emphasis is on Third World programming. Ed Cohen has related to BMCP for a number of years. As a matter of fact, his program consisted of Black Classical music.

In the Collegien article, Mr. Myers mentioned my name in reference to conflict. He

TURN TD PAGE 2



It is clear that the Collegien does not print anything relevant to the Third World community. Therefore, Nummo News proudly announces that it in no way is controlled, manipulated or associated with the Collegien.

NUMMO NEWS



Volume 7 Issue 5

February 26, 1979

A Colored Way Of Dying In The Pioneer Valley

by Jamila Gaston

On September 13, 1978 Sita Rampersad, a 20 year old University of Massachusetts senior was found dead alone in room 240, Motel 6 in South Deerfield. The *Daily Hampshire Gazette* reported on September 15, 1978 that the police "have not determined the cause of death" or ruled on whether it was murder, suicide, or the result of natural causes. The following week four members of the Third World Women's Task Force accompanied by lawyer Ozelle Hudson and a representative of Every Woman's Center demanded a meeting with the District Attorney Callahan. After a rude reception (the D.A. made it clear he had no obligation to respond to this group) Callahan began to outline the image of the circumstances around Sita's death as he saw them. At one point he told the group the death was a tragedy but assured everyone that Sita had died peacefully, with a smile on her face. He continued to explain that the judicial system was doing everything possible to make a full investigation of the facts. When asked about an inquest he responded that none would take place. Never in his eight years in office had he done such a thing. His other comments were designed to have an audience believe that there were pieces of information that would reflect badly on the dead woman. The implication here was that the representatives then present should cooperate in keeping the silence about the death of Sita Rampersad.

Why was there a need for the secretiveness which has surrounded this "mysterious" death? Is it possible that as the District Attorney will have us believe that the judicial system is sincerely interested in the honorable memory of a woman of color? Or have there been other reasons for keeping things quiet?

The same article in the *Hampshire Gazette* mentions that Sita Rampersad finished work as a waitress at the Captain's Table in Northampton and went to Motel 6 in South Deerfield for a "party." It further goes on to tell the reader that at that motel were also two men and another woman. The following paragraph says that her (Sita's) nude body was discovered at 1 PM Wednesday by an employee of the motel.

By itself this information creates a tacky picture that reflects very badly indeed on Sita Rampersad. But those of us who knew Sita, and those of us who know the history of the American judicial and investigatory systems know that the image created by the report could only be a distorted representation of what actually happened at Motel 6 in Deerfield on September 13, 1978. The information provided by the group that met with the District Attorney to hear the facts was also calculated to cultivate a distorted understanding of how and why Sita Rampersad died.

We may never know the full truth but what we do know now gives every indication that Sita had no reason to die with a smile on her face. We have every reason to be satisfied with the

tacky portrait painted by the media or the attempts to pacify us with official liberalism.

As a consequence of the pressure brought to bear on the public officials by the Third World Women's Task Force and other groups the District Attorney's office ordered an "unusual inquest" (*Daily Hampshire Gazette*, Friday October 20, 1978) into the "mysterious death." A judge was asked to determine whether the death was the result of natural or accidental causes or a criminal act. At that point O.A. Callahan and the police still believed that Sita died of natural causes. They reported no evidence of violence.

The inquest and statements by Sita's family after viewing the body indicate otherwise. Put it together and at least there is a case of criminal negligence. Take the information for what it points to and you see murder. Why?

For twenty years of her life Sita Rampersad was a warm, vivacious and kind person. She was the second of five children born to Sonny and Pearl Rampersad, descendants of East Indians who arrived in the Caribbean as contracted laborers and later came to the United States seeking better employment and educational opportunities for their children. Sonny and Pearl Rampersad worked long hard hours for many years in order to buy their own home in Milton, Massachusetts where they now live with their four remaining children. One of their dreams was that all of their children would complete a college education so that they could work at a profession. Their first daughter, Sandi Rampersad graduated from the University of Massachusetts and is now a nurse. She was matriculated. When Sita arrived at the University in 1974 she was like many other young people excited and anxious about this very important stage of her life. She was bright and pretty. After the few months of course work she realized bright and pretty are not enough to get by with so she sought out fellow students to tutor her. She talked of "doing something good for my people." During semester breaks she accompanied other students to Springfield to help teenagers who needed help with school work. She told friends she did it because she knew how hard it was to "get over" in academic subjects when nothing in your prior preparation had given you the training and confidence required to do well. The young people she worked with loved her. They looked forward to seeing her warm smile and experiencing her friendly encouragement. Sita understood what it meant to struggle to achieve a dream.

She often spoke to her friends about how even though she found academic work very demanding she wanted to finish in order to become a lawyer. She wanted to work with high school drop outs and juvenile offenders because she said "there's no justice for them in this society." Sita Rampersad had a dream and she was determined to finish with the



photo by Ed Cohen

Archie Shepp turns it out at the benefit for the Che Lumumba School

University requirements. She was very close to fulfilling her and her family's dream of making good in life. What happened?

The University of Massachusetts financial aid office cut off her stipend. Work-study employment was not available. She had moved out of the dormitory in order to live in a quieter place with more privacy. The rent had to be paid. Tuition had to be paid. She had to eat. So, like many other young college age women, she took a job as a waitress. The last few months of her life she was employed at the Captain's Table, a restaurant on Damon Road in Northampton. It was a quite a distance from her home but she had no choice. She couldn't afford a car so she got rides with friends or her room-mates friends. Her shift ended at 2 AM so sometimes one of the regular customers would drive her home.

A close friend of Sita's stated that the last three months of her life trying to keep up with job and courses was making her tense and unhappy. A few days before her death Sita sat with this friend and said she needed to talk. She cried. "There are some

things I need to tell you." But she had to go to work. The friend never saw Sita alive again.

On Wednesday, September 13, 1978 a friend of Sita's was supposed to pick her up after work to take her home. Something went wrong and the friend did not show up. One of the regular customers at Captain's Table, Ometrios E. Konstantopoulos (also known as "Jimmy the Greek"), offered to help her out. It was late so she agreed. Sita took her school books with her and left with the man she knew as Jimmy.

At this point the information becomes shadowy. It is not known exactly but the destination was changed from Sita's home in Amherst to the Castaway Lounge in Whately which Konstantopoulos owns. There they had a drink and then went to a party.

The report in the September 15, 1978 *Daily Hampshire Gazette* places quotations around the word "party," as if there was doubt about the nature of the activity. But information reported by individuals

TURN TO PAGE 6

THE TRAP of RASCISM

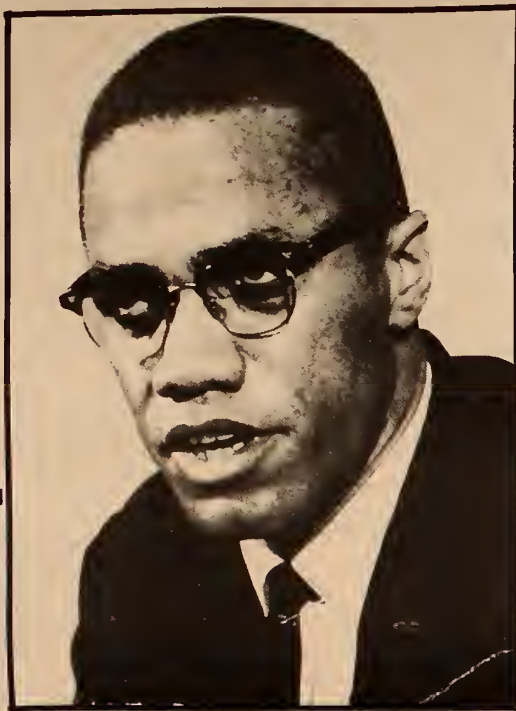
They also know that the only way we're going to do it is through unity. So they create another trap. Every effort we make to unite among ourselves on the basis of what we are, they label it as what - racism.

If we say that we want to form something that's based on black people getting together, the white man calls that racism. And then some of these old white minded Negroes do the same thing, they say, "That's racism, I don't want to belong to anything that's all-black." A lot of them say this. But it's only because they themselves have been bitten by the bug, the white bug. And they think the only way they can belong to something that is going to be progressive or successful, it has got to have the white man in it. Many of them think that. But these are traps. He traps us because he knows it's impossible for us to go forward unless we get together. But what basis are we going to get together on? We've got to get together on the same basis they got together. Italians got together because they were Italian, the Jews got together because they were Jews, the Irish got together on the basis of being Irish. Now what basis are you and I going to get together on? We've got to have some kind of basis. But as soon as we mention the only basis that we've got to get together on, they trick us by telling our leaders, you know, that anything that's all-black is putting segregation in reverse.

The Missing 75 million

One hundred million Africans were uprooted from the African continent where are they today? One hundred million Africans were uprooted, 100 million Africans, according to the book Anti-Slavery, by Professor Dwight Lowell Dumond - excuse me for raising my voice - were uprooted from the continent of Africa. At the end of slavery you didn't have 25 million Africans in the Western Hemisphere. What happened to those 75 million? Their bodies are at the bottom of the ocean, or their blood and bones have fertilized the soil of this country.

MALCOLM X



....(The quotation in the following passage is from a state ment by the Organization of Afro-American Unity being read and commented on by Malcolm at the founding meeting of the OAAU): "The textbooks tell our children nothing about the great contribution of Afro-Americans to the growth and development of this country." And they don't. When we sent our children to school in this country they learn nothing about us other than that we used to be cotton-pickers. Every little child going to school thinks his grandfather was a cottonpicker. Why, your grandfather was Nat Turner, your grand father was Toussaint L'Ouverture, your grandfather was Hannibal. Your grandfather was some of the greatest black people who walked on this earth. It was your grandfathers hands who forged civilization and it was your mothers hand who rocked the cradle of civilization. But the textbooks tell our children nothing about the great contributions of Afro-Americans to the growth

Ancient Black Civilization

That day the Black man in Egypt was wearing silk, sharp as a tack, brothers. And those people up in Europe didn't know what cloth was. They admit this. They were naked or they were wearing skins from animals. If they could get an animal, they would take his hide and throw it around their shoulders to keep warm. But they didn't know how to sew and weave. They didn't have the knowledge in Europe, not in those days. They didn't cook their food in Europe. Even they themselves will show you when they were living up there in caves, they were knocking animals in the head and eating the raw meat. They were eating raw meat, raw food. They still like it raw today. You watch them go in a restaurant, they say, "Give me a steak rare, with the blood dripping in it." And then you run in and say, "Give me a rare one, with the blood dripping in it." You don't do it because that's the way you like it; you're just imitating them, you're just copying, you're trying to be like that man. But when you act like yourself, you say, "Make mine well done." You like cooked food, because you've been cooking a long time but they haven't been cooking so long it wasn't too long ago that they knew what fire was. This is true.

Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee

Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee put on a fine performance last Wednesday with their poetry readings that were derived from the African - American experiences of our folks.

They are attempting to maintain the African tradition of the Griots, who are the keepers of African history through memory and by orally passing it on to aspiring Griots and the rest of the people.

The readings started with stories from Africa, where all Black people originated and moved on the stories that were derived from the African American experience. They raised a point that many people aren't aware of, and that is African Americans for four centuries have passed down literature through the oral tradition. This tradition came from Africa and didn't stop when we were "invited to this country to participate in this democracy."

Ossie and Ruby recited poetry other poets, among them, a piece by Langston Hughes. "The poem" I wish the Rent was Heaven Sent could be used for Econ. 101, 202, and even 303. If you flunk it then shame on you.

Their performance was interrupted by laughter and applause from a highly appreciative audience that gave them such an ovation that they couldn't help but come back to give us more.

After the performance there was a reception held in their honor where they addressed members of the community on subjects ranging from their performance in "Roots II" to their personal political perspectives. There was Sister Yvonne to cater an affair fit for the god's. It was a most enjoyable evening. One that Folks will remember for a long time.



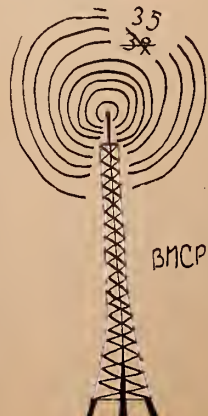
photo by Ed Cohen

Continued from page 1

stated; "there has been continuing conflict between one Rick Grant and whomever he chooses to harass." That is true in that as long as I can remember, there have always been conflicts between Third World students and caucasian students. Whether it has been WMUA, Black Affairs, Nummo News or the Student Senate. I am not the perpetrator of these conflicts.

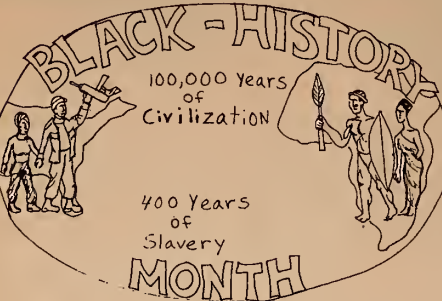
Some people seem to believe that they can solve problems by taking you to court or by calling the campus police. Yet, these problems are not going to be solved by those elements. They can only be solved by opening up lines of meaningful communication.

I shall let the WMUA listening audience be the judge of BMCP's programming.



Struggle and Revolution

Black Science and Technology



by Chaka Zulu

One of the major problems I find with the celebration of Black History Month is its narrow construction. Too many times the images of false heroes and uncle Toms are paraded before black people as role models. Too often only those persons that have contributed to certain aspects of African-American history in a limited context are presented to our people as being the only contributors to the development of our history. Most often these figures are entertainers, athletes or other Black personalities that have been reputed to have "made it."

Often after a thorough investigation has made into the reputations of these persons as having been "a black person for whom the system has worked," we usually find that the basis of their achievements rest on the fact that they represent the type of image that presents no threat to the fallacy of white supremacy, and in no way represents any threat to the ruling class. Being no threat to the devil, these persons are often admonished by the power structure as being "a credit to their race." They are often used in a deadly game to poison the bright minds of our youth, and trick them into pursuing a dream that will only lead to frustration and despair.

The narrow construction of the celebration and theme of Black History month helps to promote the afore mentioned images by covering up yet another portion of the true history of the exploited and oppressed African American. That is the role of the African American in the development of Ancient and Modern Science and Technology.

It is important to know and understand the meaning of these contributions for several reasons. First, when you understand what contributions have been made in these areas of world civilization, and American Society, it will enlighten you as to the reason this information has been purposely excluded from the history books and from the curriculum of elementary and high school courses, and the damage this exclusion has caused to the psychological self-image of the African American. (Because of the exclusion of this information, or its gloss-over in modern history books many Black people feel as though their ancestors have contributed little except for slave labor to the development of modern western civilization. There are P.h.d.'s who believe that the only persons who have played any role in modern science and technology are white! How absurd!)

Second (and most important) is that this purposely excluded information has led to the skillful manipulation of Black people's feelings and viewpoints concerning science and technology, which has quite often steered many away from including those fields in their career objectives, and including science and technology in an overall ideology. That is, many African Americans see science and technology as "divine and mysterious, end as non-black in the socio-historical context."

All societies have advanced due to the development of science and technology! African societies (where all African American originated) were among those that developed the highest forms of early antiquity. The foundations of all science and all art were laid on the banks of the Nile, thousands of years before Christ. There are many people in the world today who believe that all the major contributions to civilization have come only from Europeans. African people were skilled in science when Europeans were savages in caves. Africans measured the distance from the earth to the sun in ancient times. The meridian of the North-South line that passes over the apex of the Great Pyramid is still, after the discovery of Australia and America, the actual meridian of today. Furthermore, by measuring the height of the Great Pyramid we obtain the distance from the earth to the sun. The length of the polar ray is given, as well as that of the sidereal year, and the

distance covered by the earth in its orbit in a twenty four hour day; the number of years of the precision of the equinox, a phenomenon only discovered by Hipparchus in 130 B.C. During those same ancient times the most famous university was at Heliopolis a Greek name for an Egyptian city. The most popular subject of this college was "applied mathematics in its two chief branches of astronomy and physics."

Recently it has been discovered that 40,000 years ago an African scientific development which influenced mankind in general, helped to create a new societal order: the city state. What was that development? Iron smelting. Where did it occur? Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

This finding may lead one to ask, if the Africans contributed so much to the development of science and technology, then why is this situation so seemingly reversed in modern times? There are two basic reasons for Africa's seemingly technological backwardness. The first is distinctly a result of the viciousness of the European experience in Africa. Imperialism and Colonialism (European economic exploitation and political oppression) have temporarily (temporarily!) the forward development of African history and have submerged it into their own history for their profit, thus stifling this creative genius until the Africans win their freedom and regain their self-determination.

The second reason is that science and technology are monopolized by capitalism, by countries which have the capital to finance scientific study and technological development (mainly western countries). Until the World Black Revolution is complete, until every "Third World nation" is free and independent this will continue to be the case.

So where does the African American fit into this scheme of things? Why, with the same characteristics as other oppressed Third World nations. Until we are free and independent the completion of the World Black Revolution our true history will be submerged into and subordinate to American history (but with certain independent aspects). Victims of Caucasian economic exploitation and political oppression, viewed as an internal military threat with the need to be contained, and our creative genius will only manifest itself as it will be used in our self oppression and critical economic underdevelopment as a population group (advancing the cause of Capitalism and Racism.)

Creative Genius? Yes indeed. The very genius that built the first clock developed in America, to the building of Washington D.C., "Chocolate City" was built by a blood! These two feats were the works of Benjamin Banneker born a free man 11-9-1731 on a farm, 10 miles outside of Baltimore.

In 1792 an African American named Caesar gained such distinctions for his knowledge of roots and herbs that he was given his freedom by the South Carolina assembly.

The next two were distinguished figures in science and medicine. James Darham born a slave in 1762 and Dr. James McCune Smith who attended the African Free School in 1787.

One of the first persons to make contributions to "behavior psychology" through the study of animals was Charles Henry Turner born 2-3-1867 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Ernest Everett born in Charleston South Carolina in 1882 made many contributions to the development of Marine biology. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams 1856-1931 a surgeon, formed the first open heart surgery in 1883 at Provident hospital which he also founded in Chicago. Not only was this the first open heart surgery, but the first successful surgery into the chest cavity. He also pioneered the process of sterilization of the instruments used in operations and surroundings in which the operation occurred. Dr. Charles Drew 1904-

1950 was the inventor of blood plasma. Dr. William Hinto 1883-1889 a known authority on venereal disease developed the "hinton test" for detecting syphilis. Dr. Percy Julian a chemist, developed drugs from soybeans which were widely used today to relieve rheumatism, and also synthesized physostigmine used in the treatment of glaucoma. George Washington Carver 1864-1943 an agricultural scientist developed 300 products from the peanut among them bleach and over 200 products from the sweet potato. (This brother formed the foundation for Jimmy Carter's wealth.) There are nameless thousands that can continue this list.

Everyday we benefit from the use of technological appliances that we take for granted which are unbeknownst to the average person inventions by African-Americans. These inventions helped form the technological basis for mankind's industrial revolution. (So not only have African Americans been deprived of the material wealth created by the slave-labor of our ancestors, but we have been deprived of the material wealth created by the industrialization process of this country for which Black inventors helped to form the base.) This information is systematically kept from us so as to lead us to think we have made no significant contribution to the development of technology in this country. The first important flurry in inventive activity in the thirteen colonies occurred on the slave plantations. The truism "Necessity is the mother of invention" never applied to a more concrete situation. Our people had so much long and back-breaking work to do that their creative genius was applied to make some of their work easier.

There were many discoveries and inventions whose inventors names are lost in history due to the refusal of the U.S. patent office to grant patents to slaves. It was the confederate congress who first granted patents to the discoveries and inventions of slaves. The first was granted to a slave named Benjamin Montgomery around 1861-1864 for the first boat propeller. This was the only invention to the brother's credit.

Throughout history there are many others who have been "forgot." Norbert Rillieux from Louisiana invented the vacuum pan pat. #4,679 in 1846. This machine makes sugar the industry and economy of Louisiana. He also invented a sewage system for Louisiana.

Jan E. Metzger an apprentice cobbler from Dutch Guine invented the shoe lasting machine, pat. #74,207 in 1883 which automatically binds the sole and the body of the shoe together. The great United Shoe Machine Co., of Boston was developed because of this invention.

Elijah McCoy 1844-1928 invented and patented the automatic lubricating cup which automatically lubricates moving machinery without shutting it down. He had 57 other patents in the field of the automatic lubrication process.

Garrett Morgan 1877-1963 invented the first gas mask, the first automatic stop sign and stop light.

New England's wealth is due to the invention of the "toggler harpoon" by Lewis Temple.

W.B. Purvis of Philadelphia invented machinery for producing paper bags and a better fountain pen pat. #19,065.

J.L. have invented an automatic street sweeper pat. #57,711, 3-17-1886. Lee S. Burridge and Newman Marshman of New York invented a better version of the typewriter, pat. #35,386, 4-7-1885.

The greatest black inventor was Granville T. Woods. He has more than 50 inventions to his credit, among them better versions of the light bulb (better than Edison's) and a better version of the telephone (better than Bell's voice box). Some of his other patents include:

A system for the communication between two moving trains-telegraphy
A steam boiler furnace pat., #219,844 6-3-1884

Induction telegraph system pat. #375,915 11-29-1887

Automatic safety cut-off for electric circuits (a fuse) pat. #395,533 1-1-1889 and pat. #38,590

Auto-matic air brakes in 1902, 1903, 1905. Many of his inventions were used to enrich such well known corps., as General Electric Co., of New York, the Westinghouse Air brake co. of Pennsylvania, the American Bell Telephone Co., of New York.

So from ancient times to modern times there is no limit to the scientific and technological contributions of Continental Africans and African-Americans to the development of World civilization. The political and economic oppression of the African at home and abroad and the monopolization of the world's resources in the hands of a few greedy white men, have arrested the unlimited creative potential of the great sleeping Black giant. The struggle for independence and self-determination from Caucasian exploitation, oppression and savagery will return the African American people to their harmonious course of historical development.

In closing let me say that it is need for any Black person to be ashamed of his heritage for it is permeated with wealth and wisdom that has yet to be equalled by any European achievement.

The power to be free is yours. All you have to do is take it.



photo by Barron Roland

Hattie Fox reads poetry in New Africa House

STRUGGLE AND REVOLUTION

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK

People's Perspective

Saturday, March 3

2:00 to 4:00 PM

Panel: Working People's Struggle

Meilan Chang (New York)
Lucia Bruno (Springfield)
Barbara Ehrenreich (Women's Health Activist)
James McFadden (National Organization of American Revolution)
Jane Fleischman (Clerical Worker's organizer)

4:00 PM
A showing of "One Way Or Another," produced by Sarah Gomez. A short film about people in Cuba.

Sunday, March 4

Nahahme Nahaliet
Black poetess and essayist that will speak about ancient civilizations.

Sunday, March 4 at 3 PM

Monday, March 5

China v. Sasha Hohri (Chinese People's Association Concerning Asian Students)
9:30 AM
room 162, Campus Center

People's Struggle in South Africa
11:00 AM
room 162, Campus Center

Native American People's Struggle for Self-Determination
1:00 PM
room 164, Campus Center

Hawaiian people's struggle to stop the bombing of Kahoolawe by the U.S. Navy since 1952
2:30 PM
room 164, Campus Center

Neo-Colonialism and Class Struggles in India
Suman Bohm and Bob Bohm
4:00 PM
room 164, Campus Center

Evening Event

Panel:

Repression and Political Struggle

Liz Young (organizer from the New York Asian community)
Mei-Ling Rae Chang (Member of the Coalition to Protect Kahoolawe from U.S. bombings, Hawaii)

Nana Seshibe (A South African exile speaking of the repression of political struggles in South Africa.)

Raisa Nemekin (Ex-political prisoner speaking on grand jury abuse and the struggles for liberation)

STUDENT UNION BALLROOM, 7:30 PM

Tuesday, March 6

Cuba: Twenty Years After the Revolution
9:30 AM
room 164, Campus Center

Carmen M. Caoiz, Eliseo Garcia, Puerto Rico: The New Struggle for Independence
11:00 AM
room 174, Campus Center

The Black Woman in White America
Malika Jones
12:30
room 165, Campus Center

Undocumented Women Workers in the U.S.
Marta Tapia
2:00 PM
room 165, Campus Center

Institutionalized Repression
Eliseo Garcia and Bob Bohm
3:30 PM
room 165, Campus Center

Evening Event

Queen Mother Moore is an 80 year old African American woman who was associated with Marcus Garvey and Malcolm X. She speaks eloquently of generations of Black struggle in this country.

Student Union Ballroom, 7:30 PM

Wednesday, March 7

Little Flagg Theatre presents
"Winds of the People"
Student Union Ballroom
8:00 PM
admission: \$2.00
Benefit for Che Lumumba School

Sunday, March 10

Little Flagg Theatre presents
"Marx on Her Mind"
Bpwker Auditorium
8:00 PM
admission: \$2.00

CONCERT

SUB, 8 p.m.

NOBUKO

Nobuko is an Asian-American singer who sings and talks of the struggles of her people. Contemporary in sound, her music is a combination of Asian, Latin and African American styles.

Free.

Day Care is available for all activities.

For more information, contact Suman Bohm, tel. num.: 545-0800

NUMMO NEWS Collective supports all "People's Perspective" activities happening during INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK.

IN MEMORY OF JOSE PONTES AND SETA RAMPERSAD TWO fallen comrades in the struggle for survival at UMass.

An Open Community Letter From Brother Bo

I don't know what to call this piece. I've considered calling it "thoughts" or "News from a Black Person" or "matter," but the title is unimportant. First what I'd like to say is "Good Luck" to coach Leamen in the future. You can't forget the history of the U. Mass, then and now, and also say "Good Luck" to your successor, Ray Wilson in his future endeavors. I'm quite sure that if the team had more so as yet, that they will pay the proper respects within a short period of time.

To the Chancellor, I'm glad to hear that you decided to stay through the summer. I'm in hopes that you will seriously consider using some of that time to rectify some of the decisions reached by your administration that I didn't understand or agree with during my last three years on this campus.

To the students; today is the first day of the rest of your lives. When you conduct yourselves in the manner of adults then you can demand to be treated as such. I cannot say whether the students on this campus have or haven't. Only the individuals themselves can best answer that question.

When you mobilize around an; Mobilize. Don't plan games with it. You saw what the response was after you left the State House.

What ever happened to Room to Move. I can't clear my mind of the young lady jumping from the Washington Towers, wondered what she thought entered her mind just seconds before she jumped.

Can some one tell me when Seta Rampsad will be returning to school? She was a beautiful young lady, a lot of fun to be around, and always sporting a beautiful smile. Some one told me that she's graduated already. I don't believe that. Graduation isn't until May.

Oh! She's dead. No, stop kidding me. I don't believe that. As beautiful as she was in her naivete, she had experienced enough life to know death.

Well, you can lie to me if you want to but I'm going to ask until someone tells me where she's gone.

What happened to Jose.... Really!... No. You mean some one else hung himself, in a closet. A year ago. In But. Fairfield. Really! And someone else shot

himself in McNamara.... Not at U. Mass. I don't believe that. And why did they say that when administrators equate people with money that the people will suffer every time and that when you have something viable with arms that reach out into the entire University community that it can be beneficial to everyone concerned.... But there's the R.A.... Oh! they don't always people the entire community in peer group counseling. Oh! Now I understand.

Well, I thank you for the Vibe. I'm a lot better informed now than I was then. Bye now, talk to you again soon.

To the people: I remember when I was younger, a sweet old black woman would wake my brothers, sisters and myself almost every Saturday morning. She would say, "It's time to wake up and clean the house." We knew what that meant. It meant that it was time to kill the rats and roaches. It was time to mop end wax the floors as well as Spic and Span and Ajax the wood work. We thought it was our day of rest. Little did we know. Our major house cleaning came twice a year and believe me it was major. We used to get rid of all the junk and dead weight, and that was not functioning properly and couldn't be fixed had to go.

The sweet old black woman was my mother. We should learn a lesson from her.

You know something else. I read in the Collegian last Thursday, February 22, front page at that.... "North Carolina ruling could have affect at U. Mass." and after reading further in the same issue, I read something about "Halloween again at Arts Ball." I wonder... Is one and one two, or are they starting that shit again. Ooops, except for language, I sort of agree.

North Carolina, huh! the seat of Klan Country.... A ruling on minority preference group. Well, I will tell you and mean every single word. "There's nothing that you can rule on that would affect me and the way I feel".

My history teaches me that in 1978, Black people in this country are once again becoming the scapegoat for white supremacy. I didn't ask to be brought here. Neither did my grandfather. Take your pick between the African or the Mohawk. He

didn't ask you to come here to kill and enslave. But.... we are here.

In the Constitution, I'm referred to as three fifths of a human being. What is it about me that makes me three fifths of a person. Think about it. I come from a proud heritage and I'm just as proud of my blackness now as my forefathers were then. I would strongly suggest that you not believe me, so there won't be none. Oh!... I'm sorry. I swore again. Using my last three years here as experience, for some reason I expect to see an upsurge in Masquerade parties. I hope not because I'm one piece loving blood.

On this campus where there are some 20 thousand persons, if there isn't a caucus then every thing that happens on this campus will be entitled Aztec Johnny, or Mily two Step or something of that nature. It's not my first time on at U. Mass. I was here in 1971-1972. I know what will happen without adequate representation. Ask the South West Assembly.

There's a Golden Rule that if you follow it you'll never go wrong. "Do unto others" you would have them do unto you". That is the rule I use in the preparation of my life.

To the Freshpersons. Look, listen, and observe. You are here to get your education. Not to fall in love. You could have done that at home. As much as I like to rock and freak, I know that there's a time and place for everything. Hit the books end hit the road.

If you find that there are some things that you'd like to involve yourself with, do so. Ask questions about the different organizations, like Mummo News; B.M.C.P., and W.E.B.O. are training D.J.'s. So if you're interested in radio, check this out. The B.M.C.P. office is located on the third floor of the Student Union. W.E.B.O. is located on the 4th floor of New Africa House.

By the way, if you want to learn the fine art of tightening up the fro, see me. I will allow you the opportunity of picking my brain and vibing very soon. You dig it. Folks, check this shit. Like that sweet old lady used to say, "Wake up, it's Saturday morning and there's plenty of work to do". I will be very happy to thank you for allowing me to bend your ear.

I can't erase the memory of my brother on the corner in the Bury, or my cousin on the corner in Bed Sty or my uncle on the corner in Chi town or Watts or Philly.

May I mention to Dr. Martin Luther King and Bro. Malcolm live on.

To the community: There exists a white community, a black community, an elderly community, a religious community, a university community etc.

As a university in the area we have a definite commitment to the area. Let's not become lax in the assumption of our responsibilities to the area, whether the parties be Black or White. I'm addressing this to administrators and students. To my community: There is a definite black community in this area. In the organizational structuring of your programs don't forget to include them. Some of them are elderly. Remember your grandmother. Why not try to find out who they are and in some way structure a program that would fit in their needs.

To the X, I enjoyed the program and will look forward to hearing a lot more from you in the future.

To the community: It has been brought to my attention that there are certain elements in the community that insist on perpetrating hate crimes against the community. If you are in any way familiar with what I'm addressing please lend some insight. This means all members of the community.

"A fire once started will continue until it burns up all that is in its path".

If you believe in Superman.... fly. If you believe in Tarzan then find yourself a tree.

If you believe in Unity I would strongly suggest that you become instrumental in the future of the community. You have been perpetrated through the Vandalism of New Africa House, The Washington Tower Party etc.

Those of you within the community who do not know of the incidents or the extent of the damage done and will ignore this warning. Those of you who do who support the damage done, may have your door to seeking out the Culprits involved.

Thank you, and Be Strong, Bo

A COLORED WAY OF DYING

CONT. FROM PAGE 1

claiming to have been at the party in room 240 at Motel 6 on September 13, 1978 indicates that that is just what was going on, a party with lots of people. Some of these are known because they have run for political office and some are in information was not the result of police investigation. It was brought forth by any of the witnesses at the inquest. Yet it seems quite probable that Sita would have been at the party, planning to go home and then agree to stop at a real party with a person she knew from work. And as anyone who has attended conferences knows parties are often given in hotel and motel rooms, especially politically related parties. However this information is given by people in official capacity or the media has indicated that an actual party was taking place that night.

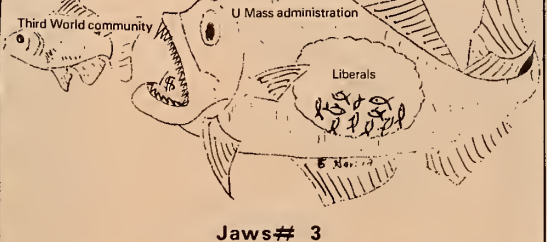
But information given to the media and at the inquest creates a difficult configuration of the events surrounding Sita Rampsad's death. Demetrios E. Konstantopoulos, Brian Pitzer and Carol Newton testified that they were alone in the room with Sita. They stated that Sita experienced seizures that began at 3 AM Sita Rampsad had been in a state of seizure; however, that is what they said, and what public officials chose, for the most part, to believe. They then reported that for 12 hours they made an attempt to get medical assistance for Sita or to even notify the motel employees that there was a sick woman in the room. Why? Was it simply as Jimmy the Greek said because he didn't want to get involved because he's a married man?

While, as was reported during the inquest, two of the persons present engaged in other activities (???) a third person slapped Sita, placed a spoon in her mouth, then a wallet. Later Sita was dragged to the shower and put in the bath tub in a semi-conscious state. She was also dropped on her head and then her back. The three people questioned by the police reported that they left Sita wet and nude on one of the beds. Konstantopoulos and Carol Newton left first because they did not want to be involved (???). Brian Pitzer was left alone to take care of Sita who was allegedly still alive. He called a friend of his who worked as a nurse and was dragged to the hospital. When this man arrived he said Sita was still alive. Both Brian Pitzer and his nurse friend left Sita alone, dying. They claim to have called an ambulance from outside the motel. A Motel 6 employee found Sita dead at 1 AM. The police arrived shortly thereafter. The District Attorney also arrived to check out the scene.

During the inquest the medical examiner testified that Sita had died of pulmonary congestion, fluid in the lungs.

He claimed to be unable to determine the nature of the fluid.

This official placed the time of her death shortly before 4 AM. A second medical examiner, the first to see Sita's body, placed her death several hours earlier.



The autopsy report indicates that no drugs of any kind or alcohol was present in Sita's body. Yet Konstantopoulos, Brian Pitzer and Carol Newton admitted there had been drugs (marijuana and cocaine) and alcohol which they had used in quantities sufficient to impair their judgment. At one point Carol Newton testified that while she and Brian were taking a shower together she heard Sita cry that she was not dead.... I don't know how she could have heard that. ??? has been reported in earlier news accounts the testimony given by the three witnesses was contradictory. Other information that emerged during the inquest indicates that Konstantopoulos attempted to provide an alibi for himself before admitting his role. The backgrounds and prior arrest history of the three witnesses were never brought into the inquest, yet the information definitely reflects on the legitimacy of their story. A recent banner in the Collegian told the public the Rampsad case was closed. No one is going to be prosecuted not even for homicidal negligence. No more questions will be asked by the JUSTICE (???) system. Konstantopoulos is exonerated. Brian Pitzer is exonerated. Carol Newton can go her own way. The other person allegedly in attendance at the party in room 240, Motel 6 on September 13, 1978 can rest assured that his regulations will not be tarnished, his political futures are secure; business can go on as usual. Sita Rampsad, 20 year old student at the University of Massachusetts, was found dead. She has been mourned. Even the University agrees that it was a tragic event. Now lets forget about it and go on as before.

Can we? Sita was let to die alone by three decadent white people. Sita was used to sell a few newspapers for a few days. She's

dead and nothing can bring her back. Why should anyone care anymore about this dead child? Why does it matter anyway?

Think about it. If Sita had been a white college student. The daughter of a middle class family. How would the D.A.'s office and the police feel about her case? If the people in the room had been people of color, or foreign born, and a 20 year old white woman was found dead, nude and alone how would the media have handled the information? Would the case have been closed so quietly, so smoothly? Of course not.

Patti Hearst and others like her run the streets and plan joyful weddings while Black men like Earl Brown and Craeman Gethers have years and years cut out of their life because the officials that determine the contours of our lives find it impossible to admit that two of their white daughters were promoted to give inaccurate testimony in 1975. Jill Dickerson, a Black woman student found unconscious on the road, lives with half her body paralyzed and the Amherst police, who later, have yet to reveal to her and her family the results of their investigation. The little information available indicates that white men were involved in that incident. There is no need to go deeply into that case or to let the Black family know what has been found. Jose Ponce, a Cape Verdean student at the University of Massachusetts, a friend of Sita Rampsad, is found dead in his room sitting in a chair. There had been a racial fight in his dorm that evening. Someone threatened to kill him. Someone white. The police ruled it a suicide. Not even Jose's father is aware of this. His father is warned by University officials not to get a lawyer. The media says very little.

After all its just one more Black child, 20 years old, who died or was killed. What difference does it make? Keep it quiet. Don't upset the other Blacks. We don't want to see another decade like the sixties.

Amherst is a quonset of a town, a patch of New England college town. Amherst is a law abiding town, full of good and decent people. If a few colored students get attacked by a few colored students who killed the thing to do is keep quiet. Its too ugly to look at the way of dying for Third World people in the Valley. Better to keep it out of the news.

Say nothing about the cross burnings by the local Ku Klux Klan sympathizers during the last few years. Don't publish the hateful statements the whites particularly from South Boston, make daily about Blacks and Puerto Ricans. In the name of privacy don't let anyone know that three white men raped Black woman in her dormitory room last Wednesday. Please don't tell the public that a Puerto Rican woman was raped by white men and that she would embarrass everyone. Just sit tight. Take care of your business and keep silent until the next time, when it brother, girlfriend, boyfriend, friend, or you.

Sita Rampsad, 20 year old woman from India, via the island of Trinidad and Milton, Massachusetts is dead. She was murdered. Nothing can bring her back as nothing can give Earl and Craeman back the years of their youth, or unparalyze Jill Dickerson, or unrape the unnumbered students who have been attacked by whites. Nothing can undo what has been done. Jose Ponce will be dead, his daughter will have a thick headscarf. And the University, and the police, and the District Attorneys and the media will say nothing. And if nothing is said and nothing is done it will all be as if it never happened at all, until the next time.

And just in case those Puerto Ricans and Blacks get any ideas about reporting the truth (you know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do; no one wants Mummo News to know they have very little loyalty to the U.S. way of life and death), make sure the white senators at the University take away their hands. Don't want Black Mass Communication Project to think they control a few slots on the radio, whites do;

Announcements

As far as the tradewinds blow, the African musical experience has been carried. Like trumpeters tuning their trumpets in the shadow of the wall of Jericho, HARRYSON BUSTER, HARRY JAMES WILLIAMS and YORJURA RALPH WILLIAMS through their ensemble, 9 TRADEWINDS capture the essence of Africa's international musical influence in a unified sound, consciously being developed for the singular purpose of wall-busting. Fusing together tradition with a modern stylistic approach, this pioneering trio is discovering new ways to disseminate what could be considered "oral knowledge." And meeting with such enthusiasm with audiences all over southern Connecticut only verifies that the message is getting through as the wall starts to crack.

Posseing hundreds of instruments from around the world between them, the members of 9 TRADEWINDS perform a unique synthesis of African, Caribbean, Native American, Latin American, Asian and even European music. With a wide variety of skills between them and the instruments to match 9 TRADEWINDS takes us in an evening's performance through time and space in a vortex of history and geography swallowing race, religion, nationality and all the other real or imagined differences between people and leaves us with the common note, the sound of creation, the song of life. And they are its masters as they build upon its basic rhythms a "new tradition."

Playing together in a variety of group formats for nearly ten years, HARRYSON, HARRY AND RALPH started 9 TRADEWINDS about a year ago as the logical reorganization of the NEW AFRICAN BUSH COMPANY, a traditional ensemble gathered on special occasions, and SPACEWAYS, a more survival oriented "fusion" band. Merging the concepts and shedding personnel, 9 TRADEWINDS emerged, a flower in the dusty industrial streets of Bridgeport, Connecticut, truly a representation of the kind of inspired aspiration only life in our cities can produce. Playing the southern Connecticut "jazz" scene immediately brought in a tumultuous positive public reaction to their new groups, indicating to them that maybe at last, after ten years, the public is ready for this kind of music. Not unlike the music of RALPH MACDONALD or WEATHER REPORT, the music of 9 TRADEWINDS is definitely of the enriching variety; the taste worth cultivating is often worth the wait.

The members of the band all have extensive personal experience. HARRYSON BUSTER worked with and played drum for the BOWEN-PETERS DANCERS and the WHITNEY YOUNG DANCERS of New Haven, Connecticut, and has worked with various bands as a drummer, percussionist and vocalist. His voice has been compared to STEVIE WONDER'S or LEON THOMAS' but HARRYSON shrugs off the flattery and says flatly, "All I want to do is learn to write for my own voice. Then I'll be set." And worth the flattery? You bet!

RALPH WILLIAMS, otherwise known by his given Yoruba name, YOHURA, was born and raised with the Gullah people of South Carolina, descendants of the Oyo Yoruba. A messenger of Shango, god of thunder and lightning, RALPH has played with JACKIE MACLEAN, CLARK TERRY and CECIL MCBEE and has recorded with DON ELLIOT and ALAN BRAUFMAN. RALPH specializes in the drum but, like the other members of the band, is a multi-instrumentalist first class.

HARRY JAMES WILLIAMS, from whose inspiration the band SPACEWAYS emerged, started playing piano at the age of seven. By the age of fifteen, he was fronting his own R&B ensembles on guitar. Through THE BLUE DIAMONDS and numerous other funk bands, HARRY wound up playing free-form electric piano with SPACEWAYS before departing for another whirlwind of disco and R&B bands in and around the chitlin' circuit. Nowadays, HARRY jams occasionally for fun with crosstown high-school R&B rivals DAVID HULL and CHARLIE KARP just to keep up on "the scene."

Together, these fine musicians combine their diverse backgrounds and their well-developed talents to create a truly memorable evening of music. As a group of soloist, they will amaze you.

Who else but HARRY JAMES WILLIAMS could segue "Fiddler on the Roof" to "Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho" on the Indian keyboard-banjo and capture all the ironies of the combination in a single grin?

Who else but HARRYSON BUSTER could sing accompanied solely by his African bow-harp and make you think you hear a full symphony orchestra against the backdrop of a tropical rain-forest?

Who else but YOHURA RALPH WILLIAMS could summon Shango, god of thunder and lightning on his drum and invoke the spirit of power in the crowd?

Who else but 9 TRADEWINDS are tuning their trumpets in the shadow of the wall of Jericho?

COMING ON MARCH 3...



Tradewinds



Pattie O'Neal

You are invited to express yourself. Contribute your poems, short stories and works of art to: DRUM Magazine, Room 115 New Africa House. The telephone number is 545-0768 and it's located on the campus of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst Mass. 01003. The deadline for submission is: April 17th. **SHARE YOUR MIND WITH THE WORLD.**

Little Flags Theatre, a Boston-based multi-racial, multi-age theatre collective, is presenting performances of their two new works, *Winds of the People* and *Marx on Her Mind* on Wednesday, March 7 and Thursday March 8, respectively. The performances are to benefit the Che Lumumba School, a cooperatively run, multi-cultural elementary school serving children of the Five College community.

Winds of the People, which takes its name from one of Ho Chi Minh's prison poems, is directed by Obie award winner Marx Klein. They are committed to the advancement of positive cultural port drawn from the real world of work and struggle for social change. The use of flags in relation to the company "that theatre, in the changing of a not too major but is, nonetheless, heralding the way," says Klein.

Winds of the People (Vientos Del Pueblo) is a musical cantata of people's struggles throughout the world. Original songs and sketches are combined with songs of the American labor movement and liberation movements throughout the world in a celebration of the humanity and heroism of the international people's movement. *Winds of the People* will be performed in the Student Union Ballroom, U Mass on Wednesday, March 7 at 8:00 p.m.

Marx on Her Mind is the story of Billie Murphy, a waitress, songwriter and union organizer battling the dehumanizing and demeaning forces of modern life. The play focuses on the pull between her political aspirations and her cultural conditioning as evidenced by her fantasies of Karl Marx and her male friend, Merx. *Marx on Her Mind* will be performed in Bowker Auditorium, U Mass on International Women's Day, Thursday, March 8 at 8:00 p.m.

Tickets to performances of Little Flags' productions of *Winds of the People* and *Marx on Her Mind* are available at the Che Lumumba table in the Campus Center concourse at U Mass, the Everywoman's Center, Wilder Hall, U Mass and at the door. The price of admission is \$2.00, and sale of tickets will benefit the Che Lumumba School.

Michael Maughan, Director of Economic Development for the Student Senate will be speaking at the Malcolm X Center, Tuesday, February 27th at 7:30 p.m. Strong emphasis will be placed on involvement with student business.

Michael Maughan, Director of Economic Development for the Student Senate will speak at the Malcolm X Center, Tuesday, February 27th at 7:30 p.m. Strong emphasis will be placed on involvement with student businesses and employment.

Thank you and Be Strong,

Two British researchers, Judy Rankin and Phillip Farnside, reported that a U.S. company had indiscriminately burned 100,000 hectares of the Amazonian jungle since 1971. The two researchers made a seven-day tour of the area known as the as the project Jari and were able to verify the destruction in the area. The U.S.-owned forestry and agricultural company was granted a large sector of the Amazonian jungle for its project and has been burning vegetation there at the rate of four hectares per day. The first charges that the Amazonian jungle was being ravaged by foreign enterprises were made late last year.

Puerto Rican Nationalists: USA Prisoners of War



expose the political masquerade that the imperialists were trying to impose upon us. We had to show the world the true facts—that Puerto Rico was still a colony. It is bad enough when someone oppresses, exploits and enslaves you. But when they say you are satisfied with it, that is like adding insult to injury.

The United States government chose to ignore the clear political motivation of the actions of the four, charging and trying them as common criminals, for assault with intent to kill. Prior to their trial they were branded in the press for weeks as terrorists and lunatics.

The United States Court prohibited any political explanation of their actions, and the government sought punishment substantially more severe than that given to an ordinary person charged with a similar offense. Instead of the maximum penalty of fifteen years provided by law, the four were given consecutive terms of fifteen years for each of the five Congressmen who were wounded, for a maximum of 75 years. (Petitioner Lebron was not convicted of assaulted with intent to kill but only assault.

with a deadly weapon and thus received a lesser maximum sentence of 50 years. Lolita Lebron died at the capital cell irreversibly proving her claim that she attacked the Congress of the U.S.A.) In addition, immediately after their trial they were shipped to New York where, along with 13 Nationalist Party leaders from New York and Chicago, they were placed on trial for conspiracy to overthrow the United States government. In addition to their 75 year sentence, the four received additional six—year terms, and many of the remaining Nationalist leaders in the U.S. were also sent to prison.

The Nationalist patriots, the longest held political prisoners in the Western Hemisphere, have languished in the dungeons of the United States for more than a quarter of a century. They have been subjected to politically motivated, especially punitive treatment, and the massive demand in Puerto Rico, the United States and throughout the world for their unconditional freedom has been ignored by the government of the United States.

VIVA PUERTO LIBRE

Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irvin Flores, Oscar Collazo and Andres Figueroa Cordero have been held in U.S. prisons for over two decades for armed acts carried out in furtherance of their legitimate aspirations for the independence and freedom of their homeland, Puerto Rico. Despite the political nature of their actions they were tried as common domestic criminals given barbaric sentences, sent to the most cruel and inhumane prisons in the United States, and subjected there to severe political isolation and special punishment for over 25 years.

The charges contained in this document are the result of extensive interviews with the prisoners, their attorneys and their comrades in the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico. After 25 years of separation from their family, friends and beloved Puerto Rico there can be no reason, consistent with human rights and decency, for the continued refusal by the United States government to recognize their fundamental right to repatriation. Their continued punitive and isolative imprisonment violates the spirit and substance of the United Nations Charter and General Assembly Resolutions, the Geneva Convention, Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners as Supplemented by Additional Protocol I & II (June 8, 1977), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other International Human Rights Covenants.

In December, 1947, after ten years in the U.S. prison at Atlanta, Georgia, Albizu Campos returned to Puerto Rico, greeted by thousands, and dedicated as strongly as ever to the cause of Independence. Albizu Campos was refused permission to speak at the University of Puerto Rico, and a five month student strike took place. Hundreds of students and teachers were jailed, arrested and beaten.

The level of agitation increased and the Puerto Rican legislature in 1948, with strong pressure from the United States Congress, drafted and approved Law 53. This law adopted the infamous anti-communist Smith Act to Puerto Rico. In April, 1950, President Harry Truman sent his Secretary of Defense to confer with Colonial Governor Munoz Marin about the need to eliminate the Nationalist threat.

The Nationalist Party learned of the U.S. government's plans to arrest its leadership and decided to act first. Coordinated attacks were carried out in ten cities by Nationalist Party members. On October 29, 1950, led by Blanca Canales, Nationalists seized control of the Police Headquarters in Jayuya, raised the flag over the post office, and proclaimed the first free territory of the Second Republic of Puerto Rico.

The U.S. government and press called it a civil war, a fight between Puerto Ricans, caused by criminal elements. In fact, the United States military was directly involved. The U.S. Air Force dropped bombs in Jayuya. U.S. tanks patrolled the streets of Ponce and Mayaguez. Battalions of U.S. financed and trained Nationalist Guardsmen, armed with U.S. machine guns, attacked towns and villages. The Nationalists were poorly equipped and greatly outnumbered. Hundreds were shot, and more than 3,000 were arrested and imprisoned, including Albizu Campos.

In New York, Petitioner Oscar Collazo, the President of the New York branch of the Nationalist Party, and Grisello Torresola, decided that they had to stage a dramatic action to bring to the attention of the American people and the world the brutal U.S. suppression of the Nationalist uprising. Purchasing one-way tickets to Washington, D.S.C., Collazo and Torresola

had a shoot-out in front of Blair House, the then temporary residence of President Truman. Their specific intent was not to assassinate Truman, as the U.S. government claimed, but to carry out an armed action at the sacrifice of their lives, to force the American people to see what was happening in their beloved homeland. In Petitioner Collazo's own words:

The 1950 action was a direct consequence of events taking place in Puerto Rico. The Nationalist Party was forced to fight for its life because the U.S. government was intent on its destruction. We in New York were constantly reading the newspapers to find out what was happening in our country. In all the newspapers we read, the U.S. involvement was never important. Instead they tried to portray the revolution as a Civil War, a war between Puerto Ricans, and not a fight against U.S. colonialism. That made us decide that we had to bring about an action in the United States that would expose the direct U.S. involvement in the repression of 1950. We were also concerned about the massacre which was taking place in Puerto Rico and we thought the only way we could stop this slaughter was to expose the United States.

In their attack Torresola was slain, along with a Secret Service Agent, and Collazo was seriously wounded. He recovered and was tried and found guilty in an atmosphere of intense anti-communist hysteria, and sentenced to death. Only through an international campaign was President Truman forced to commute his sentence to life imprisonment.

With the 1950 revolution crushed and Don Pedro Albizu Campos back in jail, the U.S. government moved quickly to cover up the continuing colonial status of Puerto Rico. In 1951, the United States Congress passed Law 600, which purported to allow the Puerto Rican people to draw up their constitution, subject to approval by the U.S. Congress, with a new status called "Commonwealth" or "Free Associated State." In 1952, a referendum was held posing a choice between the traditional colonial relation and the new "Commonwealth" status. Independence was not an option in this referendum, which was boycotted by half the eligible voters.

Just when the United States believed that it had finally repressed and covered up the demand of the Puerto Rican people for independence and freedom, the heroic actions of the four other Nationalists, Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irvin Flores, and Andres Figueroa Cordero, again brought the colonial case of Puerto Rico to the attention of the world. On March 1st, 1953, the four patriots attacked the House of Representatives. Firing shots from the gallery onto the House floor, they unfurled a Puerto Rican flag and loudly demanded independence for their country. The purpose of Lolita Lebron was the following statement:

Before God and the world my blood cries for the independence of Puerto Rico. My life I give for the freedom of my country. This is the cry of victory in our struggle for independence against the United States, which for more than half a century invaded and robbed that land that belongs to Puerto Rico.

I state that the United States of America are betraying the sacred principles of my nation, violating their rights to be a free nation and a free people, and in their barbarous torture of our apostle of independence, Don Pedro Albizu Campos:

The attack was a commando action to represent and state the freedom of Puerto Rico and to remind the American people and their representatives that the spirit and determination of Puerto Rican people for independence was still alive. Their actions proclaimed the Independence and sovereignty of Puerto Rico.

In the words of Petitioner Irvin Flores, explaining these actions:

It was an intolerable situation which forced us to take some action that would



Lolita Lebron

Rafael Cancel Miranda

(Nationalist Oscar Collazo has been confined in U.S. prisons since 1950, twenty—nine years.)

U Mass Day Care System: Separate but Unequal

There are five day care centers supported by the University of Massachusetts. Two of these, Infant Care Experimental Center (I.C.E.C.) and the New World Day School (N.W.D.S.) have predominantly Third World parents and children. I.C.E.C. and New World are, in my opinion, being discriminated against.

As a parent with an infant at I.C.E.C. and a three-year-old at New World, I have serious questions about whether my children are receiving the same access to materials, equipment and resources as are the children in the predominantly white day care centers. Differences in overall funding, monies allotted for day care equipment, discrepancies in payment of staff between the centers, and other issues, need to be investigated by those of us who are concerned for the welfare of Third World children in the University Day Care system.

For instance, the University Day School, which is located in Bowditch Lodge in South West has a large house with a good size yard, and a more than adequate facility. This daycare has ample materials, equipment and other resources needed for the proper maintenance and operation of its center.

On the other hand, New World has a \$2,000.00 deficit, lacks adequate materials, equipment, staff and other resources. Both I.C.E.C. and New World lack adequate space for the children to fully participate in recreational and educational activities. This lack of space and staff can be immediately observed at New World with its 28 children and only 3 permanent staff members.

Distribution of funds is determined by the number of children, instead of need. Yet, it is clear that parents from both I.C.E.C. and New World are the greatest in need of financial assistance.

Our children are suffering, their development is being hindered as a result of inequalities in funding, facilities, etc. Something must be done!

All children should have the right to quality daycare services, regardless of the race or economic status of their parents. At the present time, this equality does not exist in the University Day Care System.

I am not suggesting that the children at the better equipped centers are not entitled to the resources they have. I am insisting, however, that our children should have them as well.

signed, Teresa Barrientos



(Suffering from terminal cancer caused by the willful neglect of the United States government, public pressure forced President Carter to release Andres Figueroa Cordero in October, 1977.)

PETRODOLLARS FOR THE GHETTO?
ARAB INVESTORS PREFER FORTUNE
 By Askia Muhammed Pacific News Service
 WASHINGTON, D.C.-- "There's a lot American black can do," according to one urban specialist. "We can give the Arabs intellectual support, we can lobby for them over here, but someone has to watch our flank. I know two brothers who are strong supporters of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, but they are unemployed and can't get a job. I ask them, 'does the PLO have a job for you? Do the Arabs have

you support your families?" Heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali is one of the few black Americans who have had any success in attracting socially useful Arab investment. Ali has used his universal popularity and courageous defense of his Muslim religious convictions to develop business relationships with the Arab world. Last May in Los Angeles--seated between two Saudi Arabian princes--Ali was introduced as a board member of their company, the first African Arabian Corporation. With help from Detroit Mayor Coleman Young, Ali obtained

permission to build a bottling plant in the city to manufacture his new Champ Soft Drink. The factory will provide inner city jobs. The product will be exported and sold throughout the Third World, with Ali's popular face on the label as the drawing card. Arab money invested in other black enterprises, according to former White House deputy assistant for intergovernmental affairs Larry Beilay, not only could make profits for the Arabs. It could "go a long way toward eliminating islands of westward talent, wasted minds, wasted infrastructures--in black America."

Although Ali himself was earlier instrumental in arranging a Libyan loan to the Nation of Islam, the architect of his current Saudi partnership in San Francisco attorney Khalid Al Mansour. Al Mansour--formerly known as Donald Warden--once headed a popular black nationalist organization called the Afro-American Association, and was a pioneer in the late 1960s of black involvement in economic affairs on the African continent. But other black entrepreneurs have had far less success in attracting Arab investment. "I had a delegation of two dozen black businessmen to Arab countries," a black business

consultant active in U.S. foreign policy debates recently said. "The Arabs told us they would be interested in trade, but not said." Arabs, he pointed out, could use their massive investments in U.S. corporations to insist on aggressive enforcement of equal employment opportunities. They also could retain highly qualified black professionals engaged in virtually every consulting service--public relations, economic planning, engineering, legal services, architecture, health, finance, construction and computer technology--now being purchased in this country by Arab governments.

TURN TO PAGE 3



Volume 7 Issue 6

Third World Caucus Seeks End To Violence On Campus

Edan Kimathi

Last Wednesday at the Student Senate meeting, the Third World Caucus condemned racism on this campus. In a strong statement before the Senate, Stan Kinard informed the silent senators that there have been numerous incidents of violence perpetrated against members of the Third World community. Stan told the Senate that the time had come for the Student Senate to deal with racism constructively and effectively.

He further insisted that the Senate adopt concrete steps to make the rest of the student body aware that racism was a serious problem and suggest ways to combat it at U Mass.

After Stan's statement, Gary Lee, a member of the Third World Caucus, proposed the following motions that were unanimously passed by the Senate...

The Third World Caucus moves that:

1. Student Senate condemn all racist and sexist incidents which were perpetrated against the Third World community.

2. Each Senator is to go back to his dorm and begin holding meetings with students to confront racism and identify the principles involved in the recent incidents of violence.

3. The Senate is to arrange meetings between administration and Caucus members so as to inform the Third World community, officially, of the circumstances surrounding the Seta Rampersad and Jose Pontes cases.

4. The Student Senate is to reaffirm its commitment to the Third World Caucus, thus assuring minorities of representation in the Student Government, regardless of Bakke, Weber or the Sears & Roebuck Co.

There were attempts by some Senators to add amendments to the motion, but the amendments were seen as an attempt to water down the original motion and were consequently voted against.

The statements by the Third World Caucus had a silencing impact on the Senators present, prompting one experienced Senator to remark that he had never seen the student senate so quiet before. Another Senator added, "you could have heard a pin drop, even on the carpet."

Next on the agenda was the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, Dr. Madison, who was asked what the University planned to do in regards to both the Rampersad and Pontes' cases, along with curbing future violence. His answers, however, were vague and non-committal, consistent with the administration's stand on these issues so far.

photo by Barron Roland



Stan Kinard

photo by Edward Cohen



Vice Chancellor Madison.
 How effective will he be?



photo by Barron Roland

Patti O'Neal in a fine performance at Bowker Aud. in the concluding event of Black History Month

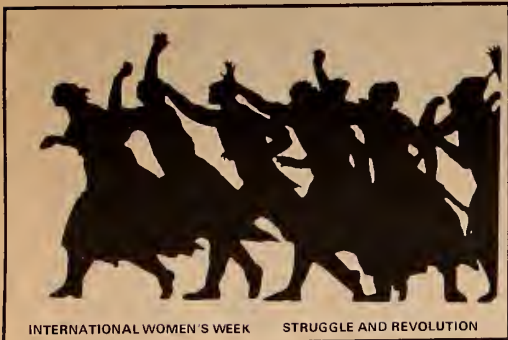
Numerous people have complained to Nutrimo News about a front page story run in Friday's Collegian (3-2-79). The headline read "UM football players arrested for robbery." The nature of the complaint arises from the fact that only Cliff Pedrow's picture was printed. It seems fairly simple to obtain pictures of any football player or any other student involved in varsity sports. The question, is why was it that only Cliff Pedrow's picture printed? When will the 5-College area know what Kenneth Horn looks like? In view of Cliff Pedrow's contributions to the UMass Minuteman's effort on the football field, last season, why was he not accorded some respect and had his picture published after the facts of the case were known.

This is irresponsibility on the part of the Collegian for not publishing pictures of both players. If there was some difficulty in publishing both pictures, the Collegian should not have put either person's picture in the paper.

We ask the Collegian to publish Kenneth Horn's photo, as an act of fairness to both parties.

Thank-you
 Nummo Staff

Editorial



Struggles And Intellectuals

Eliseo Garcia

Many students from working class backgrounds enter universities with the hopes of attaining an education that they can eventually put to work in bettering their own communities. Yet, as their education begins, a process of alienation from their communities also begins. Little by little, these same students begin to ignore the struggles and bad conditions and begin to identify with bourgeois values: dreams of money and prestige, individualism, opportunism, escapism, etc. As they move from practical experiences gained in the working class setting, they begin the process of intellectualization. More often than not, they start to perceive the world and struggles from the standpoint of the dominant class at the cost of the working class. This change in attitude causes these students to lose sight of reality and to engage in intellectual babblings instead of dealing with such important issues that affect their lives such as racism, exploitation of the working class, etc.

Yet, intellectualism in itself is neither incorrect nor anti-worker. The problem is that most people tend to believe that only the dominant class (bourgeoisie) produces true intellectuals. The truth is that there do exist intellectuals that are dedicated to the struggles and interests of the working class (proletariat). These proletarian intellectuals develop as their understanding of contradictions grows. These learn to intelligently analyze actions within society and history and convert these concepts into concrete actions that benefit the working class. In effect, they effectively combine theory and practice: where theory guides the practice and the practice modifies and corrects the theory and vice versa.

On the other hand, intellectuals from the ruling class (bourgeoisie and petty

bourgeoisie intellectuals) are limited by their class. Reality is viewed in terms of serving their narrow class interests. Although they may speak eloquently about liberty, equality and justice, they speak only of liberty, equality and justice that serves the individualistic interests of the rich minority. That is why it is important that we make sure that even the students struggles do not fall into the grips of these bourgeoisie technicians.

The alienation that accompanies bourgeoisie intellectualism serves as a block to developing effective leadership within student communities, as well as other communities. Bourgeoisie technicians step in at this point to become self-proclaimed leaders. Some are even paid by the dominant class to play the role of leader. They often take charge of the situation and assure that any benefits gained from student struggles serves their own needs, all bourgeoisie intellectuals that impose themselves leaders within the university community are destined to become poverty pimps and true enemies of the working class.

Bourgeoisie intellectualism must be identified, isolated and combatted. Concrete examples of dedication and commitment to working class interests must be demanded of all leadership, self-proclaimed or otherwise. Only in this way can we hope to develop proletarian intellectuals, at the student level, that can return to their communities with an intellectual tool at the disposal of the working class. It is important that students be developed to understand, embrace and assure that their interests and the interests of the unprivileged majority are one and the same. Any student that hopes to effect radical change and return to really benefit his community must maintain a proletarian consciousness as he becomes an intellectual.

Letters To The Editor Last Issue Of Nummo News?

If you like Nummo News, you should read this letter carefully. It may be one of the last ones you ever read in this paper. In other words, this may be one of the last editions of Nummo News. The local rumor is that Vice Chancellor Madison of Student Affairs has been whispering in some Collegian editor's ear that he's "surprised" that Nummo News is such an "independent" newspaper. The Vice Chancellor's point was about as subtle as blowing a robin's head off with an M-16. He wants Nummo News toned down. He's interested, no doubt, in a more "reasonable" and less rabble-raising kind of journalism. In the administration's collective mind, Nummo News has apparently done an unpardonable thing: as a newspaper, it's generally honest, straight-forward, relevant.

An off-the-cuff remark by Madison, of course, doesn't mean that the university has a fully developed, worked-out plan for demolishing Nummo News. But that's not the point. The point is that in all situations like this, there's an initial testing period, a period in which the authorities move slowly and keep their intentions purposely non-concrete, as a way of covering their tracks. But we should be able to read the signs. The reality is that the university would be happier if Nummo News disappeared. All those articles about Seta Ramperad and cross-burnings and unexplained acts of local violence wouldn't be the least bit missed by the university's upper-level managers. Such stories embarrass them in showing that the supposedly pristine world of the intellectuals is scarred by racism and social unrest. Therefore, if with just a little bit of pressure, Nummo News could be at least partially lobotomized, the university would be happy. In indirect and subtle ways, then, it puts forward its message: "Nummo's a little too aggressive, don't you think?" For university officials, the advantage of such an apparently unplanned and roundabout attack is that all the evidence against the administration remains circumstantial. No one can prove that what the school has in mind is a little old-fashioned censorship. It's precisely this kind of thing that managerial types like Madison are trained for.

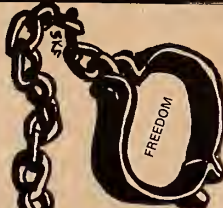
None of this is a joke. Official distaste for Nummo News has political implications that should be quite clear. Let me explain. Last week in an article in Nummo News, Jamila Gaston mentioned that on the night of Seta Ramperad's death, Seta attended

a party at Motel 6 in South Deerfield which was also attended by persons with powerful political links to the area. The police and the courts and all the newspapers in the area have protected these people by making sure that they were in no way implicated in Seta's death. It is exactly these kinds of people who are always behind the scenes when something mysterious or somehow not-right occurs. But nothing ever happens to them. They're insulated by a thick cocoon of political and economic power. University officials and administrators belong to this same general category, or class, of people. They have two lives. The one is public and above-board: it's essentially a public-relations existence. The other one is secret and obscure and is acted out behind closed doors. This second life is the opposite of the first: it's the life of the executioner, of the company man, of the no-holds-barred wheeler and dealer, of the power-hungry I'm-gonna-climb-to-the-top bureaucrat. In the secret life of this second existence, the university administrator is no different from the Franklin County politicians who attended Seta's death-party but were never heard about. Both types know how, when necessary, to step into the background and wield their enormous power from the shadows. But it's not Seta they're interested in now. It's Nummo News—precisely because it's been printing so much about Seta and other community-related occurrences.

Fortunately, Nummo News probably won't go under — it'll survive. For two reasons. The first is that Nummo is staffed by a number of principled and struggle-toughened workers who know how to weather pressure and stand their ground. Second, the last thing the university wants is to be seen publicly with blood on its hands. Now that we know what to look for — an assassination attempt against Nummo News — the university will probably pull back and act humble, shy, innocent. But if the university does this — pulls back — we shouldn't be kidded into thinking that this is what it wanted to do.

If the university withholds its hatchet, it'll be only because we're watching.

signed,
Robert Bohm
Amherst resident
and member of the Che-Lumumba parent collective



U. Mass Child Care System

I am in total agreement with the Nummo News article, "U Mass Day Care System: Separate But Unequal." For the past four semesters, I have been a teacher's aide at the Infant Care Experiential Center (I.C.E.C.). In addition, my daughter attended I.C.E.C. as an infant and now attends New World Day School (N.W.D.S.). During this period, I have observed the same overall discrepancies stated by Ms. Barrientos in her article.

N.W.D.S., for example, where almost all the children are Third World, is at a disadvantage in terms of funding, staff salaries, facilities, equipment and materials (as compared to Grassroots, North Village and University Day School, where the enrollment is basically white). These gross inequalities represent a blatant disregard for the welfare of Third World children attending these centers.

The basic difference between I.C.E.C. and N.W.D.S. and the other centers is racial: while the white centers receive the major share of the booty, Third World centers are left to scramble for the crumbs.

The continuing silence of the university on this issue verifies the facts.

Conditions such as these cannot be ignored.
signed,
Carmen M. Cadiz

Nummo News, the voice of the Third World community of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, welcome letters, comments and criticisms. If you wish to contribute any remarks or concerns with the best interests of the community, please submit it to:

Nummo News
103 New Africa House
Amherst Mass. 01003

Or contact us by phone

545 0061

Are We Really Free?

The Civil war was created because of the different opinions as to whether new states admitted to the union would be slaveholding or free.

In January, 1863 the final Emancipation Proclamation proclaimed, "all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of the state, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free." It became the law of the land on December 18, 1865.

I've always asked the question, "if the north had won the Civil War, what would it be like? Notice the word 'free'.

Are We Really Free?

The Civil War was created because of the different opinions as to whether new states admitted to the union would be slaveholding or free.

the law of the land on December 18, 1865.

I've always asked the question, "if the North hadn't won the Civil War, what would it be like? Would there still be slavery? Would we be 'free'? Notice the word 'free'.

Are we really free
When you really look at it NOI we aren't free. Check this out, the only thing that makes us free, is we are free from chains, that's about it. If you really look around there are things you can see to show you that we are not free

Who has all the money? The jobs? The higher paid positions? The White Man! Who doesn't have to serve all his sentence most of the time? Who gets pardoned? Who has all the wall to call it and can go in and out of jail (if you call it a jail) whenever he feels like it? The White Man!

The white people didn't want anyone fighting to help us. They made it clear when they murdered, Martin Luther King Jr., and Malcolm X. Even in the years 1978 and 1979 they made sure that only Black Senator, Edward Brooke, didn't hold his office to long.

Just because we don't have chains, that's not being free! We can't go anywhere without our brothers or sisters being verbally or physically attacked and even murdered, because of their dark skin, when in the summer time so many white people try to get as dark as we are. Some of the courts are to blame also, if a black who robbed a grocery store, didn't get a lot of money, about \$200 and took off, but got caught. Then a white man robbed a bank or a big chain store and got a lot of money about \$1000 and got caught. You would expect the white man to get more years. Sorry it doesn't work that way. The black men always seems to serve the longest because of the court.

If we can't go and do what we want to or ought to be doing without being Arrested, Attacked, and Murdered, What do we do? Are we free?

Until I see a Black Man, up there in a high position such as Vice President or even President, getting up there on his own without getting threatened or without being put "six feet under", I can truly say

We Are Free
We Are Free W.

Song of Freedom

Nobuko Miyamoto and Benny Yee in concert

On Saturday March 10 at 8pm in the Student Union Ballroom, Nobuko Miyamoto will be appearing with pianist composer, Benny Yee, and their band, "Warriors of the Rainbow" for California. The concert, sponsored by the Third World Women's Task Force as part of International Women's Week, will be free of charge. The music of "Warriors of the Rainbow" is a fusion of East and West influenced by the Asian, African, and Latin music traditions.

Nobuko is a Japanese American singer, dancer, songwriter, and activist in the Asian movement. Along with 110,000 other Americans of Japanese descent she was incarcerated as a child in the concentration camps of this country during World War II. As a young woman she studied to be a dancer and fought against the inherent discrimination of the field to become a professional, dancing with renowned choreographers like Jerome Robbins and Jack Cole. In 1957 at the age of 17 she met and danced with the legendary Alicia Alonso of Cuba who secretly gave aid to Fidel Castro and the Cuban revolutionaries at the time. Later Nobuko entered seriously the professional world of dance in New York City only to come face to face with blatant racism. She was denied many parts because at the time it wasn't "in" to be an Asian dancer. The parts she did get were Hollywood and Broadway stereotypes of Asian and other Third World people. She danced in the play and film version of "Flower Drum Song," "The King and I," and even played a Puerto Rican seamstress in the movie "West Side Story."

At this time a lot of the contradictions became apparent to her about the roles she was playing and her treatment as an Asian woman. In "West Side Story" she noticed the difference in how Rita Moreno and Natalie Wood were treated in the production of the movie. "Natalie Wood would come in with a mink coat thrown on the ground... Rita Moreno was like down home... They treated her like shit. They treated her like they treated us."

Nobuko left the dance world shortly thereafter and began exploring singing and later filmaking. In the height of the 60's she worked on a documentary on Blacks in America and connected up with the Black Panthers and Young Lords in New York and through them met progressive Asians also involved in liberation work. In a Young Lords church she met Yuri Kochiyama, veteran revolutionary in the Asian movement. At this point she became deeply committed to the struggle, working in the anti-war movement and on squatters rights in the Latin and Asian communities.

Her first song, The Peoples Beat, was written in the 60's with Chris Iijima and it commemorated the life of the revolutionary Fred Hampton, the Chicago Panther who was brutally cut down by the police. The songs Nobuko sings speak of our struggle and history as Asians and Third World peoples fighting against a



common oppressor. "We Are the Children" is an early song in which she tells her Yellow brother and sisters about our heritage:

"We are the children of the migrant worker
We are the offspring of the concentration camp
Sons and daughters of the railroad builder
Who leave their stamp on America"

The song goes on to say how we watch "war movies with the next door neighbors, while secretly rooting for the other side." For many Asians this was the first time they heard someone who felt the same inside. The music of Nobuko not only spoke of our emerging identity, but also of a history that has been denied all of us as Third World people.

Nobuko and her partner, Benny Yee, head "Warriors of the Rainbow" a group named for a Native American legend which tells of 5,000 years of evil followed by 5,000 years of good - the change being brought by the coming together of warriors of all the colors of the rainbow. Come hear this music which speaks of our struggle and people can call for a uniting of all of us "warriors of the rainbow." As Nobuko says, Most of my life I worked as a tool for someone else's ideas. For me the real beginning happened when I met and worked with people who were pushing to change our social conditions. Now I have something to sing about... Listen to it. It's a freedom song.

UPCOMING ASIAN INTERNATIONAL WOMENS WEEK EVENTS AND AASA SPONSORED EVENTS

International Womens Week - these events sponsored by the Third World Womens Task Force:

Monday-Mar. 5 9:30 am C.C. 162 Sasha Hohri from the Chinese Peoples Progressive Association in New York will speak on current issues in China and the effects on U.S. Chinatowns 2:30 pm C.C. 164 Mei Ling Rae Chang from the Coalition to Protect Kahoolawe an island which has been used by the U.S. as a bombing target since 1952.

4:00 pm C.C. 164 Suman and Bob Bohm will speak on neo-colonialism and class struggles in India.

7:30 pm SUB Meiling Rae Cheng and Liz Young will participate on a panel on repression of political struggles.

Saturday March 10, 8pm SUB Nobuko Miyamoto and Benny Yee and Their band "Warriors of the Rainbow" in concert. FREE.

Wednesday, March 7, 7:30pm Hills 101 AASA will sponsor the film "Manzanar" A film about the Japanese American concentration camp experience.

Yellow Is A Color

Beginning with this issue of Nummo News AASA will be putting out information about Asian events, newstories, poetry, and other items of interest and relevance to the Third World community. The AASA news collective is a group of writers, invite people to work with us on a regular or irregular bases. If you have a poem, graphic, or idea feel free to drop by our office in Room 415 in the Student Union or call 545-0517. We also invite Asian students to join AASA and to participate in our upcoming events.

Chinatown, J-town and Little Manila are some names given to Asian ghettos. Behind the facades of window glass glistening with curios and quiet smiling teeth there lies the frustration, the fear, sweat and tears of a people kept down. Before, they made laws against us. Against our coming here and against us living here. When we were not wanted we were burned out and murdered. When they did want us we were rounded up and put in concentration camps. Now they need us. Since 1965, for the first time we have been allowed to come here in equal numbers to other people. immigrating. Some call us the model-minority. They think we are White. Quiet now, after

generations of hate and racist law. Hard-working because it was the only way to survive. Yellow is a color, like Black, Red or Brown. We are not White. Some would like us to forget. We are Third World people and have our own problems, our own solutions. If we remain open, we have to share. We were never quiet, just never listened to and we have been working hard at gaining our dignity and wall baring. The Asian-American has been here and we are staying.

The Asian American is more than just looking "oriental" or "exotic". It is an experience that belongs only to Americans whose roots reach far west of our Pacific shore. Some of us may have arrived only yesterday at a big city airport, while others have greatgrandfathers who hammered spikes to unite this nation by railroads. The Asian American Student Association (AASA) was conceived in 1974 by Asian students here at UMASS. They, as we do now, realized that an education sponsored social, political, and cultural events like potluck dinners, films, speakers, dances, and conferences.

Dave Burrell Coming To Amherst College

This coming Friday evening, starting at 8 PM, noted Pianist Dave Burrell will be appearing at the Gerald Penny Memorial Black Cultural Center, Amherst College, as part of the Tony Jackson upright piano series. Mr. Burrell's career has spanned the spectrum of today's Black Classical Music.

His education has included the University of Honolulu and Berklee College of music in Boston. From 1963 to 1971, he taught at the Community Thing Organization in Harlem, N.Y.C. and held the position of Music Department head in a program of rehabilitation of prisoners, drug addicts, and underprivileged children. From 1971-74 he taught at Queens College in Queens, NYC, and held the position of music direc-

tor at Morrisania Youth and Community service center in Bronx, N.Y.C. from 1955 to the present.

He has done television appearances, club dates, and concerts throughout the world. A few of the musicians he has played and/or recorded with are Marion Brown, Pharoah Sanders, Noah Howard, Alan Silva, Stanley Cowell, Sunny Murray, Graham Moncur II, Archie Shepp, Clifford Thornton, Ratty Waters, Sonny Sharrock, poet Hart LeRoi Bibbs, Beaver Harris, Chicago Art Ensemble, Rosewell Rudd, Stafford James Quartet, and many more.

The solo recital will be exciting, a historic occasion, and an event that shouldn't be missed.

Dave Burrell



FROM PAGE 1

Instead the Arabs so far have channeled their petrodollars into Fortune 500-type firms, in spite of their rhetoric about a new in-

ternational economic order. "I haven't seen any great evidence of the Arabs wanting to change," comments Washington attorney

Curtis E. White. "There are a number of things I now they could do, but they are not."

Crisis In Indochina

BY CHARLES BAGLI

All hell is breaking loose in Indochina. In 1975, when the United States was defeated in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, it appeared that at last we would come to an end in the Indochina region. Aggression by French, then US imperialism had plagued the area for decades. 1975 brought the hope that the people of Indochina could begin building new societies.

Very quickly we could see that this development would not take place in a vacuum. There was the US attack on Cambodia (Kampuchea) through the "Mayaguez incident." The Soviet Union, not to be outdone, increased pressure on Vietnam for a Soviet naval base in Cam Ranh Bay. Indeed, these countries would not be allowed to go on without outside interference and meddling.

Now the headlines blare "Vietnam invades Kampuchea (Cambodia)" "Chinese enter Vietnam" "Soviet troops put on alert." The world seems to be turned on its head! What is going on?

The events in Indochina cannot be looked at as moments in time. It is important to closely examine developments over a period of time. The defeat of the U.S. in '75 spelled a big set back for U.S. imperialism and marked a general decline for the U.S. While the U.S. has been thrown out of many third world countries, it is still vicious in its control of foreign countries.

Meanwhile, another super power, the USSR, has emerged as a powerful rival to the U.S. for world domination. Everywhere the Soviets are reaching out to grab control from the U.S. This conflict is also played out in Southeast Asia.

While the U.S. was pulling out, border disputes arose between Kampuchea and Vietnam. The conflicts have their roots in French domination of the area in the past. Borders were drawn without regard for political, cultural and economic life. However, many hoped the resolution of the border disputes could be done peacefully and on the basis of equality and compromise.

From 1975-77 negotiations between the two countries took place in China. These did not go very smoothly. There were repeated charges and counter-charges of border attacks and treachery until the negotiations finally broke down.

In the last dry season in Southeast Asia, from late December 1977 through the summer of 1978, Vietnam invaded Kampuchea. Vietnamese military units penetrated up to 18 miles inside Kampuchea using smaller forces than this year. There was some heavy fighting that Vietnam got the worst of. There was no spontaneous uprising of the people of Kampuchea to support the Vietnamese or turn against the Pol Pot government. By June, 1978, a stalemate had set in.

June also began a series of rapid policy changes in Vietnam. Vietnam had always maintained a strict policy of self-reliance in their fight for liberation. They accepted aid from anywhere as long as there were no strings attached. In June however, Vietnam joined COMECON, the Soviet Bloc economic organization. This promised substantial economic aid and was hailed by the Soviet Union as "a reliable outpost of socialism" in Southeast Asia. In mid-August a large airlift of military supplies. At that time Soviet advisors began arriving in regular groups, boosting the number of military personnel from the Soviet armed forces to over 4000 by late December.

This marked a sharp shift for the Vietnamese in what direction they were moving in and what role that country was going to play in the world. In late November at the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries, the Soviet Union agitated for an increased military expenditure for all member countries and called for "joint support" for Vietnam's defense.

These external changes in Vietnamese policy are coupled with internal changes. Also, over the last year and a half, major reorganization has taken place—the Vietnamese party as a result of policy and line struggles: about 100,000 party members have been removed; the leading bodies of the party

reconstituted; and leaders like Truong Chinh sharply demoted.

Then on December 3 the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUP) is announced by the Hanoi and Tessa news agencies. By December 25 the KNUP was able to assemble one of the best equipped armies of the world (something many liberation along with about 100,000 troops from 13 Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea.



This Vietnamese invasion contradicts Ho Chi Minh's slogan, "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." The Vietnamese and KNUP forces have not been met with open arms. In fact after some quick advances, the resistance has sharpened leaving the Vietnamese with some cities and the Pol Pot forces with the countryside. Whatever the internal policies of Kampuchea, it is not an excuse for the violation of national sovereignty.

It is instructive to note who has recognized the Vietnamese government in Kampuchea: the Soviet Union; the Eastern bloc (except Romania); Afghanistan (site of recent Soviet Coup); South Yemen (site of recent Soviet Coup); Ethiopia and Angola.

The facts are that Vietnam, with the open encouragement and support of the Soviet Union, has invaded Kampuchea and is trying to occupy the whole country and set up what can only be described as a puppet government to run that country for them.

Fortunately or unfortunately, 100,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and 50,000 in Laos only give further credence to charges by China and others that the Soviet Union through Vietnam is seeking hegemony in Southeast Asia.

In my next column I want to analyze the China-Vietnam conflict within an overall understanding of instability in Southeast Asia.

School

by Paul Zimmerman

Attention in a
Natural classroom
Senseless understanding
Common sense
Inspirational responsibility
Love for a
Butterfly and
A dog
Obedient to beautiful
No durability
Only property
Common instruction
Senseless inspiration
Senseless understanding
Love for
knowledge in a
Divine classroom
Love to respond

Paul E. Zimmerman, Jr.
copyright 1978

Puerto Ricans Freedom Fighter

BOMB LINKED TO PUERTO RICANS
BLASTS MOBIL OFFICES

EASTCHESTER, N.Y. Feb 27 -- A bomb, apparently touched off for the cause of Puerto Rican independence, inflicted extensive damage on the top floor of a three-story regional headquarters building of the Mobil Oil Corporation.

Authorities said there were no injuries because a telephoned warning about a half an hour before the explosion provided time to evacuate about 300 employees, from the building, situated at the Vernon Hills Shopping Center on White Plains Road.

The Mobil telephone operator, the Eastchester police and radio station WFAS heard from a male caller who said he represented a Puerto Rican independence organization but did not want anyone to be hurt when the bomb, timed for 4:40 P.M., would go off. According to Police Chief Ralph Martinelli, the caller also said he wanted to "get even" with Mobil for having a lot of Puerto Ricans arrested. Shortly after the explosion, The Associated Press received another call from someone who said he represented the "Sam Melville-Jonathan Jackson Unit" and referring to a note left in a telephone booth in New York City.

The message said the bombing marked the anniversary of an armed assault by Puerto Rican nationalists inside the House of Representatives on March 1, 1954, during which five Representatives were wounded. It also demanded the release of two men and a woman still imprisoned for the barrage of pistol shots from the visitors' gallery.

The note also warned of future attacks on Mobil properties for the company's "profits from the suffering of oppressed peoples."

Announcements



ABORA'S PURPOSE FOR EXISTENCE & DIRECTORS

On Thursday, March 8th, nominations will open for President of the Abora Organization. There are also three (3) vacancies to be filled for the Student Abora Board of Directors.

The president and directors shall be responsible for maintaining the day-to-day functions of Abora.

The purpose of the Abora Organization is to be responsible to the varied needs of the University community through the provision of appropriate facilities, activities, and services.

Any full-time undergraduate student may run for the Presidency and for the Board of Directors. In order to be nominated for office or to be a voting member on election day, you must sign up at the S.C.P. office or at the Abora office within two days before March 8th.

The elections will be held at S.C.P.-Wilder Hall at 7:00 P.M.

March 8th.

WILDER HALL, ROOM 101, 100 WILDER ST. ST.



Puerto Rico
The Struggle...
CC 174 11:00 a.m.

Institutionalized
Repression
CC 165 3:30 p.m.

TO ALL THIRD WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

If you would like to have information regarding your organization forwarded to interested persons, please compose a brief profile of your organization and it's program.

The profiles can be submitted to Bo at the B.M.C.P. office Monday-Friday between 1pm-5pm

Thank-you

Important Nummo News meeting
Wednesday 7:30 in 103 New Africa House.
All members must be present.



The Collegian does not consistently print anything relevant to the Third World community. Therefore, Nummo News proudly announces that it in no way is controlled, manipulated or associated with the Collegian.

NUMMO NEWS



vol. 7, issue 7

A Publication of the Black Students of the University of Massachusetts

Women's Week: Organize To Resist At Smith College Ramsey Lewis

Following is the text of statements read by members of the Third World Women's Task Force at the first and final events for International Women's Week. These statements symbolize the intent and goals

of the Third World Women's Task Force. The panels and workshops represented a sincere effort on their part to raise consciousness of the struggle of oppressed peoples.

It is the beginning of International Women's Week. I am going to make an opening statement in my mother-tongue, Marathi, one of the languages of India. Third World people speak English because it is the language of the largest imperial power in the world. But since this week is an international week, we'll do things a little differently. We'll recognize that there is more than one language, that there is more than one struggle, and that there are significant differences between different class and different races. To know our own language is to know our own culture - it is to take another step towards freedom - it is to throw the weight of the wealthy oppressor-classes of the west off our backs.

The message of this week is Struggle and Revolution. What we are talking about here is the kind of struggle and revolution that comes from ordinary people. Even though this week is called International Women's Week, we believe that for social change to happen and for all this violence to be stopped, everybody - all the oppressed - have to participate. Because of this, the Third World Women's Task Force has dedicated this week to two people - one a man and one a woman - Jose Pontes and Seta Ramersad, a fallen brother and a fallen sister in struggle and revolution here at UMass. The circumstances surrounding both Jose's and Seta's deaths were suspicious, and in both instances the white power-structure has chosen to let the cases fall into oblivion rather than finding out what actually happen.

Because of these things, we have dedicated this week to Jose and Seta. We do this for two reasons. The first is that Jose and Seta were good human beings who didn't deserve to die and because of this we want to honor their memory. As a matter of fact, this is one of the reasons I'm speaking

Marathi tonight in her honor. The second reason that we're dedicating this week to Jose and Seta is that we all have to be made aware of the fact that if we don't organize and change the system, many more people will end up uselessly dead. In this country, those who have money are exempt of all crimes and in their eyes poverty itself is the largest crime.

Welcome to this final event sponsored by the Third World Women's Task Force for International Women's Week.

We of the Third World Women's Task Force were glad to participate in a week that dealt with the issue of Struggle and Revolution. Our workshops and panel covered the theme of the struggles of oppressed people. Mei Ling Rae Chang spoke of the struggles of the Hawaiian people against the U.S. bombardment of the Kahoolawe island. Another individual spoke of the resistance of the South African people against the racist and oppressive white ruling class. Queen Mother Moore shook people's consciousness by reminding us what Black people suffered throughout history and continue to suffer to this day. The exploitation of the Mexican Chicano people was discussed as well as the class struggles of the people of India. Others spoke of priests to stop the KKK, to overcome aggression against the Asian American communities and the national liberation struggles of the Puerto Rican people. And, we did not forget the revolutions of Viet Nam, Cuba and China. Within the theme of struggle and revolution, we emphasized ORGANIZE TO RESIST.

We were very happy to see that these activities were attended by the Third World and White communities, both men and women, as well as out children.

Special recognition should be given to Suman Bohm, member of the Third World Women's Task Force, for her perseverance in helping make these events possible. Thank-



Photo by Ed Cohen

On Friday, March 9, the Smith Black Arts Festival featured a concert by Ramsey Lewis. Ramsey was preceded by jazz-blues vocalist Vee Williams who was mellow and ripe. She strutted and smiled-sometimes she was Bessie Smith, sometimes Ella Fitzgerald; but she was always very good. She was intense. She said "when I sing, I feel heaven--I want to go on and on." They're the audience enjoying, I'm enjoying, we're enjoying together, I don't feel like I'm alone."

Then came Ramsey Lewis, in a performance which turned out John Greene Hall. He was intimate, ours for the night, and he teased us for the night. Proficient fingers laughed across the keyboard. From watching him play, it became obvious that there was nothing he did not know about the piano. Ramsey not only played the piano, but also the chords in the back of the piano to the audience's amazement. Along with the piano he played a small synthesizer that highlighted his performance and accentuated his talents even more.

We heard his big hits, including the crowd's favorite "Sun Goddess, which

brought everyone to their feet, again. The performance also included his rendition of Gospel songs, the best being "Oh Happy Day" which was bad.

Shannon Ayers (chairwomen of Smith's Black Arts Festival) arranged my interview with Ramsey Lewis' two musicians, bass guitarist Greg Williams and drummer Frank Donaldson. Both men revered Ramsey Lewis: "He's just a person, but he's so heavy." He's like an academic institution -- he teaches perfection. He wants the best and we give him all we have," Greg Williams. "He's an idol for us too. He can be intimate; he can be reserved"-- Frank Donaldson.

Ramsey Lewis and his two musicians live in Chicago; though for the most part their lives are spent on the road. "It gets lonely sometimes. Most of my friends are married. But I'm not jealous"-- Frank Donaldson.

Ramsey is currently working on a new album due latter this year, so he spends a lot of his time between Chicago and L.A. The album has not been named yet, but I know it will be bad.



(left to right)

Tony Crayton, Maria Wexler (moderator), Raisa Nemekin and Nana Seshibe speak out on repression and political struggles.

Photo by Ed Cohen

you to Irene Richards for hanging in when the going got tough. And, a special thank you to the progressive hits and Third World persons that worked to make these workshops relate to the oppressed working peoples of the world.

During this past week, all the activities sponsored by the Third World Women's Task Force were dedicated to the memory of Seta Ramersad and Jose Pontes. Seta and Jose are two fallen comrades in the struggle for survival at UMass. As many of you know, these were two Third World students who died of unnatural causes, of suspicious causes. Seta was found dead in September and Jose in December. Yet, their cases were closed. After all, these were just two Third World students, two poor students.

The Third World Women's Task Force has been working closely with the Ramersad family since Seta's death. This week we will begin the legal process in order to reopen Seta's case.

We take this opportunity to announce that the Third World Women's Task Force is initiating a committee against repression. This committee will work closely with Seta Ramersad and Jose Pontes' cases as well as other related issues. We have already spoken with a number of lawyers. We urge you to contribute to this committee. We need your support.

Nabuko Miyamoto, Benny Yee and the Warriors of the Rainbow the music relates to people struggling. Remember Seta, Jose and others who have been struck down in their struggles for survival.

The Third World Women's Task Force would also like to dedicate this event to the memory of Andres Figueroa Cordeiro. Andres passed away on Tuesday. He was a great revolutionary who spent 23 years in U.S. jails for daring to struggle for the people of Puerto Rico.

A Challenge To Our Chancellor

How nice of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to reaffirm their position: that they are opposed to violence against Hispanic, Black and other Third World students on campus. This is what they took the time to tell us in a special note that they sent to the Collegian on Friday, March 9th.

As always, words come easier to the administration than real action. What did they do with Seta's case, where particular persons were identified as responsible for her death? Did the administration say or do anything about that, or did it let the US court system go its racist way? Or what about Jose Pontes case? Has the administration done anything other than cover up the details of what actually happened to him?

At this point, it can only sound stupid to use when we hear that Bromery and Madison are concerned about the development and maintenance of the University community. With four people dead that we know of - Seta, Jose, and two white suicides - and then with all the other violence on campus, we can only say that the administration's statement on Friday does not make a whole lot of sense. In other words, the statement came a little late.

For the administration to finally admit that there is violence on campus does not make the dying any easier for the people who were killed, or for their parents who have lost their children, their loved ones.

The administrators know very well what their doing - nothing. In spite of Friday's statement, the fact is they've been doing

nothing. Come on now, is it so difficult to get lighting on the campus in order to minimize the possibility of violent crimes. I have heard people make this request for good lighting over the last 9 months and yet the administration has done nothing.

When the administration talks about its interest in community development, we have to remember that newspaper reporting and the police are two important agents of community control. How come the police force on campus can never find the right criminals, leave alone stop the crimes? How come the Collegian is so quick to print Cliff Pedrow's picture ("UMass Football Player Arrested For Robbery") as opposed to Kenneth Horn's picture (a white man's picture). This is typical Collegian coverage. Bromery and Madison know all this is happening and yet they do nothing about it. Instead, every once in awhile they make shallow statements about their "concern."

In reference to all this, one distinguishing fact remains clear - if most of us made even the slightest mistake either as local students or workers, we'd be given the pink slip quick. What I want to know is how come the administrators don't get the pink slip, don't lose their jobs? Obviously because they're doing their work right - part of their job is the work of covering everything up. There is no need to ask if a bear shit on the woods.

When the Collegian prints in both letters A NOTE FROM OUR CHANCELLOR, I get worried. I wonder whose body they're planning to dispose of next.

Suman Bohm
Member, Third World Women's Task Force

PICTURE OF THE WEEK



Photo by Barron Roland

Nummo News, the voice of the Third World community of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, welcome letters, comments and criticisms. If you wish to contribute any material in accordance with the best interests of the community, please submit it to:

Nummo News
103 New Africa House
Amherst Mass. 01003

Or contact us by phone

545-0061



Photo by
Quintin Stewart

Arson in Northeast

On Saturday, March 3, 1979, a program was held at Lewis House in the Northeast area. The name of the program was called, "To Be Young Gifted and Black." This program was dedicated to our young gifted and black brothers and sisters on U. Mass Campus, and to our brothers and sisters that are home. It was also dedicated to Tony Crayton, Shareef Rasool, Eno Washington, Bheki Langa and Denis Dent, brothers in their own way that have shown leadership to our community.

While the program was proceeding its schedule, four fires were set, which occurred roughly between the hours 5 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. the program had started around four o'clock and was over at 8:30 p.m. Two fires took place in Lewis basement, one on the second floor, in which a bulletin board was damaged, and the other was in the front lobby, where the program had taken place.

These fires have continued to take place in Lewis house. On Monday, March 5, 1979, two bulletin boards in the front lobby were burned, ones that had been designed for Black History Month. Also, another fire was set in the first floor bathroom. The police are investigating the situation, but no one has been caught yet.

Although some of the damaged materials consisted of two lamp shades, three bulletin boards and two waste buckets full of paper towels on the first floor bathroom, someone could have been either injured or killed.

We do not know the purposes or meanings for these fires, but we hope they're not aimed toward the brothers and sisters that live in Lewis House. We must stand strong and be very cautious about this situation.

Andre Caple



The above collage was burnt in a series of fires occurring in Lewis Dorm - Northeast. The art work was done by the Third World brothers and sisters of Lewis. (staff photo by Barron Roland)

Announcements

Palestinian Women

Voices For Revolution

Tues. March 13 Hampden D.C.

South Auditorium-Southwest

7:00 p.m. Speaker:

Eloise Linger Activist In The
International Women's
Movement

Sponsored by Near

Eastern Org.

Film.. The Key

We encourage everyone to attend this special lecture. It will concern the role of the revolutionary women in the Third World and what the Palestinian women symbolize in the international struggles.

There will be two joint meetings for CCEBS students in classes of 1981 and 1982. The first meeting will be held Monday, March 12 in the CCEBS Library for students living in the Orchard Hill, Central, Northeast Sylvan areas. For students living in Southwest area: the meeting will be held Wednesday, March 14 at the Malcolm X Center. Both meetings will start at 7:00 p.m. and end by 8:30 p.m. It is extremely important that all CCEBS freshmen and sophomores attend the meeting.

The DeLima 'trial'

Last Wednesday at 3:30 p.m., Student Senate Speaker Brian D. elima was issued a "suppeneo" informing him that he was to appear before the Student Judiciary at 5:30 p.m. that same day. The "charge" against him was that he is serving as Senate Speaker while enrolled as a Continuing education student.

The "judges" ruled that continuing ed. students were not eligible to serve as officers of the Student Senate. Furthermore, the "judges" ruled that Michael Pill, Delima's advocate, could not represent Delima during the trial.

In a staged trial the Judiciary found Delima "guilty" of a violation that does not exist in the Student Government Constitution. There is no provision in the S.G.A. Constitution that disqualifies continuing ed. students from participation in any branch of the Student Senate except the President's office. Article I of the Senate By Laws states, "All University undergraduates and Stockbridge students shall be members of the Student Government Association."

Delima, a continuing ed. student, is eligible to serve as Senate Speaker. Robin Adams, recently fired by a three fourths majority vote of the Senate, and the Judiciary broke the suppeneo laws by giving Delima only two hours notice before the trial. The same suppeneo laws for Delima states on it that the person being suppeneo must be issued the papers twenty four hours in advance.

Furthermore, the judges denied Delima's right to council when they said he could not be represented by Michael Pill. Chapter Four (Judiciary Policy Act) paragraph three, section A, sub-section IO, of the S.G.A. Constitution states, "Any party to a proceeding before a judiciary may be represented and/or advised by a judicial advocate or by any other person that party may select..."

Along with the above, the recently fired attorney general, who brought the charge against Delima also appointed the "judges" to the "trial," thus ensuring a "guilty" verdict before the trial got underway.

In summation, the Delima "trial" was an amateur attempt at political hatchery that would have removed him from the Speakers chair and possibly instituted a flunk of the administration as Senate Speaker.

Brian Delima's rights were ignored throughout the entire process, from a non-existent violation to a verdict of "guilty." As a result, Delima was not adhering to the decision handed down by the Kangaroo court. And the people who moved that Robin Adams be fired were within their jurisdiction in bringing her before the Senate despite the fact that she ignored a Senate letter requesting her presence. After all Robin Adams had left the "court room" behind and entered the political arena.

VIOLENCE ON CAMPUS. WHEN WILL IT BE STOPPED.

Attacks on Third World people and women on this campus has reached a serious level. Be it verbal abuse or violent harassment. Events of this nature are extremely damaging to the principles of this University and student morale.

Last week a man was being sought for the assaults of two women in Sylvan and Southwest. A composit sketch of the suspect was placed in Friday's collegian, but whether this man will be apprehended remains to be seen. (This is not the first composit sketch released by the U. Mass police. 15 two others released last year yielded not arrests).

The time has come for students to protect students in this situation. Nummo News strongly urges Third World Students and Women to inform close friends of their whereabouts at all times. If you finish studying at the library, for example, call your roommate or someone close to you and inform them that you are on your way home, and the route you are taking home. Inform them that you will call as soon as you get home and if you do not call them within the time it takes you to get home, they should call and inquire about you. If they are worried they can go out to the route you described and look for you.

Try to avoid walking alone at night especially in areas with little or no lighting. Just as a person will not tempt a thief by leaving their money out, do not tempt a possible assailant by walking alone and in the dark.

Remember, communication is the key. People who you trust know where you are. Also, always try to get an escort. If you are a woman, your escort does not have to be a man, it can be another woman. The main objective is not to walk alone.

Third World Caucus

The Third World Caucus has endorsed Presidential candidate Pat Hart and Herb Tyson. The caucus feels that these two people will best represent the interests of the students on this campus. Pat Hart has worked in the Student Center for Educational Research and Advocacy (S.C.E.R.A.). Herb has worked on task forces that deal with the dorm lease, vandalism on campus. He is a senator from Cance and knows the workings of the Senate. He is a person who is experienced and knowledgeable. Herb currently serves as student Trustee to the Board of Trustees. He fought the tuition hike and succeeded in getting it staggered over a three year period instead of the whole increase next semester. He was proposed in the legislature. He is a person who can offer the experience and knowledge of Pat and Herb.

Letters

Collegian Insensitive!

On the evening of Wednesday, February 28, I went inside the Collegian offices and waited to see an editor about correcting two misstatements that had appeared in a recent article about a stolen painting. There were six or seven staff members in the room, and things seemed busy so I just sat on a desk at one corner of the room. The editor I wanted to see had her back to me and I was going over a story with a reporter. While waiting there, unobtrusively, I got an earful. First, some new arrivals came in and everyone started buzzing that tomorrow's paper was going to include "two or three strokes against the Senate, on the front page." A group formed around the photographer and I heard him being briefed by an authoritative sounding staffer with a reddish-brown beard and glasses while three or four others listened and made comments. They mentioned the possibility of getting "a pictures of the gang of four" and chorled with excitement over the idea of showing "as many of them as possible" in one picture. Next, someone stated that some confetti had been strewn on the floor of the Senate (which was a meeting in a nearby conference room). The authoritative staffer suggested that the photographer try to get a picture of them

would show that in the foreground "and Tyson with his evil grin" in the back. "Get one of O'Connell, too," someone chimed in. "I don't know what he looks like," said the photographer. Thereupon, the SGA Treasurer was desecrated as "the fat que about five-eight or five-nine" and the strategy session wound down with thin laughter and anti-homosexual snickering.

To me, that episode I overheard symbolizes quite vividly the perchoverality of Collegian management, and I have described those events as a means of expressing my concern that significant sectors of the student body are being denied the means for receiving or imparting, information because of narrow-mindedness at the campus's on only daily newspaper. Sometimes, the collegian staffers seem actively prejudiced through politics, racism, sexism, homophobia, while at other times they simply seem unable to go beyond their own background and experiences (as with relating journalistically to non-traditional student parents, Asian-Americans, the handicapped.) In any event, the biases and shortcomings of Collegian staffers mean that they don't really respond to all other students as human beings (as the episode above demonstrated) for blacks and homosexuals. Sometimes, their lack of student-wide understanding causes negative-images, stereotypes, of groups to show up in the news and commentary, but most of the time, however, it simply means that positive-images don't appear.

John Furbish

Editorials

Reverse Discrimination Moves to the Workplace

The name, Brian Weber, may very well supplant and render insignificant by comparison the name, Allen P. Bakke, The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear the "Reverse Discrimination" case of Brian Weber, a worker at the Kaiser Aluminum plant in Louisiana, who claims he was bypassed for a job slot in favor of Blacks with less seniority and less competency than himself. He filed a suit, which he won, and the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the lower courts' ruling. Essentially, Mr. Weber argued that Kaiser Aluminum and the United Steelworkers, his union, deprived him of equal protection rights under the 14th amendment and also violated Section 703 (j) of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in passing over him to select Blacks. Following is the specific portion of Title VII cited in Mr. Weber's complaint: "Nothing in this title shall be interpreted to require any employer... to grant preferential treatment to any individual or group on account of an imbalance which may exist with respect to the total number of percentage of persons of any race, color, religion, sex or national origin employed by any employer..." If the U.S. Supreme Court upholds the U.S. Court Appeals, then Affirmative Action is effectively dead and the nation can expect a deluge of suits similar to Mr. Weber's filed by platoons of whites who feel they have been victimized by "Reverse Discrimination."

There is, of course, no such thing as "Reverse Discrimination" in Africa. Blacks have been effectively-legally and illegally denied equal opportunity and access in this country for 350 years. Affirmative Action measures were instituted as a means of placing some Blacks into job

categories and industries from which they have been barred in the past. Many longtime foes of Black rights have been in the forefront of the battle against Affirmative Action, including right-wing columnists and politicians like James Fitzpatrick and William Buckley Jr., but some unexpected warriors against efforts to remedy centuries-old restrictions against Black liberation have surfaced in recent years, principally from the ranks of the so-called "Neo-conservative Movement."

In a letter to the New York Times published last April, Prof. Sidney J. Gluck, of the political science department at the New School for Social Research in New York, pointedly asked just what was being "reversed" in Affirmative Action programs: "Are the whites to be herded into ghettos, removed from their professions, deprived to descent housing, forced into malnutrition and early death? Is this to be perpetrated by the Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos and aboriginal Indians against the majority of the population? Or does this mean that a Black caucus has taken over political power and our prisons will be 80 percent filled with white inmates instead of Black and Spanish-speaking?..." What does seem new," Professor Gluck wrote, "is an inordinate fear of competition for jobs among to an unfair advantage. This fear is deepened as signs of economic stagnation again cloud the horizon and the dollar seems unable to cope with serious reversals. The shibboleth, 'reverse discrimination,' is intended to keep the number of contenders down by enforcing disqualification under the old norms..."

And that's about the way it is. - HW

Violence in Southwest

March 8, 1979

To All Southwest House Staff

This is an angering memo to have to send out on International Women's Day. Last night at about 11 P.M. a woman resident of Southwest was assaulted as she walked back alone from a shopping trip down University Drive. She broke free from her assailant and reached the dorms but the threat of the situation and her own fear were severe. It was not only an insulting experience, but a potentially life-threatening incident. (The attacker said he had a knife although she did not see or feel him use one.) This episode may have been carried out by the same young male who has recently assaulted a woman in the Sylvan Area parking lot. Campus Police are working on the case with high priority.

What has been necessary for the immediate future especially, is to avoid having women

walking alone in late evening or nighttime hours, especially at the perimeter of Southwest. Would you please make an effort, again especially in houses with substantial female population, to get this word out. We need to raise everyone's awareness and sense of caution without contributing to a sense of panic. Women should go in pairs if they must walk to destinations out of the area. Arrange for escorts on a volunteer basis (both female and male) if this seems a possible step within your house or in tandem with a nearby dorm. Having to take extra precaution to assure that female residents of Southwest are not attacked should provide an occasion for educating the entire population but more particularly the men in the area about the issues and realities of sexism in our society.

Jim Matlack

Madson's Silence

I've been waiting patiently all of last week for a statement to appear in the newspaper from Vice Chancellor Madson responding to the allegations that he is secretly conspiring with certain members of the Collegian staff to whip Nummo News in line because their dislike for your newspaper's tone.

I was shocked at both his arrogance and his complete disregard for the freedom of the press. It smacks of the sort of fascist mentality that is reminiscent of the Nixon era. Censorship is a dangerous thing. One needs not be reminded of the attempts by the government to make journalist pawns in the special brand of thought reform during the Vietnam war. Nor shall I neglect to mention the recent Supreme Court ruling obliging reporters to turn in their notebooks, upon receiving subpoenas. Thereby in effect making them an arm of government. The issue of a interference free press has been argued by people more eloquent than I. I won't dwell on it. What still bothers me is his silence. Doesn't he think he should respond to something as serious as the letter? The whole university should demand a response.

Dave Wohl

Third World Caucus Applauded

to the editor:
The Third World Caucus has demonstrated superior ability in it's handling of the current crisis. This is a positive example of our rising initiative and not always reacting to situations. Let's hope they keep up the good work.

Selma Byrd

Angry At Madson

I was highly upset when I read last week's letter to the editor: "Last issue of Nummo News? Who the hell is this Vice Chancellor Madson? Where did he get the God Damn nerve to try to quiet a Black newspaper? Y'all better not let them get away with this mess, because if y'all out there in Amherst would start looking around yourself, you'll realize the shit is hitting fan for our people all over the country."

Judy Sommers, Springfield
P.S. SOMEBODY SHOULD SMASH THE CHUMPI

Asian Women Speak Out Against Political Repression

by Tommy Lee

Liz Young



Meiling Rae Chang

Photo by Peter Lee

Greeting her audience with a Hawaiian "Aloha," Meiling gave us the translation of the Hawaiian word. "Alo" means "from the bottom of my existence" and "ha" means "the breath of life." Her presentation was characterized by this type of humanism and warmth which is an integral part of Hawaiian culture. Meiling came as a member of the Coalition to Protect Kaho'olawe an island which has been used as a bomb target by the U.S. Navy since the end of World War II. Kaho'olawe is a shrine of the Hawaiian people and is so sacred that they have never lived on it. Traditionally Hawaiian priest have gone to the island only for sacred rituals. However, since the Navy began bombing the island, any Hawaiian person who sets foot on it is subject to arrest for trespassing.

Meiling and many other members of the coalition have been arrested and dragged away on several occasions when they have occupied and defended the island. The group has brought a court suit against the Navy charging 13 violations of various environmental laws. However since the charges were served three years ago the Navy has stepped up bombing 300. Meiling pointed out the absurdity and waste of their actions because the planes and bombs used have been obsolete since World War II.

The case of Kaho'olawe is just one of many examples of the effects of colonialism and imperialism. Meiling outlined Hawaii's history beginning with the white explorers who first "discovered"

the island and later and later overthrew it in 1893. The explorers were from Connecticut and Massachusetts. Religion was used to rob the Hawaiian people of their language, religion, and culture. Along with the rape of the native culture the white colonists brought their disease. Within a 50 year span the native Hawaiian population decrease 90% - leaving population Chinese, Philipinos, Japanese, Portuguese, and Puerto Ricans were imported and exploited. Meiling, like other Hawaiian, and Spanish descent.

In Hawaii today Native Hawaiians comprise only 17 percent of the population, yet they are 85 percent of those in prison and 80 percent of the unemployed. Meiling felt that while these statistics show the extreme oppression of her people, "in some ways it's good - it also shows the the Hawaiian people have not accepted the capitalist system." She stressed the need for Hawaiian language, religion, and culture to be taught in public schools.

The bombing of Kaho'olawe has not stopped despite mass protest because the military is second only to tourism in the economy of the state. Meiling concluded her presentation by pointing out that Native American homelands in the Southwest and the Puerto Rican islands of Vieques and Culebra, which have people living on them, are also used as military bomb targets. These examples point out the blatant racist aggression and genocidal practices against native people.

Liz Young participated in the panel "Repression of Political Struggles." She spoke from personal experience of her case in which she and Kenny Chin, a UMASS student, were arrested in N.Y. in October 1975. On that day, Liz entered her apartment finding the door off its hinges, the room ransacked, and two secret service agents waiting with highpowered rifles.

When she questioned their purpose for being there she did not get an answer and instead was taken into custody and arrested. Liz and Kenny were held for five days at Federal Plaza with no knowledge of their charges. Eventually they got the word that they had been arrested as conspirators in a plot to assassinate

the Japanese emperor, Hirohito, who was making his first visit to the U.S. These charges were totally false as Liz and Kenny had no idea that Hirohito was even in the country. Their arrest came in the midst of attack on the Secret Service following the Moore and "Squaky" Fromme attempts on ex-president Ford's life. After several years of court battle they were cleared of the original false charge, however they were convicted on the "Rap Brown" possession of firearms charge and placed on three years probation.

Liz stated that the entire experience was not only racist but sexist. Racist because she was arbitrarily singled out as a Asian and sexist because the trial focused on her

lifestyle as a woman. She was a very independent woman, unlike the Asian woman stereotype, and had taught herself to hunt and shoot a gun. She claims that the government linked Kenny as a co-conspirator because "woman don't own guns - they figured I must've done it because Kenny told me to do it."

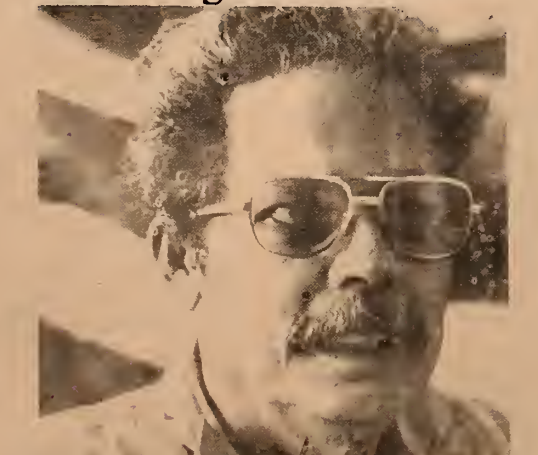
Prior to her arrest Liz identified more with the American stereotype of Asian people - that we are quiet, passive, study hard, and are the "successful minority" used as an example for other people of color. People use Asians and point to the Blacks and Hispanics and say, "Why can't you be like them?" After her arrest she realized that repression of Asians is widespread and a deep and suppressed part of our history. In the same year she was arrested several other political Asian trials occurred including the Peter Yew case in NYC, the Tam brothers in Boston, and the Philipina nurses Narciso and Perez in Chicago. Liz related Asian repression from the Chinatown lynching back in the days of the railroads to the present day case of Chol Soo Lee, a Korean who is falsely in prison for murder in California. In closing she told her audience that we should keep on struggling for our Asian American rights as well as the rights of other Third World people first, and that the women's question should be a secondary priority.



AASA Reporter, Danny Lee, interviews Liz Young participant in "Repression of Political Struggles" panel.

Photo by Peter Lee

Andres Figueroa Cordero..A Great Revolutionary Dies



Andres Figueroa Cordero was a Puerto Rican Nationalist and freedom fighter who served 23 years in Federal prison for his part in a shooting attack on the United States House of Representatives in 1954. At the age of 54, Andres died last Tuesday, March 6, 1979, in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico.

Andres Figueroa Cordero was born in Aguada, Puerto Rico in 1924 to a large rural family. His initiation into the Nationalist Movement was through the Cadets of the Republic. He moved to the U.S. in the early 1940's and continued to work with the Nationalist Party Junete in New York.

After his conviction in 1954, he was sent

to the U.S. prison in Atlanta and then transferred to Leavenworth. In the last six years, due to the extreme neglect of the prison health officers and staff, Figueroa Cordero became stricken with cancer and underwent 3 major operations.

In October, 1977, a campaign to obtain his freedom was successful in forcing President Carter to release him. Although the government continued Cordero's incarceration for years after it was determined that he had terminal cancer, they tried to force him to repent and apologize for his actions in the 1954 attack on Congress. Even when it was medically

determined that he only had weeks to live, the government persistently tried to force him to ask for a pardon. Yet, he never entered such a request and was granted an unconditional release. Since his return to Puerto Rico, he was active in the campaign to free his Nationalist compatriots.

In May, 1976, faced with the terminal cancer condition of Andres Figueroa Cordero, the other Nationalists decided that they would bring an action in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. The Nationalists consider themselves citizens of the illegally colonized Puerto Rican nation, and have raised international human rights protection as the basis of their claim for Andres' release, and the cessation of discriminatory treatment as to the other four.

Despite the serious helath condition of Figueroa Cordero (caused by willful end wanton medical misdiagnosis and maltreatment), the government denied that Andres suffered from active cancer. Instead, the government, with the aid of the U.S. District Court, employed a series of "stonewall" tactics. They ultimately divided the case in four separate jurisdictions in separate rural areas in the U.S.

Lawyers for the Nationalists continued to challenge the government's refusal to address the issue of special, politically motivated, punitive treatment of Andres and Figueroa Cordero's right to immediate release. Yet, the government continued to claim that Figueroa Cordero was not suffering from cancer. Finally, after persistent pressure from Nationalists supporters, the government admitted that a large now inoperable tumor was discovered in Andres' lung and, that he could die at any time. This information was disclosed almost one year after the filing of the law suit, and after several denials by the U.S. government that Figueroa had active cancer. Even after this admission by the government, the U.S. Court was unable to

"I think that the United States judicial system violated international law... We are prisoners of a battle of liberation; the enemy has no moral or political right in international law to judge us. Our case should be tried by a world court. The United States tried us as "common criminals" in violation of all known national and international rights— to cover up the right and mandate of our Puerto Rican people to nationhood." Lolita Lebron

act, and only public pressure forced U.S. President Carter to grant Andres his unconditional release.

For the Independentistas forces the death of Andres Figueroa Cordero signifies a great loss. We have lost a great revolutionary. Andres Figueroa Cordero has become a martyr. For the Independentistas, Andres Figueroa Cordero represented the courage, determination and resistance of our people in the struggle. Now it is our responsibility to continue the struggle and to emulate all of Andres Figueroa Cordero's efforts to free his four Nationalist compatriots prisoners of war (Lolita Lebron, Irving Flores, Rafael Carreras Miranda and Oscar Collazo), to free all Puerto Rican prisoners of war and total independence for Puerto Rico.

In the struggle, Eliseo, Carmen and Felita

NUMMO



NEWS



volume 7 issue

A Publication of The Black Students of the University of Massachusetts

Nummo News Tuesday April 3, 1979

Page 1

Cosby At The Fine Arts Center



Photo by Barron Roland

Bill Cosby spoke at the Fine Arts Center Thursday March 29. The topic of discussion was "Education and the Media." Cosby said that education has to be executed through the media, i.e. radio, television and books. Cosby said, "schools are doing a horrible job aren't they and then we stroke ourselves." We sit around knowing our children have been poorly educated yet we do nothing about it. Cosby reiterated part of his own life. The biggest conflict with school then was the radio. All the students in the class were more interested in what was on the radio than what was in a book. The radio offered excitement, books offered pages of words lots of words. The radio had Superman, the Lone Ranger, and the Green Hornet. Books had pages and pages of words that you had to read. When the radio said that the world was being invaded from another planet and half the population believed it. One question that hasn't been answered is how does radio make things so important to you?

After radio came comic books everybody loved comic books, Cosby said. Used to trade and read them because not only were there just a few words there were pictures action pictures. People would go to school bringing their comic books so they could read them in class. The teachers now had

to combat the comic books along with the radio.

One solution Cosby saw for the illiterate students was to improve the vocabulary of Superman and put the meaning of the words at the bottom of the page. The kids will want to know what Superman is saying and they will learn and not even know it. But will the publishers change the vocabulary, no. Mr. Cosby offered to work for free just to help correct this on going problem. But, the networks were not in favor of the proposal to upgrade children's programs, or comic books. Their only interest was in making a profit. The only way Mr Cosby was able to get his show on the air was by threatening the major T.V. stations.

Cosby said he would take the issue of children's programming to congress. CBS agreed to air Cosby's program after the threat. The show was a hit and Cosby has another show in mind "The Brown Hornet" which will air in September. But for it to have a chance to be aired he had to repeat his prior threat.

Cosby's closing statement was "we're come a long way but we haven't done much.

Shawn Lans Lifts Suspension Of B.M.C.P. D.J's

By Dedan Kimathi

Shawn Lans of the W.M.U.A. Management Board has rescinded the Management Board's suspension of three Black Mass Communication Project D.J's. The D.J.'s Rick Grant, Kirk Williams and Ed Cohen were suspended after a dispute in which Laurie Griffith, Program Director, randomly removed a B.M.C.P. air slot without prior consultation with the Third World Coordinator, as called for in the W.M.U.A. constitution.

In a memo sent to various involved people and organizations, Lans cited a conversation he had with the Program Director and acting Station Manager Eric Myers, in which both people stated that they did not suspend the D.J's in question. According to Article IV, Section 2B(K) the Program Director has authority to remove or suspend members who are in possible violation of rules referred to in section (H) of the same article.

However the 'M.U.A. Management Board suspended the D.J's in question which is a violation of its own constitution. The function of the Management Board in regard to suspensions, is merely to review the appeals of people suspended by the Program Director or Station Manager. The Management Board has no authority to remove or suspend any member of the station.

Thus the action of the 'M.U.A. Management Board left no avenue of appeal to the suspended members. These violations along with numerous efforts to resolve the conflict, with no success prompted Shawn Lans decision to rescind the decision to suspend the B.M.C.P. D.J's.

Julie Hall and Mark Hickson, two UMASS students are on their way to Cuba. They are going under the auspices of the Vince Ramos Brigade which goes every year. They will be in Cuba for five weeks and will be working on a housing construction project with Cuban workers for the first three weeks. For the remaining two weeks they will be travelling, taking pictures, and talking to people exchanging ideas and information about the U.S. and Cuba.

Julie's emphasis will be on Economic transformation since the Revolution and the African base of Cuban culture. Mark's emphasis will concentrate on Black culture and how the Black people are faring in Cuba. They hope to share their experiences with the community when they get back. They will have a slide presentation and discussions upon their return. It should be nice. Good luck people.

Crisis In Indochina

PART TWO

by Charles Bagli

"We are only trying to prove that China is a paper tiger when it comes to supporting her allies." This statement attributed to a Soviet leader, in the aftermath of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, is indicative of the changes that have gone on in the world since the 60's. In analyzing any conflict, including Indochina, it is important to be cognizant of these changes. Any analysis is incomplete without it.

For the second time in this decade, Southeast Asia is the world's hot spot. For the second time in a decade, Southeast Asia

sharply exposes the trends in the world, shows who is on what side. And for the second time in a decade, figuring out what is going on in Southeast Asia is very important for all people who oppose wars of aggression.

Southeast Asia is the sharpest example of the decline of U.S. power and direct influence in the world. Following the end of the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina in 1975, U.S. military presence was reduced to the Philippines and Pacific bases. The SEATO bloc was disbanded and U.S. diplomatic and economic say-so restricted. At the same time this region has the strongest revolutionary movements led by Communist parties in the world, in Burma, Thailand and the Philippines.

What has changed over the years is the emergence of another superpower, the Soviet Union, that acts within every situation in the world. An examination of the role of the U.S. and the Soviet Union is now necessary in analyzing events. It is important to go beyond the socialist words of the Soviet Union to its imperialist deeds, just as we go beyond the words of freedom and equality and democracy of the U.S. government to unmask, understand and fight U.S. imperialism.

I apologize for the long introduction before getting to the meat of the matter—Crisis in Indochina and the Vietnam-Chinese conflict in particular. Hopefully my analysis is based on actual events rather than on subjective desires, old allegiances and prejudice, and sheds some light on the situation.

The current situation in Indochina has been developing since 1975 when the U.S. was forced out. At that point, Vietnam had the most developed national liberation movement of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. It began the difficult period of reconstruction from the strongest position of the three countries.

Vietnam adopted a "go slow" policy toward reunification of the socialist north with the southern area where capitalism and feudalism existed. A lot of attention was paid to healing the wounds of war.

As the Vietnamese Workers Party was consolidating its power, its view of foreign affairs shifted appreciably to support of Soviet moves, i.e. support for Indira Gandhi's fascist "emergency" proposals in India.

Talks were revived by Vietnam concerning an "Indochina Federation" calling for "special relationships among the three countries." Laos acceded to Vietnamese demands, Kampuchea called for nothing less than equal relations. By 1975 (although political differences date back farther than that), there were border incidents over Kampuchean islands in the Gulf of Siam.

The years 1976-77 saw a marked shift in Vietnam's policies. The domestic policies were changed. The "go slow" policy was abandoned. Re-unification took place fast and forced. And what began as an open Party rectification developed into a purge of 100,000 members. The united front for reconstruction lasted less than 24 months.

The Vietnamese economy developed staggering problems. No industrial target has been met for four years. Agricultural production has declined since 1975. In a recent year, according to official statistics, 91 percent of the plan was realized in the north and only 33 percent in the south (Cuu-Long Province, which reported only 9 percent, is in the rice bowl, the Mekong Delta). The only thing to go up is the army—from one million to one and a half million.

The U.S. refused to pay reparations for the damage it had caused. Vietnam got aid from China, Sweden and the Soviet bloc, but they felt it was not enough.

It is within this context that Vietnam



moved away from a policy of self-reliance (which does not preclude all foreign aid) to rapid economic development based on foreign aid. And brought Vietnam consciously into the Soviet orbit by joining COMECOM in June 1978 and the subsequent "friendship" treaty.

In December 1977 Vietnam launched an invasion of Kampuchea which was repulsed. Internally there was a crack down aimed at hitting China and Vietnamese of Chinese descent. The Chinese sector of Ho Chi Minh City was surrounded and the people hounded. China was accused of running a fifth column in Vietnam and by mid-78 over 140,000 refugees were driven across the border. The Vietnamese press was full of attacks on China. (The truth about the Chinese driven out of Vietnam is that 95 percent were from the north and were military men, workers, party members and intellectuals. They included 50 percent of the coal miners and dock workers).

On the Chinese-Vietnamese border there

were conflicting reports of attacks and counter-attacks. By Chinese count, 1000 border violations occurred in 1978, 30 between February 8 and 12 in which 34 Chinese were killed or wounded. China's response was to seal the border and cancel all 30 Chinese aid projects in Vietnam.

This series of events brought Vietnam in line with the Soviet Union who had for years asked Vietnam to join in the attack on China. Finally in December 1978, Vietnam, with over 100,000 troops and a few Kampuchean invaders Kampuchea. This drove the final nail in the coffin of Vietnamese independence and sovereignty.

From the time of the first invasion of Kampuchea in December '77, until June '78, China took no public position as to which side was correct in that conflict. Peking Review printed the communiques of both governments without comment. Prior to the December invasion talks between Kampuchea and Vietnam were held in China aimed at resolving the conflict without arms.

The meaning of U.S. arms sales to South Africa

By Chaka Zulu

1. It is now well known that in 1970 President Nixon decided secretly upon a policy of "closer association" with the white regimes of southern Africa. This shift in U.S. policy has been documented with the publication of the so-called "Kissinger Report on Southern Africa", a secret study conducted in 1969 by an inter-departmental group in Washington under the guidance of the National Security Council.

2. Both the Nixon and the Ford administrations attempted to keep the news of this shift from the public for fear of an angry reaction. In the late summer of 1974, however, the document was leaked to Jack Anderson, who published extensive excerpts. The NSC study was published in toto in 1976 by Lawrence Hill and Company.

3. President Nixon's choice in 1970 of the National Security Council's famous "Option Two" was a straightforward application of the Nixon-Kissinger doctrine. By coosing a policy of "closer association", or discreet support, with the minority regimes, President Nixon sought to strengthen them in what was already a losing struggle to preserve white supremacy in southern Africa. His action led to the passage of the Byrd Amendment, designed to help the Rhodesian economy, to the sale of quantities of arms to the Portuguese for use in Africa; to a \$435 million bribe to the Portuguese for Azores base rights, which met some of the foreign exchange cost of their colonial wars; to a substantial increase in sales of "dual-use" items, including aircraft, to Portugal and South Africa; and to a number of other actions which helped all three minority regimes in, waging war against the people of Southern Africa.

4. For a time it was also believed that the decision led to a partial breakdown of the 1963 United Nations voluntary arms embargo against South Africa. However, little was known about the details. And a fundamental puzzle remained that the Nixon doctrine had been set in motion without the usual accompaniment of massive arms sales to ensure "stability" through creating an overwhelming power for the surrogate chosen to "police" a particular region on our behalf.



South Africa's already mighty army is being further strengthened by Space Research Canon Shells

5. In early 1977, however, it was possible to put before Congress information and documentation which showed that:

1. the United States, Great Britain, Italy and France were responsible, particularly after 1970, for what can only be called a total breakdown of the U.N. arms embargo;

2. these countries shipped to South Africa, in secret, large quantities of relatively modern weapons systems, including tanks, jet aircraft, helicopters, armored personnel carriers and self-propelled heavy artillery;

3. as a result, in the space of a few years, South Africa had become a major military power, on the scale of Japan, Iran or Egypt, with an offensive capability which presented a major threat to peace and security in southern, central and east Africa;

4. responsible officials in the United States government were aware that large quantities of major U.S. weapons systems were going to South Africa through third countries.

6. The Congressional testimony of July 1977 was described by spokesmen for the Department of State at the time as "false and tendentious".

7. Information which has become publicly available since last July from highly reputable sources has confirmed the allegations made before the House Subcommittee on Africa at that time. Almost every major weapons system which was at issue then has been confirmed as being part of the South African inventory. In a recent but unfortunately obscure interview, Ambassador Donald McHenry, who had at one time contested the July allegations, stated that "We were making changes in our arms embargo, being more lenient with South Africa while 600 children were being killed in Soweto."

Thus a high U.S. official, intimately concerned with Africa policy, has agreed that as late as 1976 the U.S. was violating an arms embargo which previous officials had insisted we were scrupulously observing.

B. The point is that the knowing violation of the arms embargo to build up South Africa's military power, even if it has now ceased, is of great significance. For it means that the military and the national security establishment made a significant commitment, in terms of dollars, technology and political risk-taking, to "stabilize" southern Africa by the traditional method of arming to the teeth those already in power, regardless of their politics and regardless of the dynamics of the region. In the southern Africa situation such a commitment to South Africa in the relatively recent past creates grounds for doubting the pat explanations of the present analysis of the "experts" and the growing concern over control of raw materials, of an eventual Western military intervention in southern Africa if things do not go the way some would like.

Editorial Opinion



Announcements

The newly formed Committee Against Repression, which has taken on as its first task an attempt to build local support for the re-opening of Seta Ramersad's case, will meet on Thursday, April 5 at 3:30 PM in Campus Center Room 803. All interested persons are more than welcome to attend.

The Third World Women's Task Force steering committee invites the general community to its' next meeting on Monday, April 2, at 7:00 PM in New Africa House, first floor. All interested persons are welcome.

Coming on April 23 to the Campus Center Revolutionary Art Exhibition, slide show and workshop by Puerto Rican artist Juan Sanches

Committee Against Repression:

To work with Third World Women's Task Force on Seta's death and its connections to local racism

Over the last month, people from different parts of the university community have been expressing growing interest in how they could do something about the still-unresolved case of Seta Ramersad's death. In response to this concern, the Third World Women's Task Force set in motion the process of establishing a Committee Against Repression that could take on, as its first task, the job of trying to build community support for re-opening the case. On Wednesday, March 25, the committee had its first meeting. Although the meeting wasn't widely publicized, 15 people attended.

After an initial discussion about the case, the group decided on 5 points of unity that would serve as the basis for its work. These points were:

1. The court's decision to close the inequest proceedings without finding anyone guilty of at least criminal negligence was an irresponsible, unjust and apparently biased decision.

2. Official "disinterest" in the cause of Seta's death is an example of institutionalized racism and is connected to ongoing and increasing racial violence in the area.

3. In broad terms, Seta's life and family history display, in a dramatic way, the tragic links between colonialism and racial oppression. Seta's ancestor's went to Trinidad as bonded servants from India—they undertook this journey in search of "a better life." After many years, Seta's parents traveled from Trinidad to the U.S.—they were also looking for a "better life." The result of all these journeys was, finally, Seta's death. Now, in the period since her death, the tragedy lives on in the continuing racist disregard for the fact that she died under extraordinarily suspicious circumstances.

4. Seta's case also highlights the vulnerability of women to sexism. An example of this is that throughout the case, the courts, police and most local newspapers have adopted a definite "blame the victim" strategy. The philosophy behind this strategy is that since Seta was found dead in an "unseemingly" place—a motel—she must have wanted and deserved what she got.

5. Community anger concerning the unsatisfactory investigation into Seta's death should be focused on two specific targets. The first target should be the judicial system which has displayed an almost unbelievable disregard for the existing evidence—evidence that indicates that Seta's death is still far from being explained and may have been criminally caused. The second target of community anger should be the university which has done nothing, in terms of using its local or state influence, to either challenge the heavy-handedness with which the case has been handled or to make clear to the public that what happened to Seta is an example of increasing local violence against Third World people. Instead of doing this, the university has adopted a let's—pretend—it—didn't—happen posture.

After agreeing on these points, the group discussed how to begin an initial strategy for working on the case. It was decided that while the Third World Women's Task Force negotiated with lawyers and state authorities in an attempt to officially re-open the case, the committee would concentrate on (1) raising funds to cover legal costs, and (2) starting a campaign to build community understanding of local racism and repression. Initially, this campaign will entail sponsoring workshops both on campus and in surrounding towns and cities. In an effort to get these workshops going as soon as possible, campus groups, unions, neighborhood centers like the Hispanic and Black community centers of Northampton and Springfield, churches, etc., will be contacted. The purpose of these workshops will be not only to speak specifically about Seta's case and to build broad-based support for its re-opening, but also to heighten public consciousness about other related forms of racism and repression. Also, letter-writing to newspapers and state officials will be encouraged.

The committee's next meeting is on Thursday, April 5 at 3:30 PM in Campus Center room 803. All interested persons are more than welcome to attend.

Collegian vs. Everybody

by Carmen M. Cadiz

Regarding the March 29 article "Everybody vs. Collegian," this is yet another example of the Collegian policy to distort and manipulate facts to serve its' own narrow interests, as well as the interests of the administration. The author states that "criticism of the paper alone has become a defense for non-participation. Where are these holier-than-thou critics when copy goes through the slot desk for publication?"

Answer—in the case of Nummo News, these holier-than-thou critics are busy working to publish a weekly newspaper. These are the people who attempt to speak out on issues of racism, sexism, worker exploitation and other forms of repression—articles that the Collegian would bump out to make room for advertisements.

Nummo News workers have to constantly resist Collegian attempts to destroy our paper. We suffer verbal abuse and harassment at the hands of Collegian staffers and

have to battle against attempts to sabotage the equipment and our paper. (Nummo News pays the Collegian in order to use the graphic machines in their offices.) For example, on a recent occasion, Nummo workers had a long argument with the Collegian because it displeased them to have more than one Black (let one time) in the graphics room.

No, Collegian, "it didn't take federal marshals to ensure the insertion of a Nummo News." But it did take a long and arduous struggle. Now it takes an even stronger battle to ensure its' survival against Collegian and U Mass administrative attacks.

And yet Collegian, "newspapers are mirrors of the society that they write about." Collegian, you reflect the decadent, racist, exploitative nature of this system; you attack anything that is progressive or represents the views of poor people.

The Collegian does not consistently print anything relevant to the Third World community. Therefore, Nummo News proudly announces that it in no way is controlled, manipulated or associated with the Collegian.

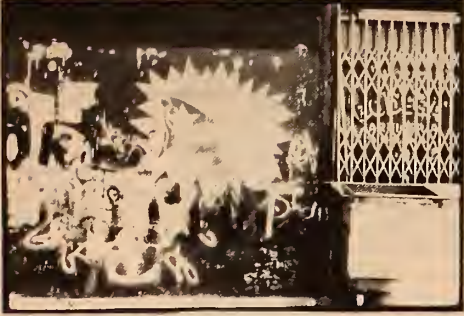
Nummo News, the voice of the Third World community of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, welcomes letters, comments and criticisms.

If you wish to contribute any material in accordance with the better interests of the community, please submit it to—

Nummo News

103 New Africa House
Amherst, Massachusetts 01003

Or contact us by phone—645-0061.



slide show and revolutionary art exhibition by Puerto Rican artist Juan Sanches coming to the Campus Center April 23



Sweet Honey In The Rock comes out of the vocal workshop of the D.C. Black Repertory Theatre Company in Washington, D.C. Since its inception in 1973, ten different Black women have lent their voices and commitment to form the quartet, quintet, or trio that is Sweet Honey. Patricia Johnson, who has been in the group since 1975 is no longer a regular member. Today we introduce you to the eleventh and newest voice that has joined us to continue the work.



"I get real excited when I'm singing. I get the feeling that if I sing it hard, long and loud enough, it'll be all better or maybe I can reach a few more people. Sweet Honey provides the medium for me to speak seriously to the people."

Bernice Reagon, was born in Albany, Ga. and is the founder of Sweet Honey In The Rock. Her career as a cultural worker began with her participation in the Albany Movement in 1961. Functioning primarily as a songwriter, she moved on to sing with the SNCC Freedom Singers, and later the Harambee Singers, a group of Black women singers who worked out of Atlanta, Ga. during the late sixties. Today, in addition to being a singer, songwriter, mother of two, she is a culture historian at Smithsonian Institution directing a project in African Diaspora culture.

Evelyn Harris, originally from Richmond, Va., musical experiences have been classical, popular, and nightclub song styles. Harris' development as a politically aware singer began with her participation in the student rights movement at Howard University where she also received her first experience in gospel music. She has been a member of Sweet Honey In The Rock since 1974. At present Evelyn is studying radio and television in the School of Communication at the University of Maryland.

"I love the power, intensity, and sweetness of Black women's voices. Sweet Honey allows me to be who I am: a Black woman singer. That is my political position, my economic dilemma, my cultural, racial, sexual, and spiritual identity."



Reggie Workman to appear at the Eighth Annual Black Musicians concert, Friday April 6, 1979

Photo by Ed Cohen

In memory of
Jose Pontes
our deceased
brother. His birthday
was last week on
Tuesday. He would
have been 23.

Phyllis Hyman

Tag most young singers with a line of prophesy like "destined to become the biggest singing sensation since Bille Holiday," and you'll find that the performance rarely lives up to the praise. But Phyllis Hyman, who had just those words applied to her by The Black American, is different; she fully matches and exceeds whatever effusive adjectives have been used to described her appeal as an entertainer. In a few short years, Phyllis Hyman has become a vocalist to reckon with, a personality as dynamic as any to grace the scene. As that same critic said, "she's so talented it's a little scary."

Born in Philadelphia, the eldest of seven children, Phyllis grew up in Pittsburg, where she demonstrated even as a child a distinct inclination toward singing which, as she told one interviewer, "always seemed to come naturally to me. I always knew I could sing, but I didn't always want to do it professionally. In fact, the first time I sang at a talent show—it must have been in junior high I remember my legs shaking and my voice quaking." Despite her nervous debut, Phyllis went on to sing in Pittsburg's All-City Choir, and received the first music scholarship given by a business college. There, she trained to be a legal secretary, and worked after graduation at a Neighborhood Legal Service office.

Her professional music career got its start in 1971 when she auditioned for a singing group called The New Direction. She got the job, and embarked on a six-month tour of cities like Las Vegas, Chicago and Miami, as well as Nassau and Puerto Rico. When the sextet disbanded, she went back to Pittsburg for a short hiatus from performing before joining All The People in Miami. As she said later, "I became kind of the 'in thing' in Florida because there weren't many other singers there at the time who could do all the different types of material, who could do Latin, who could do Satin Doll, who could do the Isley Brothers and then go into a very straight-ahead ballad." She stayed in Miami after her stint with All The People, working with a group called The Hondo Beat and then with Joe Donato, who injected more jazz and Caribbean music into her repertoire. Also while in Miami, Phyllis appeared in a cameo role in Bob Fosse's film version of Lenny.



Saturday was International day at the Campus Center Auditorium. There was a spectacular showing of culture, dress, artifacts and food from nations around the world. Participating nations included Nigeria, Algeria, Turkey, India, Thailand, Greece, Britain and Japan to name a few. There was also a dance display provided to the attendants by participating nations.



Upcoming Events

Tuesday April 3

FILM: KING-documentary on the life of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in SUB U Mass. Starts at 7:00 p.m. free

CONCERT: Art Matthews Quartet At the Bluewall U Mass free

Wednesday April 4

CONCERT: Jose Feliciano -Fine Arts Center U Mass

RALLY/DEMONSTRATION: demonstrate in Boston against Budget cuts. Get involved with S.U.P.E. and demonstrate at the State House in Boston. 11:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. For more information contact Katie Roth 584-2998 or come to the S.U.P.E. office: room 406 Student Union Bldg.

FILM: The Selling of The Pentagon and Who Invited Us* sponsored by the Progressive Film Series Thompson 104 SUB U Mass at 7:30 p.m. Free

Thursday April 5

TALK: Reverend Herbert Deaghty-leader of the Brooklyn Black United Front plus The South African Freedom Singers at SUB U Mass at 7:30 p.m. Free

TALK: Police Brutality as a Neocolonial Tool. The Case of Brutality Brown and Madelin Fletcher. by Kenneth Cockrell Mr. Cockrell one of the most renowned trial lawyers in the country, was formerly counsel for the League of Revolutionary

Black Workers and is now a member of the Detroit City Council. Starts at 8:00 p.m. in the Gerald Penny Black Cultural Center at Amherst College

Friday April 6

FILM: Last Grave at Dimbaze- O'Connell Hall Smith College at 4:00 p.m.

CONCERT: Eighth Annual Black Musicians Conference -featuring Reggie Workman, Sonny Fortune and Top Shelf at 8:00 p.m. SUB U Mass. free

TALK: National Urban Policy and Neo-Colonialism. by Dr. Charles Hamilton - Dr. Hamilton, an authority on the American political system, is co-author of the seminal work Black Power and is currently professor of political science at Columbia University. Starts at 8:00 p.m. in the Gerald Penny Black Cultural Center at Amherst College.

Saturday April 7

MARCH/RALLY: In Spirit of Martin Luther King...Freedom Fighters from USA to South Africa - beginning at New Africa House at 12:30 p.m., speakers include Sen. Paul Tsongas, Prof. Paul Puryear and a U.N. representative of ZANU.

CONCERT: Sweet Honey In The Rock-Fine Arts Center U Mass at 8:00 p.m. benefit for Che-Lumumba School

TALK: Queen Mother Moore on The Role of Women in the Struggle Against Neo-Colonialism. - Black activist from New York, taught Malcolm X how to read and write, was active in the Garvey Movement, and also associated with Paul Robeson. Starts at 3:00 p.m. in the Gerald

Penney Black Cultural Center at Amherst College.

PLAY: Along The Black Way -Playwright Ellis Moss will present a play concerning the life of Paul Robeson in the Converse Red Room at Amherst College at 8:00 p.m. The play will be repeated on Sunday, April 8 at 9:30 p.m. in Converse Red Room

CABARET: The Moments will present some good old-fashioned soul music in Valentine Hall, at 9:00 p.m. Amherst College

Sunday April 8

TALK: Stokely Carmichael on Connecting the Struggles Against Neo-Colonialism-South Africa, and Re-Art America. Brother Carmichael, co-author

of Black Power and former Chairman of SNCC, is one of the most prominent Black theorists. At 7:30 p.m. Johnson Chapel Amherst College

TALK: Comments on For Colored Girls...by Griot -a theater group from New York in Robert Crown Center Hampshire College. 2:00 p.m.

CONCERT: Griot -In Robert Crown Center, Hampshire College at 8:00 p.m.

FILM/TALK: Controlling Interest talk by Carol Benglesdorf -Speaking on The Role of U.S. Corporations in South Africa. In Seelye Hall, Smith College.

FESTIVAL: Festival of Chinese Culture -Campus Center Auditorium U Mass Starts at 11:00 a.m.



Sweet Honey In The Rock

Sweet Honey In The Rock will be appearing in concert on Saturday, April 7, 1979, at the Fine Arts Center at the University of Massachusetts at 8 p.m. Bernice Reagon is founder, composer and arranger for Sweet Honey in the Rock, a Washington D.C. spiritual singing group with contemporary messages. Bernice explains, "the name is derived from an old spiritual that refers to a land so sweet that honey flows from the rocks. Honey symbolizes warmth and sweetness, and rock, symbolizes strength and consistency, which is what we try to convey in our songs." The singers, Yasmine Williams, Evelyn Harris, Tulani Jordan, and Bernice Reagon expand the musical range of what is usually heard from an acappella group.

This concert is being co-sponsored by the Che Lumumba School for Truth and HERA, the Hotline to End Rape and Abuse. The Che Lumumba School is located in the New Africa House of the University of Massachusetts and is geared toward the development of children who are able to think critically, analytically, and creatively in seeking alternative solutions to the problems we face in the world around us. HERA is a multi-racial group of community women working to stop violence against women, specifically the issues of rape and battery in the Springfield area. This agency is located at the YWCA in Springfield.

Sweet Honey in the Rock performed at the University of Mass. last year where they raised a crowd of 1200 to their feet with their strong, sweet harmonies. Let's welcome these women and their music again and by doing so, we will surely be enriched.

Black Man's Land Series

PBS To Broadcast Series On African History And Politics

As a measure of growing American interest and involvement in Africa, the Public Broadcasting Service will devote three hours of prime time this Spring to a trilogy of films on history and politics in Africa: The "Black Man's Land" Series.

The films and their airdates are:
1) "White Man's Country," dealing with the imposition of colonial rule in Africa and the origins of African resistance. National airdate: Tuesday, April 3, 1979, 10:01 p.m.

2) "Mau Mau," the first film to examine the armed struggle in Kenya in the 1950s, and the myths that were created to discredit it. National airdate: Wednesday, April 4, 1979, 10:10 p.m.

3) "Kenya," a biography of Kenya's late president, a man whose life spanned the entire colonial era, and who was closely associated with the Pan African Movement. National airdate: Thursday, April 5, 1979, 10:10 p.m.

Local airdates and times may vary and should be confirmed with individual public television stations.

The "Black Man's Land" Series has been praised by many critics for its detailed and perceptive treatment of colonialism and nationalism in Africa. The Series has been shown on television in Europe, Africa, and the Caribbean, and has been widely en-

dorsed by scholars in African Studies in the United States and Canada. Its themes are particularly relevant to the current liberation struggles in southern Africa, and to the questions of neo-colonialism and underdevelopment in independent Africa.

As presented on PBS, each film will be followed by a short discussion. Taking part in the discussions will be: Professor Bernard Magubane, anthropologist and historian at the University of Connecticut ("White Man's Country"); Prey Neshit, Associate Director, American Committee on Africa ("Mau Mau"); and Kipkorir Aly Rana, Editor of Ufahamu, the Journal of the African Activists Association at UCLA ("Kenya").

The narrator of the films, and host for the Series, is Musindo Mwinjipembe, Tanzanian filmmaker and broadcaster. The three films in the Series are independent productions made by David Koff, Anthony Howarth, and Ms. Mwinjipembe. Mr. Koff and Ms. Mwinjipembe recently made the internationally acclaimed film on racism, "Blacks Britannia," which was banned for political reasons from national broadcast on PBS last July. Mr. Howarth directed and co-produced with Mr. Koff the feature documentary, "People of the Wind," nominated for an Academy Award in 1977.

The "Black Man's Land" Series is presented on PBS by KOCE-TV, Huntington Beach, California. Executive Producers for KOCE were Donald D. Gerds and James Day; Producer was David Koff. Funds for the broadcast were provided by a grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The "Black Man's Land" Series is available for educational and theatrical use in the United States and Canada. Inquiries about rentals and sales should be sent to David Koff, 15910 Ventura Boulevard, Encino, CA 91436.

Television and film reviewers, teachers, and others who wish to preview the Series should contact their local public television stations, PBS in Washington D.C., or David Koff for details.

The Progressive: Violation Of Secrecy Laws Or Censorship.

(The U.S. Justice Department is seeking a permanent injunction to prevent the Progressive magazine from publishing an article on the design and manufacture of the hydrogen bomb. The case was heard Friday, March 16, in Madison, Wis., and seems destined to go to the U.S. Supreme Court for the first test of the atomic secrecy laws. In this PNS "Participant in the News" article, Progressive managing editor Samuel Day, who is former editor of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, presents the magazine's arguments for publishing the article.)

A well known maxim of Albert Einstein prodded the Progressive magazine to crack what the U.S. government has called its deepest atomic secret.

"There is no secret," said Einstein 22 years ago, "and there is no defense."

The "secret," alchemy of atomic power, he maintained, was available to anyone with the curiosity and sophistication to crack what the U.S. government has called its deepest atomic secret. As for defense against the proliferation and destructive power of the atom, Einstein found hope only in "the aroused understanding and insistence of the people."

The Progressive set out to demonstrate that principle by showing that the secrecy laws are not secret at all, and that the secrecy laws tend only to thwart the public's sole defense against the ultimate weapons, "aroused understanding."

We asked a reporter, who had little special knowledge of atomic physics and chemistry, to investigate the secrecy laws. He talked to professors and scientists in and out of the government. He went to the public library and read books and periodicals. He talked to professors and scientists in and out of the government. He visited the installations where the Department of Energy manufactures the clear arsenal and took the standard cook's tour set up by the public relations staff. He asked questions, read more, then asked more questions.

At no time did he look at any classified information, or secret documents. He did only what any good investigative reporter with a few background courses in chemistry and physics would have done: He educated himself from the public sources available. And after about three months he was able to deduce the principles which the government later acknowledged were the correct steps in designing a hydrogen bomb, the world's most destructive weapon and the government's most highly guarded "secret."

In the process, the reporter discovered the key to another "secret" that was at the Progressive's disposal for many years: that the real purpose of the secrecy laws is to shield the weapons program not from those who might seek to injure America, but from Americans who seek to protect America from itself.

The secrecy laws, he found, are effectively used to prevent people from understanding the weapons program from investigating the complex and profound issues of public health, safety and environmental concern arising from the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Without a basic knowledge of the manufacturing principles involved, there can be no viable assessment of conclusive finding on these public issues. The public must simply swallow what the government chooses to tell it.

For instance, on the issue of calling a halt to nuclear testing, the reporter found that the way the weapons are constructed and the type of materials used provide valuable insights into determining if and why testing should continue. The designers contend that weapons must be periodically tested after they've been in the inventory for several years in order to be sure they will work if they are needed. Why should they fail? Because they might corrode. Why should they corrode? Well, they say, that gets into the matter of secret design and detail. Thus, this critically important question remains unanswered.

Another instance: An environmental group in Hawaii has taken the Navy to court demanding an environmental impact statement on the proposed building of a nuclear weapons storage facility near the Honolulu airport.

They want to know if it's safe. The Navy has responded by citing the Atomic Energy

Act's security laws, which prevent them from divulging weapons design details. And an environmental impact report they say would require divulging such details. Thus, there will be no report.

The Atomic Energy Act, which contains these secrecy laws, is broad and sweeping. Anything pertaining to nuclear power, for peace or for war, can be classified secret with severe penalties for violation. The information doesn't even have to be the "property" of the government to be classified. The Progressive has not been charged with stealing any secrets. If our reporter had sat alone in a room and thought up the principles of the hydrogen bomb with no help from anyone, he would still be prevented from communicating that information to others. The law is as all-inclusive as any ever enacted by a democratic government.

And it has never been tested in a court of law. In every prior case involving some physics student "discovering" the principles of the bomb, the person has voluntarily abided to the classification of the studies as secret.

Many people, including the judge in the case, have asked why the Progressive, a conscientious, liberal publication that supports arms control, would want to help someone like Iqbal Amin—build a hydrogen bomb. The answer is: We don't and we aren't.

There is not a single mathematical equation in the article. There are no precise engineering details. It simply presents the general principles of the design and manufacture of the bomb. Any group or government that wants to know those principles can surely come up with the meagre resources of the Progressive to hire a reporter who can figure them out.

But the point is that those principles, alone, are worthless as far as actually building a bomb is concerned. Manufacturing a hydrogen bomb requires an enormous industrial capability and technical base. It takes billions of dollars, not to mention a couple of atomic bombs, which are needed to trigger a hydrogen bomb. In short, it's not the sort of thing a brilliant amateur, or even a government, can construct in the backyard.

The experts acknowledge this, but raise the possibility that the principles we have uncovered could be useful to countries which have the resources, and the will, to build a hydrogen bomb, such as Israel or South Africa. Our answer: If Israel and South Africa want to build a hydrogen bomb, they have surely done so without our reporter doing so on a shoestring budget.

In fact, the Progressive intends to publish its article precisely because it seeks to help the proliferation and use of nuclear weapons. We intend to show that our secrecy laws do not prevent proliferation, they only serve to lull the public from gaining an "aroused understanding" of nuclear weapons. In the meantime, little or nothing is being done by the government to stop proliferation or to resolve the dangers of manufacturing and storing these weapons.

What the Progressive seeks to do by publishing its article is to draw public attention to the fact that something concrete must be done to curtail the spread of nuclear weapons. Only an informed public, waging an informed political debate, can create the pressure required to force a cut-back or halt to the production of these weapons.

It is our view that there will never be a successful impact on the arms control people in the government, cannot succeed alone against the awesome power of the Pentagon. We must tap the wisdom of the people.

Rhodiegate Scandal Rocks South Africa

It has taken more than six months for enough evidence to leak out so that the pieces in South Africa's Department of Information scandal began to fit together. A three-judge commission headed by Judge Rudolph Erasmus and hand-picked by Prime Minister Pieter Botha needed exactly one month of secret sessions to dispose of the evidence an issue clean bills of moral health for both Botha and former Prime Minister John Vorster.

Right on schedule, as South Africa's all white parliament prepared to convene in a virtually unprecedented special session to discuss the scandal, the Commission announced in early December that Botha's hands are clean in every respect and his integrity remains unblemished for his great task as Prime Minister. This gave the cue for parliament to ring down the curtain on the scandal and for Botha to step up a counterattack against the nation's opposition press.

As Botha railed against "gossip-mongering" and vowed to push through a law that sources, nervous critics of the regime began to warn that the end result of months of exposures might be a hamstringing press reduced to parroting the official government line. A curiously fitting end, and those with a taste for irony might add. For that is precisely what the now-abolished Department of Information was created to produce in the first place.

The government's efforts to find mouthpieces to sell its apartheid policies at home and abroad lie at the heart of the entire scandal. It was to that end that former Minister of Information Connie Mulder installed a man named Eschel Rhoodie as head of the Department of Information in 1972 and provided him with at least \$73 million in secret funds over a five-year period.

Where did all that money go? By far the largest sum went directly into a campaign to bring to heel the South African English speaking press, which is now feeling the heat from Botha. First, the Department of Information put up nearly \$20 million for an attempt to buy liberal editorial policy. When that didn't work, the department started its own English—language daily, with nearly \$15 million in government funds, with an editorial "charter" pledging support for "the fact of pluralism in South Africa," and with fertilizer magnate Louis Luyt as front man.

That did work. Two years later, *The Citizen* is still losing money hand-over-fist to the tune of \$450,000 a month. But it also boasts a white readership equal to that of the *Randy Daily Mail* and has been widely credited with helping to build the National Party's landslide victory in last year's elections by winning over many English speaking voters.

Certainly the government seems satisfied with the content of the paper. Thousands of free copies are distributed regularly to the armed forces, including 2,000

"donated" each week to "boys on the border" who are fighting against SWAPO.

Johannesburg wasn't the only place where the South African government was prepared to invest heavily in journalism. According to information by the *Rand Daily Mail*, the Department of Information also shelled out an \$11.5 million loan to right-wing American publisher John McGoff to help him buy the *Washington Star* (Southern Africa, Jan., Feb. 1978). Although the deal never went through, McGoff held onto the money for several years, finally repaying it with interest only last January.

And even as the South African government was setting up the stage props for its recent "election" in Namibia, the former editors of two formerly anti-government newspapers charged that Department of Information funds had helped buy papers earlier this year for German publisher Dieter Lauenstein. Lauenstein denied that the government had bankrolled his purchase. He insisted that it was merely coincidence that he hired a former *Citizen* reporter to replace one of the fired editors. But one thing was clear—the two papers reversed their editorial stance and swung around to support the pro-government Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in the months preceding the elections in Namibia.

Already the scandal has cost both Rhoodie and the former head of South Africa's secret police their jobs. More than that, it has brought down Rhoodie's boss, former Minister of Information Connie Mulder. Only a year ago, Mulder was considered a shoo-in to succeed John Vorster as prime minister one day. Two months ago, Mulder lost out by a mere 20 votes when the National Party caucus elected someone to replace Vorster after the former Prime Minister stepped down.

Now, Mulder has been forced to resign not only from his cabinet post but from leadership of the National Party's dominant Transvaal section.

But Mulder didn't go quietly. Before he stepped down, he used the front page of *The Citizen* to warn that he had no intention of being hung out to twist slowly, slowly in the wind (a la John Mitchell). The paper declared that Rhoodie and Mulder could both play the role of Samson "and pull down the pillars of government if necessary."

The biblical metaphor fitted the style of a man always meticulously titled "Dr. Mulder" in the South African press on the basis of a doctoral thesis detailing the influence of the Bible on the African character.

The throat gained further weight when Mulder used his still considerable power in the Transvaal section of the National Party to help install ultra-conservative Andries Treurnicht as his successor at the head of the party's dominant bloc.



Mind if I join you?

Picture Of The Week



Asian
is not
Oriental.
head bowed, submissive, industrious,
model minority
hard working, studious
quiet

Asian
is not being
Oriental
Lotus blossom, exotic passion flower
inscrutable

Asian
is not talking
Oriental.
ahh so, ching chong chinaman
no tickiee, no washee

Oriental
is a white man's word.
Oriental is jap, flip, chink, gook
it's "how 'bout a backrub mama-san"
it's "you people could teach them niggers
and mexicans a thing or two
you're good people
none of that holleinn' and protesting"
Oriental is slanty eyes, glasses, and buck
teeth

Charlie Chan, Tokyo Rose, Madam
Butterfly
it's "a half hour after eating chinese food
you're hungry again"
it's houseboys, gardeners, and laun-
drymen

Oriental is a fad: yin-yang, kung fu
"say one of them funny words for me"
Oriental is downcast eyes, china dool
"they all look alike"

Oriental is sneaky
Oriental
is a white man's word

We
are not Oriental.
we have heard th word all our lives
we have learned to be Oriental!
we have learned to live it, speak it,
play the role,
and to survive in a white world
become the role
The time has come
to look
at who gave us the name

Nummo News regrets to announce the depar- ture from Amherst by Ozell Hudson, who return- ed to Georgia on Sunday. Best of luck in the future Ozell.

The Shifting Images Of Huey Newton

OAKLAND, Ca.—Seated on the edge of a table inside the Oakland, California school run by the Black Panther Party, Huey Newton struggles to evaluate his past. But to the listener, the images of Newton keep getting in the way. There is that classic poster of Huey enthroned in a majestic wicker chair, wearing a black leather jacket and paramilitary beret, holding a rifle and spear. Then there is the more recent image of Huey in a fashionable double-breasted suit, satin shirt, tie and wide-brimmed hat.

Those two versions of the former embodiment of black rage, a decade apart, mark the transformation of our society: from 1960s revolution to the disco of escape today; from black militancy to the 1970s hustle to make the middle class.

In the case of the Black Panther Party, one suspects they also mark the beginning and the end, but one thing has not changed.

"I'm still an optimist," Huey maintains, as he considers all the years spent in prison on the streets, in courtrooms and confrontations, and in exile. Now as then, Newton would seem to have little reason for optimism.

Currently on trial for the 1974 murder of an Oakland prostitute, Newton, one senses, will remain a prisoner of the times that created him, whatever the jury decides. His era began with confrontations and courtroom appearances. It is ending now a decade later in a replay of another time: Huey Newton in court room confrontations. But where the Panthers once refused to pay bail on the grounds it was "ransom" to the white man, Newton now is free, having posted an estimated \$130,000 bond. Though he once preached justice through revolution, Newton voluntarily returned from exile in Cuba in 1977 to place his fate in the hands of a California court.

Now, as back then, his lawyers say both the five-year old murder charged and newer allegations against Newton are the results of years of efforts by law enforcement agencies to destroy the Black Panther Party. But with J. Edgar Hoover and Richard Nixon respectively, dead and gone, COMTELPRO exposes seem as dated as freedom rides.

Last July, New Times magazine, itself a doomed descendant of the New Left, linked Newton with acts of "arson, extortion, beatings and even murder." There appears to be no political explanation for it," the magazine concluded. "The Party is no longer under siege by the police and this is not self-defense." It was more than epitaph for Newton's credibility with whites.

Dressed in conservative slacks, a loose shirt and conventional loafers, Newton, accompanied by his wife Gwen, watches with pleasure as a group of four-to-six year olds present Erika Huggins, a long time activist and teacher at the Panther school, with birthday cards. The children, not even born when Newton first made the evening news, ooh and aah as Huggins displays a Selko watch students and staff have given her.

Newton cannot let the opportunity pass. "Do we look like hoods or thugs?" the man on trial for murdering a prostitute asks with a disarming grin. Even the Panthers' harshest critics admit the Oakland Community School is a real center of learning, discipline, love and respect. One hundred six students study here. In spite of the bad publicity that has surrounded Newton since his return, 450 more are on waiting lists. All students are fed three meals a day and there is a dor-

mitory for children with serious problems at home. The teachers and administrators represent a class of dedicated young blacks who have refused to opt for the world corporate plenty.

The actions of the Panthers always have had a certain content, both good and bad, but what neither they nor their enemies fully grasped was that the Panthers were primarily image, more abstract in their impact than the professional paranoics of the Nixon regime ever realized.

Should Newton be remembered for the Oakland school, or for the murder charges?

The truth is that the Panthers were a product of a time when images became more important than reality. J. Edgar Hoover and John Mitchell never understood that the Panthers were a media hype gone out of control, turned into a monster by white fears, and finally consumed from within by forces these powerful men helped generate. A unique time, certain place and a peculiar mix of personalities did explain the origins of the Black Panther Party. But it took more than the Oakland ghetto, or even California's status as a national laboratory of social relations to give the Panthers prime-time status in the American consciousness.

The Panthers first intruded into the world the white media sees in February, 1967, when twenty armed Party members went to San Francisco International Airport to provide an escort for Betty Shabazz, widow of Malcolm X. The confrontation between ghetto militants and red-neck cops had gone beyond Oakland, a city the California elite never visits. Three months later the Panthers touched a national nerve. Bearing arms, they appeared en masse in the chambers of the California State Assembly to observe debate on a bill designed to restrict their right to carry weapons within Oakland city limits.

The apparition of gun-toting blacks in the state capital assured the bill's passage, but that was only a minor result. It was taking the guns—even though they were unloaded even though the Constitution guaranteed the right—into the world of legitimate political discourse, out in front of the network TV camera—that made the Panthers a national sensation.

Then as now, "niggers with guns" is a frightening image. But what of the substance? Whole paragraphs of the Panthers' ten-point program could have been lifted from one of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society speeches. The Panthers called for black power in black communities, decent housing and education, full employment, an end to police brutality. Their most radical demands included the immediate release of all blacks in prison [on the grounds they had no fair trials], the exemption of all blacks from military obligations, and all-black juries for black defendants.

The Panthers also wanted a national plebiscite to determine black needs and concerns.

It was neither this political program nor the crimes of which the Panthers were accused that riveted the attention of the President, the FBI, the network news, and changed the perspectives of a nation. Instead, it was the new image of the American black the Black Panther Party created that led J. Edgar Hoover to declare them "the greatest threat to the internal security of our country." Hoover's statement was unwitting testimony to the power fear had over fact at a time when, even by the FBI's inflated estimates, the Panthers never had more than 1,200 members.

NUMMO NEWS

volume 7 issue 9

A Publication of The Black Students of the University of Massachusetts

Students Unite Against Apartheid

On Saturday April 7, 1979 approximately two hundred people braved strong winds to march in memory of Martin Luther King and to protest U.S. involvement in apartheid South Africa. The march began at New Africa House with speeches by Mike Thelwell, Rev. Gil Caldwell and Queen Mother Moore, who told us that her sixty three years of consistent struggle should qualify her for the Guinness Book of Records.

The marchers, led by a police escort, proceeded South West via Massachusetts Avenue chanting and singing freedom songs about South Africa. Upon reaching South West the marchers encouraged people "out of the dorms and into the streets" to which a number of people responded by joining the march.

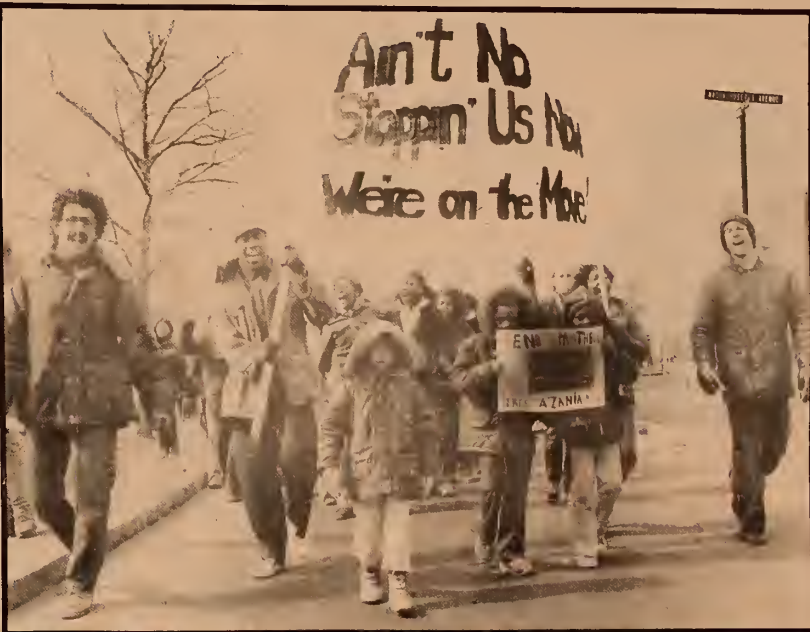
In South West there was a minute of silence in memory of Seta Rampersad and Jose Pontes, two students who were found dead, Jose being found in Washington Tower. We then marched out of South West in silence to protest their deaths.

The march continued back up Mass. Ave. to North Pleasant Street into town, where other people joined in and began chanting along with the people.

We continued to Amherst College, one of the elitist colleges that has refused to divest a reported fifty million dollars of stock in corporations that do business in the land of apartheid. The marchers chanted "Botha's army shoots to kill, while Amherst College foots the bill" to remind the perplexed students looking out of dorm windows that their trustees are supporting the most brutal regime on the planet.

The march ended on the town commons where there was a rally featuring many knowledgeable people of the role of students in demanding the downfall of apartheid. We were met by Queen Mother Moore, who stated that she was so proud to see both black and white students marching against apartheid. She told the people that the "man" hates to see black and white people united around certain principles. South Africa being one of them. She further stated that the "man" will use black against white and white against black to ensure that there is no unity between the two races. We must not allow the "man" to get in between us and destroy our unity, we are more mature than that, she reminded the crowd. Her eloquent and effervescent speech endeared her to the crowd. Let us hope that her words of wisdom will be seriously thought about.

Next at the podium was sister Jamila Gascon from the Third World Women's Task Force. She reiterated the story of the tragic death of Seta and the hard work the Task Force and attorney Ozelle Hudson had done to bring to justice the people responsible for Seta's death. It was a speech that clearly showed the contradiction in treatment provided the Third World community before the court system and media in this valley. Very strange how Earl Brown and Craeman Gethers were robbed of their youth while Jimmy "the Greek", Brian Pitzer and Carol Newton are running around free. How strange that Earl and Craeman's faces were "played" all over the media, while little attention was paid to the negligent three. The three who could not remember the time of Seta's death or the events of September 13th and



Prof. Johnetta Cole



Queen Mother Moore

photos by Ed Cohen

Protective Custody From A Legal Perspective

By Bari Njiri

It has come to the attention of the Legal Services Office that a number of UMMS students have been picked up by the police (both UMMS and Amherst Police) and not charged with any crime. The students are placed in protective custody by the police mainly due to being drunk.

A few people have come to the office complaining of abuse of this law and have requested our assistance.

Protective custody as explained in Mass General Laws Chapter 111B Section B states "Any person who is incapacitated may be assisted by a police officer with or without his consent to his residence, to a facility or to a police station." It appears that the police would rather take people to the police station, for reasons unknown.

The law further goes on to guarantee the right of people to, "upon request receive a reasonable test, including but not limited to tests of coordination, coherency of speech and breath, to determine whether or not he is intoxicated. U.S.D. strongly recommends that people request a breathalyzer test since it is easier to keep records of this test, than tests of coordination of coherency of speech. If the breathalyzer test proves that you are not drunk, you have the right to be released.

Furthermore the statute states that a person "shall have the right to make one phone call at his own behalf. Any such person shall be informed forthwith upon his arrival at such station of his right to such examination and of his right to use the telephone." Thus upon being taken into protective custody by the police insist on your rights to a breathalyzer and the use of the phone.

Under the statute the police can only hold a person in protective custody "at a police station until he is no longer incapacitated or for a period of not longer than twelve hours whichever is shorter." If held longer than twelve hours you must be charged with a specific crime. If a person is held longer than twelve hours, the police will be breaking the law. I suggest that as soon as you arrive at the police station call someone that knows you well and who you can trust and inform them of the time of arrival at the station. This is important because you might want to sue the police department, if they keep you longer than twelve hours.

The police are empowered to take "all valuables and all articles which may pose a danger to such person or to others..." However the police are required to inventory all the articles they take from a person. Upon release from protective

custody there is a form that you sign stating that you have acquired all your belongings. Sign it only if you do indeed recover your valuables.

Also on the same form, there is a provision releasing the police from any responsibilities or further litigation. Do not sign this section if you feel that the police have violated your rights under this statute. You will sign away your rights to sue.

It is important to know that being placed in protective custody does not mean that a person is formally charged with a crime nor will you have a criminal record. Protective custody means that the police can hold a person until that person is no longer intoxicated.

The police must also keep an 'entry of custody' indicating the date, time, and place of custody." The records of anyone placed in protective custody are public information and you must be allowed to see them.

If you feel that your rights have been violated come to the Legal Services Office and see me or Kathy Marvin.

Solomon Mahangu was hung by the regime of Pk Botha on Friday, April 6, 1979. His crime: being "equally liable and guilty" for the shooting deaths of two white men, although he did not fire any shots. He was a nationalist guerrilla recruited by the African National Congress. "Botha's army hangs to kill, while Amherst College feels the bill."

CONT. FROM PAGE 1

14th of 1978. Also how strange it was that "Judge" McGuire relied mostly on the testimony of the D.A.'s men to base his decision that nothing strange had happened to Seta. Jamila also told of how the administration at U.Mass gave Seta her degree "to show what nice guys they are." The whole case was a force and the inept was used to placate the Third World

community. That is the colored way of dying in the pioneer valley. However the struggle to bring the negligent three to justice will go on. Seta, Jose, justice for your death today.

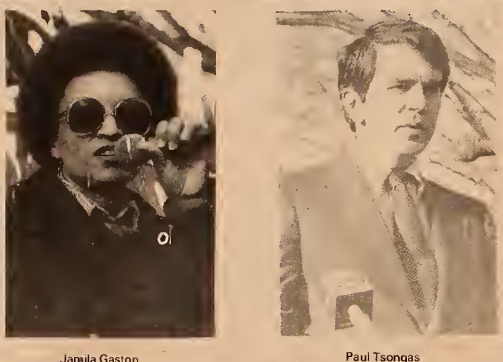
Jamila was followed by Professor Johnetta Cole who eloquently reminded us of students' role in the Viet Nam war and other struggles. The students, faculty and university workers have been in the forefront of the struggle for this nations conscience, as exemplified in the warnings against nuclear power at Sea Brook and the

Harrisburg nuclear accident. The same people of our society will take the role in calling to an end to apartheid.

The Z.A.N.U. representative to the United Nations gave us an update on the situation in his country and the future does not look good for Ian Smith stays in power. There is no long term support for the regime or its internal settlement. Guerrilla war is inevitable in Zimbabwe.

U.S. Senator Paul Tsongas (Massachusetts) was also present and he reiterated the point that students and faculty will be responsible for bringing about changes in South Africa. We cannot rely on the businessmen to change the situation. It must be the campus communities that make the changes.

The march and rally were very well organized and shows the level of sophistication that students have reached. We must continue on this road if we are to defeat the oppressor man.



Janina Gaston

Paul Tsongas

The Weber Case

NEW ORLEANS-- A new and potentially important development in the key reverse discrimination case of Brian Weber, now before the U.S. Supreme Court, could send the case back to the lower courts without a Supreme Court ruling. According to a New Orleans attorney who has filed a last minute brief with the Court, the people who will be most affected by the outcome of the case--black factory workers--are not now and never have been represented before the courts.

The Weber case, which has been likened to the famous Bakke reverse discrimination case, could "literally end affirmative action" programs throughout the country if it is upheld by the high court, said Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. attorney Thompson Powers. Weber, a white lab technician at the Kaiser Aluminum plant in Gramercy, Louisiana, claims that he was denied a chance for a job advancement at the plant because a Kaiser job training program gave preferential treatment to black employees. His charge of reverse discrimination against Kaiser and the United Steel Workers Union has been upheld by the lower courts. The case was argued before the U.S. Supreme Court last week, and a ruling is expected sometime this summer.

However, a question put by Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall during last week's arguments could open up a new dimension in the controversy. Justice Marshall asked Michael Fontham, Weber's attorney, "Who represents the black workers in this case?" Fontham was at a loss for an answer.

In fact, so far no one represents the interests of black workers in the case. Neither of the defendants, Kaiser or the union, called a single black worker to testify when the case was heard in Fifth District Court five years ago.

Only four witnesses were called at that

time: Weber, another white worker who charged reverse discrimination, and two Kaiser officials. The union called no witnesses.

The omission of black witnesses in the early stages of the case could prove critical to its outcome. For Weber's case rests heavily on the assumption that there was no past discrimination at the Kaiser plant, and that the training program from which he was turned down gave "preference" to black workers, rather than serving as a "remedy" for past discrimination.

If past discrimination had been shown at the Kaiser plant, then the training program, initiated in 1974, may have been viewed by the lower courts as a legal solution to the problem.

"There's no question that the government was remiss," said Richard Devine, deputy director of the Office of Contract Compliance in the Labor Department. Devine admits that the appropriate federal agencies should have entered the case as intervening plaintiffs on behalf of black workers, or at least should have a friend-of-the-court brief in the District Court.

Attorneys for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) were following the case at the time, but it was only later that they decided to intervene, after it was too late to call new witnesses. Paul Mirengoff, EEOC attorney in Washington, says that intervention at that time would have made a substantial difference.

"There is no question," he said, "that a lot of important evidence of discrimination might have been introduced at that level." Ideally, he said, the EEOC ought to have been in the District Court representing the black workers. But, he insists, the commission cannot get involved in every discrimination case.

In a last minute attempt to give the black workers a voice in the case, a New Orleans

attorney, Pam Bayer, working on behalf of a number of black Kaiser employees, is filing a brief with the Supreme Court. She argues in that brief that the black workers are an indispensable party to the case, without whose participation a just decision is impossible.

Bayer acknowledges that there is little chance the Supreme Court will accept her brief. "As far as I know," she said, "there's only one prior case of a successful intervention at the level of Supreme Court."

But Bayer is hoping that the act of filing the brief will remind the Court that there are people who will be affected by this case who have not been heard and who want to be heard. "One favorable outcome, she said, could be for the Supreme Court to remand the case to the Fifth District Court and allow black workers to argue their case along with Weber, the company and the union.

A spokesman for the black workers, Cornell Gaudia, is an instrument repairman at the Gramercy plant, a highly skilled job which he earned by going through the training program for which Weber was turned down. He has been at the plant for 11 years, and for the last year he has served on the union's grievance committee, of which Weber is the chairman. He claims that there is a long history of discrimination at the Kaiser plant, and that Weber himself has been less than vigorous in defending black workers in grievance cases.

Gaudia points out that most of the blacks at the plant still work in operations, the lowest paid and lowest status job in the facility. There are only four blacks in skilled maintenance work, he says, and three of them came through the disputed training program. So did James Nailor, the only black electrician in the plant, and Gaudia himself, the only black among 34 instrument repair technicians. Only two black skilled workers have been hired outside the

gate in recent years, he said, and one of the two was fired for alleged absenteeism.

That firing is one of the cases that Gaudia claims Weber mishandled. White workers with similar or worse records of attendance received lesser penalties, Gaudia said, and Weber did not make that argument in defending the black worker who was fired.

Gaudia also argued that white workers charged with insubordination have gotten off with as little as three days suspension, while one black worker was fired for the charge and another was given 30 days suspension.

Gaudia claims Weber is insensitive to such racial differences. When Gaudia complained about the black workers who got a 30-day suspension for insubordination, he says Weber told him he should be proud that the union kept her from being fired.

"Wever," said Gaudia, "is not a downright racist. He's too smart for that. But I feel he's been unfair to blacks."

In court cases where the black Kaiser workers have been represented, the record on discrimination is not good. In 1974, in Baton Rouge, Kaiser signed a consent decree agreeing to pay \$250,000 in damages to minority workers, and another case affecting their Chalmette, Louisiana, plant is still in litigation.

"It's not surprising," said black workers' attorney Pam Bayer, "that Kaiser doesn't want to convict itself of past discrimination..." Such an admission would open the way for discrimination suits by the black workers which could cost the company huge damage payments.

"But," said Bayer, "somebody should be in the courtroom speaking for the black workers in this case."

Editorial Opinion

Letter To The Editor To The Collegian Editor



A Luta Continua

Paul Robeson Black Activist

reprinted from The Guardian

Paul Robeson, Black activist, athlete, musician and performer, was born on April 9, 1898. Only in the last few years has he begun to receive the recognition in the U.S. given him by most of the rest of the world.

Following are excerpts of a Robeson speech to the National Negro Labor Council in 1952. The speech was delivered during the height of the cold war and was a powerful challenge to attempts to force U.S. Blacks to take up arms against the peoples of the third world.

I have been in many labor battles. It has seemed strange to some that, having attained some status and acclaim as an artist I should devote so much time and energy to the problems and struggles of working men and women.

To me, of course, it is not strange at all. I have simply tried never to forget the soil from which I sprang.

No, I can never forget 300-odd years of slavery and half-freedom; the long, weary and bitter years of degradation visited upon our mothers and sisters, the humiliation and Jim Crowing of a whole people. I will never forget that the ultimate freedom-and the immediate progress of my people rest on the sturdy backs and the unquenchable spirits of the coal miners, carpenters, railroad workers, clerks, domestic workers, bricklayers, sharecroppers, steel and auto workers, cooks, stewards and longshoremen, tenant farmers and tobacco stemmers-the vast mass of Negro Americans from whom all talent and achievement rise in the first place.

If it were not for the stirrings and the militant struggles among these millions, a number of our so-called spokesmen with fancy jobs and appointments would never be where they are. And I happen to know that some of them will soon be looking for something else to do. There's a change taking place in the country, you know. My advice to some of this "top brass" leadership of ours would be: You'd better get back with the folks-if it's not already too late. I'm glad I left them.

I was reading a book the other day in which the author used a phrase which has stuck in my memory. He said, "We are living in the rapids of history," and you and I know how right he is. You and I know that for millions all over this globe it's going to be as long as this has been.

Yes, we are living "in the rapids of history" and a lot of folks are afraid of being dashed on the rocks. But not us! No, not us-and not 200 million Africans who have let the world know that they are about to take back their native land and make it the world's garden spot, which it can be.

And in South Africa they'll be some changes too. Freedom is a hard won thing. And, any time 7000 Africans and In-

dians fill the jails of that unhappy land for sitting in "White Only" waiting rooms, for tearing down Jim Crow signs like those which are seen everywhere in our South, you know those folks are ready for Freedom. They are willing to pay the price.

The struggle in Africa has a special meaning to the National Negro Labor Council and to every worker in this land, white as well as Negro. You see, they are not satisfied with wringing the sweat and



Paul Robeson

sometimes the blood out of ore miners in Alabama and Utah, auto workers in Detroit and Atlanta, oil workers in Texas and New Jersey. They want super duper profits at 10 cents an hour wages, which they can get away with only if the British Empire, in one case or the (South African) Malan fascists, in another, can keep their iron heels on the black backs of our African brothers and sisters.

Now, I said more than three years ago that it would be unthinkable to me that Negro youth from the U.S. should go thousands of miles away to fight against their friends and on behalf of their enemies. You remember that a great howl was raised in the land. And I remember, only the other day, in the heat of the election campaign, that a group of Negro political figures pledged in advance that our people would be prepared to fight any war any time that the rulers of this nation should decide.

I say again, the proper battlefield for our youth and for all fighters for a decent life, is here; in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia; is here in Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco; is in every city and at every whistle stop in this land where the walls of Jim Crow still stand and need somebody to tear them down.

Before I went on vacation, I wrote a letter to the Editor of the Collegian. It was published 3-14-79 in an incomplete manner-two or three important paragraphs taken out as well as an offensive headline stuck upon it.

I called Daniel Guidera who is the Editorial editor and was upset that he took such license with my letter. He said it is accepted policy that newspapers can edit as they please a letter sent from the public-that the person who sent it loses control over it and it becomes the property of the paper. Besides not feeling, deep in the gut area, that this is a correct policy, I feel that the Collegian's editing of my letter and subsequent headline was based on a racist and sexist perspective.

I asked Mr. Guidera (who answered my questioning of such racist and sexist practices by saying he was Spanish-which is not an all encompassing reference because there are brothers who forget their brothers...) why he chose to edit out the main reason I wrote the letter (to commend Jim Matlack on his denouncing discourtageous treatment to Third-World students in Southwest); and why he used such an offensive headline for the paragraphs he did publish (regarding fun screaming in Southwest by women during a time when there have been some serious assaults-headline was "Shut up unless you mean it"-an offensive and self-defeating head in my opinion).

He answered that he put in what he thought was important. He does not feel apparently, tense racial situations exist or are of major importance and does not feel that women are due some respect and being told to "SHUT UP" can only cause offense not cooperation.

Our discussion became heated because apparently he does not feel that as a journalist he is responsible to the public and should listen when they are dissatisfied with the media. He only wanted to repeat over and over again how it is policy that newspapers can take this license, which only served to make me more upset as he did not wish to converse with me in an intelligent manner.

I am not an unreasonable person and wrote him a civil letter the next day asking him to please print my retraction. First he said no, and then he said if he had room. He reconsidered when I told him of my intentions of going to Nummo News to have them print it because I feel it is very important. I gave the Collegian more than a week and my second letter has not been printed. I am asking Nummo News to print it.

I am an Italian-Irish American and have alliances with the Third World on this campus as well as all over the United States, and elsewhere, in friendship and progressive interaction to combat years of

institutionalized racism. Here the Collegian is working against bettering this situation. I am a journalist and am disappointed in Mr. Guidera and the Collegian, which I thought had improved in the three years I've been here.

I wish to thank Nummo News for printing this if they choose. MY RETRACTION FOLLOWS.

TO EDITORIAL STAFF- If you do not wish to print this letter in total, please do not print it at all.

I would like to apologize to the female students on this campus for the rude way in which my editorial letter on "fun screaming" in southwest was presented, 3-14-79. The headline "Shut up Unless You Mean It" to me is self-defeating and insulting to the female students. I understand that the intention was to call attention to a very serious issue, but it was done in my estimation with little decorum.

I also wish to resubmit herein the main theme of my original editorial that was cut from my letter as published to commend Jim Matlack, Master Area Director of Southwest, on his recent editorials on situations in Southwest, in particular the discourteous treatment of Third-World students by fellow Southwest residents. I think it is important that the Third-World students know that Jim's thoughts are supported by other non-Third-World students. As I stated in my original editorial letter, I do not want to be judged by the actions of those discourteous people; and I believe the mainstream of non-Third-World students do not wish to be judged by the actions of those discourteous people. The atmosphere for racial understanding, as well as understanding between the sexes, and progressive interaction needs to be continually cultivated, strengthened and appreciated by all students on this campus.

Original Cut Version -

To the Editor:
As a resident of Southwest and in light of the recent rapes and rape attempts (assaults), I would like to ask female students who are parting not to scream while walking through Southwest. So many times I've heard screams, only to find out it is someone "having fun."

Because of these attacks, I think we should try and eliminate fun screaming, as it might prevent someone actually in trouble from obtaining assistance, somewhat like the little boy crying wolf too many times. I'm not discouraging (safe) fun and frolics, only at this time I think it is imperative that this kind of screaming be stopped.

Carolyn Veronica Guerra
Southwest

The March Against Apartheid Which Took Place On Saturday Was Only The Start

Idi Amin The End Is Here

"We must prepare ourselves for a long and protracted war against the invaders of our country," President Nyerere of Tanzania made this remark after the invasion into Tanzania by Ugandan forces led by Idi Amin.

Nyerere has lived up to his words and has unleashed a massive assault on Uganda aimed at Kampala and Entebbe Airport. There was a successful raid on Entebbe where the Tanzanian forces shelled Amin's air force jets and runway with virtually no opposition.

Idi Amin with the support of Libyan troops has failed to keep the invaders out of the country and it appears that Amin will disappear into exile, most likely in Sudan where he reportedly has a big ranch waiting for him in anticipation of the day when he shall rule no more.

Amin has been a very brutal ruler who was known to play one group of people against each other with expertise. His soldiers had

free reign in Uganda and many of them became rich off his regime. (Amin it must be pointed out is not poor man himself). He killed students at Makerere University, thus ensuring a shortage of intellectual and trained manpower. His army ran fear through the people, who would tremble at the sound of the jeeps coming.

It was a well known fact that his opponents belonged to the missing party. That is if you spoke out you were missing.

However the nightmare of Amin's rule seems over. Who will replace him? The most likely candidate is former President Milton Obote, a close friend of President Nyerere. Whether the Ugandan people will accept him remains to be seen.

It must be kept in mind that Amin may pull off another of his miracles, but I seriously doubt it.

Mohammed

Padre De La Patria

Ramon Emeterio Betances

Ramon Emeterio Betances is the Father of the Puerto Rican nation. Betances symbolizes revolutionary valor and determination in the Puerto Rican struggle for independence. As we commemorate the 152 anniversary of his birth (on April 8), we honor his memory as we continue anti-imperialist struggles that will one day free the Puerto Rican nation.

Ramon Emeterio Betances was born in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico on April 8, 1827. Son of land owning parents, his father was Dominican and his mother Puerto Rican. At the age of 10 his mother dies. Young Ramon is then sent to France to study. In the next ten years, he achieves two Bachelor degrees in Science and Literature. In addition, he always found time to dedicate to writing poetry and essays. In 1848, Betances enters medical school in Paris. He then experiences, first hand, the reality of a people that face a bloody revolution in order to gain justice and liberty. Some historians say he actively participated in this struggle. Nonetheless, it is clear that he was inspired by the ideals of this revolution, the French Revolution.

Upon graduation from medical school, Betances returns to Puerto Rico. Cholera had already killed 30,000 people on the island. Without rest and at great personal risk, the young doctor dedicates himself to the disadvantaged. Through much work and self-sacrifice, Betances becomes respected as the "doctor of the people." Nineteenth century folklore also honors his medical abilities; when an individual was gravely ill, it was said, "a este no le salva ni Betances." ("Not even Betances can save him.")

Rebelling against his own class (the rich land owners), Betances strongly supports the struggle against slavery; he devotes himself to the struggles of the oppressed masses. The beginnings of his anti-slavery efforts were individualized: Betances would go to church yards to purchase child slaves before their baptism. (Before baptism child slaves were sold at \$25.00.) He would then grant them their liberty. In 1856, Betances, together with other individuals, founded the first secret society to abolish slavery. Betances also saw the need to take up arms against Spain in the struggle for independence. For these independence and anti-slavery activities, the young revolutionary was exiled from Puerto Rico in 1858.

While in France, his fiancée dies a few weeks before their wedding. He is allowed

to return to Puerto Rico. He and Ruis Belvis take on the task of creating committees to lead a war of independence. In 1867, both voluntarily leave the island to prepare to return with arms for revolution. Belvis and Betances also had plans to create a Caribbean federation of nations. A few months later, Ruis Belvis is found "mysteriously" dead in Chile on November 4, 1867.

On September 23, 1868, the first Republic of Puerto Rico is proclaimed in the town of Lares. Although Betances was stopped in Saint Thomas (by colonial authorities), as he returned with a ship of arms from the Dominican Republic, the revolution proceeded. The principles of Puerto Rican independence were defended with knives, machetes and some guns. Through superior weaponry the Spanish imperialists won that battle. Nonetheless, Lares was a true revolutionary victory: people rose to declare the Puerto Rican Republic.

Betances continued his efforts to create the federation of Caribbean countries. He supported the independence struggles of Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. Puerto Rico, in turn, achieved the solidarity of the independence movements of these nations.

This great revolutionary defended Puerto Rico's right to self-determination at all levels: "No quiero colonia ni con espana ni con los estados unidos. Que hacen los puertorriquenos que no se rebelan." ("I do not want to be a colony of Spain or the United States. Why don't the Puerto Ricans revolt.") This leader accepted the idea that in order to free Puerto Rico from the yoke of imperialism, a long and bloody revolution was needed.

On September 16, 1898, Betances died in France. This was barely two months after the United States military invaded the island of Puerto Rico. Betances is well-remembered as the person whose very name caused the Spanish imperialists to tremble.

Colonial educators have hidden the revolutionary Betances. These present Betances as simply a poet. But, no colonial forces can destroy the Betances that lives within each individual that dares to struggle for true liberty. Betances believed in the liberation of the oppressed classes. He said, "Today the revolution proceeds like a volcanic eruption, from within the social layers that form this society." The only way that we can understand Betances is to embrace his ideals and struggle for an independent Puerto Rico.

In the struggle, Eliseo Garcia



Bi-Cultural Quiz

Quiz for the bi-cultural Puerto Rican readers of Nummo News

Define the following:

guazabara	bohite	caney
Battle of Cayuco	juracan	naborias
Battle of Aymaco	yucuyiyu	dujo
Battle of Yaqueca	turey	dita
Uroyoan	areyto	cayucos
Caparra	ceimi	nagua
guanin	conuco	
tainos	batey	
nitainos	buren	

Send your answers to Nummo News. Answers will appear in the next issue of Nummo News.



Photo by Ed Cohen

Sweet Honey In The Rock turned out the FAC in a sweet performance that is sure to bring them back for more singing in the future.



Phyllis Hyman will be at the S.U.B. this Wednesday. The show starts at 8:00 PM and it should be a smoker.

The Collegian does not consistently print anything relevant to the Third World community. Therefore, Nummo News proudly announces that it in no way is controlled, manipulated or associated with the Collegian.

Nummo News, the voice of the Third World community of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, welcomes letters, comments and criticisms.

If you wish to contribute any material in accordance with the better interests of the community, please submit it to—

Nummo News

103 New Africa House
Amherst, Massachusetts 01003

Or contact us by phone -645 0061.

Correction:

In last week's issue, in the segment on International Day, we forgot to mention the participation of Indonesia in that day's activities. Our apologies.



Bummo

NEWS



A Publication of The Black Students of the University of Massachusetts

volume 7, issue 10

Noted Filmmaker Visits The Valley

by Phylliss Winfield

The Smith College Afro-American Studies department sponsored Haile Gerima's appearance. A well-known Third World filmmaker, Gerima has many films to his credit—i.e., "Bush Mama" and "Harvest 3000," (the film chosen to precede his speech). He was born in Gondar, Ethiopia; he studied at U.C.L.A. and began his career in theatre familiarizing himself with various aspects of the art—acting, directing, writing. His first film was screened in 1971. He is now a professor at Howard University.

Gerima castigated Hollywood films and television shows for their misrepresentation of blacks. "Black comedies exemplify their racism: Who's laughing—Johnny Carson. Who are these comedies for? They are more for whites than us. You can't watch them unless you're masochistic." Gerima believes that these black comedies perpetuate and re-enforce black stereotypes: whites are led to believe (because this is what they want to believe) that all blacks are like George Jefferson or J.J. "We are the targets of absurd myths."

"Hollywood is a fascist cinema: many of its films have had devastating effects on the African culture; our self-esteem has been bombarded. They have been dropping bombs in our head since 1905 with films like 'The Birth of a Nation,' and popular shows like 'Tarzan.' We have been brainwashed to conform to the subservient role. John Wayne is the hero—we can't be him; but Sammy Davis, Jr. he looks like us; he is the clown, he portrays the subservient role. Ethiopia is a proud nation; yet we were conquered by John Wayne movies; he dissected our pride."

"Film is a very visual communications medium: the action is built in you; the piano plays in your heart. Hollywood films encourage our people to emulate European heroes—this emulation is self-defeating; it makes you hate yourself. You go to a movie and you are colonized. I was only a child; I just wanted to see a movie—I encountered racism; the black faces on the screen were those of fools. But I was only a child; I cheered when Tarzan out-wrestled twenty African natives. But we must stop—we must think—we must question: what kind of models are black Hollywood characters?"

"Movies should be made to encourage thought—the films of Hollywood falsify reality; their truth is a deformity. What kind of a role model is John Wayne?—he is inconsiderate; he is racist; his ideology is warped. Do you want to be this kind of a human being? And the black characters in Hollywood films are useless in contributing to our struggle. We cannot continue tolerating Eldridge Cleaver-type phenomenal films. Hollywood does not contribute to your growth as a black person; it reduces you—it perpetuates ideological impotence. Europe is personified by Tarzan; he is superman. But who are you? When we say, 'This is a racist film,' they reply, 'You're ungrateful negroes.' If someone can make you what you are, they can destroy you; if someone can give you your freedom, they can take that freedom away. Once every three or four years they will give us a decent black film like 'Sounder' or 'Roots,' then pat us on the head and say, 'There are you not pleased?'"

continued on page 3

Haile Gerima

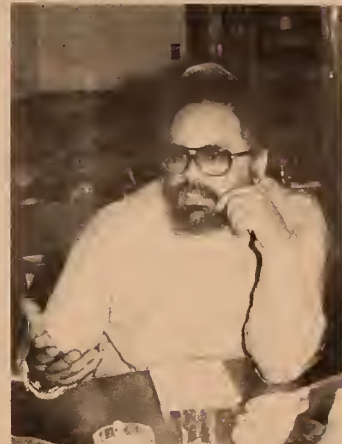


photo by Francine Hill

*Toward
a
Definition
of Racism
by
Chaka Zulu
pg. 2*

Haile Gerima speaking with students at Smith College last Thursday. The Ethiopian born filmmaker is credited with making the celebrated film: 'Wilmington 10-USA 10,000'

Who Will Fill Uganda's Power Vacuum?

By Steve Talbot

Flushed by apparent victory against Field Marshall Idi Amin Dada's eight year reign, the highly factionalized Ugandan opposition movement has closed ranks for the takeover of power.

The recently formed Ugandan National Liberation Front—an umbrella council representing all the major anti-Amin forces, now constitutes a provisional government. It plans to assume administration of the country and organize democratic elections within two years.

continued on page 3



photo by Ed Cohen

Stokely Carmichael

Stokely Carmichael speaking at Amherst College

Kwame Toure gave a strong speech on the role of students in this capitalist system. The main emphasis lay in the fact that students are being misled in their education.

America being a capitalist country, wants to confuse people into believing that they are thinking when they are not. This is done by having students unconsciously believe that they are thinking people when in actuality they are not. For example, the capitalist system emphasizes the contributions of one person in history. He quickly throws out the question, "Who freed the slaves?" A question to which many students answer Abraham Lincoln.

The educational system also teaches us that people who are rich, become rich because they have individual initiative. So one man who owns an oil well or coal mine has individual initiative. However, that person did not put the oil and coal into the ground. All that person did was to use his

privileged position to secure the ownership of the well or the mine.

Mr. Toure went on to say that we as African students must consciously realize that the capitalist system is backward and therefore bring about its overthrow. We must consciously seek to overthrow capitalism because it is the only logical thing we can do. It is the only logical way because our first experiences with capitalism resulted in our enslavement. Thus we cannot consciously believe that the capitalist system will work to our benefit.

Kwame Toure made it clear that if we are to achieve our goal we must not rely on one person to do it. The people will do it together and in unity. Witness the people in Iran. The Shah had all the tanks, guns and missiles, but the people overthrew him. He reiterated that it was the responsibility of the people to achieve this.

Toward A Definition of Racism

By Chaka Zulu

The racism that permeates many aspects of life here at UMass, has been demonstrated in various individuals and administrative figures etc., to have a two fold characteristic, institutionalized and individual. "It is like a poison that has seeped into the soil and it can bear nothing but poison fruits." It goes without saying that this Racism is part and parcel of the entire United States society. This fact we know, not from mere words or useless studies on unknown facts, but from experience. The everyday experience and the historical experience of Afrikan-Americans stand as our testimonial. Queen Mother Moore in a speech on March 6, 1979 eloquently alluded to this fact by stating "you will bound the tree by the fruit it bears."

Many individuals, your and my neighbors, classmates etc., claim that they are avowed racist. In this case they mean "white supremacists." Even in the face of decades of all types of research, archeological, biological and anthropological, historical, that has proven that there is no basis among caucasians to claim superiority over anyone. But certain racist individuals will defend and therefore will remain racists all of their lives. Unfortunately, there are many institutions that perpetuate and strengthen these notions.

Racists individuals become racist politicians, lawyers, judges, doctors, teachers, administrators, etc. These racist professionals become professional racists in the usage of their skills. They create or join racist institutions that perpetuate institutional racism. Institutions are the foundations of societies.

This country and society was constructed upon the most racist institutions history has witnessed, European and American based slavery of Afrikan-Americans with the extreme example of human oppression and degradation, a major consideration of slavery we must stop overlooking and begin to examine more thoroughly as a basis for future legitimate struggle is that it was an economic system. The entire western capitalist system was built directly from the slave trade (triangular trade) and the exploitation of free slave labor. In other words racism had a dollar value, an economic function. Wealth was inherently found in the ownership and exploitation of Afrikans. After the abolishment of chattel slavery the economic system developed to another stage based on the continued use of cheap Afrikan-American labor, sharecropping. It was through the use and the use of our labor that we have been transplanted from Afrikans to Afrikan-Americans.

Why was this labor cheap? Why didn't the Black sharecropper demand an equal wage for his work? If he did he would have suffered at the hands of caucasian lynch mobs, or suffer reprisals on his family. He had to "stay in his place" or face death or mutilation. This is an example of the most thorough systems of repression in history. Again we see racism having a dollar value.

This historical and economic conclusion is not true of present day racism. For racism is not merely a psychological illness, social maladjustment, political ideology or institutional phenomena that simply fell out of the sky to support the views of white supremacists. Social systems, political systems (parts of a culture) are organized to support economic activity and economic systems.

Racism is cultivated and maintained through the cultural superstructure to insure the maintenance of the large majority of Afrikan-American in a position where the super-exploitation of our labor can be maintained. Racism and its progeny have a dollar value. Discrimination is not just a vague practice by hiring officials, or admissions boards because they feel we are inferior we are incapable of mastering their systems of thought and technology. It is racism for the reasons stated previously, transformed into policy, and put into practice. It is a policy practiced to keep Black people within reach of a certain labor market. You guessed it cheap labor again. Understand clearly, to avoid confusion that Black professionals and many Afrikan-American students by no means represent the majority of our people. They are beneficiaries or victims of various theories of racism.

This is the key factor in understanding the nature of racism in this country. There are certain questions; what is the economic position of Afrikan-Americans in this country? How is this situation maintained? Why is it enforced through policy and the bureaucracy? When these questions are correctly answered by anti-racist activists, than you

will understand why racism is cultivated and its functional quality in America. The results of its institutional manifestations.

What I have stated above, when put into the context of the views of the average caucasian, subjects itself to a class analysis. What is the basis for this deep rooted fear?

As previously stated, there is no scientific basis for the belief in white supremacy. But this belief has been supported and the illusion maintained more through the allocation of greater privileges, economic, social and political to caucasians, the deliberate covering of the truth concerning Afrikans and Afrikan-American history and contributions to the world history coupled with the over excessive emphasis and deliberate lying concerning caucasian contributions to world history. Recently though, we must take into consideration that many myths have been dispelled through more objective studies of both peoples and more open exposure between the races. But the damage has already been done.

In light of these factors there would tend to be suggestion that among lower class whites (meaning not a member of the elite, your and my classmates plus the white working class) the nature of this fear comes to light. A fear that is made evident by the nature of the attacks made on the validity of programs designed to help Black folks have an equal chance at competing in this society for its benefits and privileges. There is the fear that any advancement of Black people as a class in this society will deny caucasians access to the marketplace. Caucasians have become, for as it has been projected in the media increasingly class conscious, but for the wrong reasons. They erroneously feel threatened by the illusion of increased Afrikan-American class mobility. All this anger, hatred, and litigation are vented in the wrong direction. Many studies have proven, the difference between Black and White income levels have moved further apart. The unemployment rate among Afrikan-Americans have increased. Those who do attain through higher education are concentrated in the lower paid professions and the federal government (which is about to "reorganize" them out of the bureaucracy).

This raises the question, How are Afrikan-Americans seen as a threat to the class interests of whites. Clearly we are not taking their jobs and the educational facilities have expanded to include Black people. There is none, not one white person that has been denied an education of a special admission programs. The appointments of whites have increased along with the opportunities of Afrikan-Americans.

This is not an argument for or against affirmative action, but to show that there is no concrete basis for the latest display of fear, racism, and hostility. This then raises another question. Who has more of an interest in the maintenance of Racism and the economic and political oppression of Afrikan-Americans? The everyday faceless, powerless white individual, of the faces behind the scenes, the true rulers of America.

All genuine anti-racist activists must consider these questions. If your analysis of the nature of racism is not thorough than your strategy for combatting racism will be lacking crucial elements. At most any solutions will be temporary and much of your time will be wasted. For this very reason, the same old thing is back again.

This lack of clarity and reliance on outdated theories of a past era impedes the advancement of the struggle. Many are satisfied with vague notions and nebulous concepts. Your heart is in the right place, but moral convictions like energy are not fully appreciated if not led by clear scientific thought and analysis of the problems, goals and direction. For greater clarity, concrete definitions of issues and concepts must be made in defining an issue or concept you develop a theoretical base (foundation) from which to develop strategies and build a movement. This transcends mere reaction to a crisis, it also helps to sustain activities through many frustrations, hard times and helps them to appreciate victories more fully.

Any definition of a problem or issue must be based on its historical manifestations. Not simply its political implications, although its political implications can be a part of conceiving the definition in its application through social practice. For instance an implication of racism is discrimination and race hatred. But these factors are not the crux of the problem, and total concentration on these parts...of the

problem will not lead to a solution.

Historically racism has been manifest where there have been relations of oppressed and oppressor. Where the oppressor group dominates and benefits from the exploitation of the oppressed in which the oppressed group an ethnic grouping but of the same race as the oppressor or they of another race. To date the most exploitative relationships that have existed are capitalism, imperialism and colonialism. Any definition of racism in American society must be understood in light of the above systems. Racism manifests itself with different peculiar characteristics based on the societies in which it exists, in economic, political and sociological ways. With what does this consideration leave us? Only that: Racism is when one group has gained economic, social and political dominance over another group of a different race, or ethnic sub-division of the exploiter's race, in which the dominant group forces its culture on the dominated, for the purpose of subverting the dominated group's autonomous and distinct identity to ensure the economic exploitation, social subordination and political control of the dominated group by the oppressing group. (The peculiar manifestations of racism in a given society can be ascertained through what is observable in the relations between the different peoples, and the oppressed groups relation to the economy.)

Struggling in American for a viable alternative is not an easy task or simple matter. This is a complicated situation, therefore your solutions must take this complicated nature into consideration. Failure to do this has already led to frustration, misdirection, co-optation, wasted energy, elitism, cynicism, premature actions, alienation and ineffectiveness. We must rebuild the movement regardless of past failures.

WE WILL WIN, FDR GDD IS ON THE SIDE OF THE OPPRESSED.

Alberto Ruiz To Speak

Argentina, Alberto Ruiz will speak about the situation in Argentina Thursday April 19, a country where the systematic violation of human rights and the suspension of democratic processes continues under the military dictatorship of General Jorge Rafael Videla.

Since March 24, 1976, more than 15,000 Argentines have been taken political prisoners, more than 9,000 have been murdered, thousands have disappeared and thousands more have been forced into exile. All labor actions have been declared illegal and all unions and universities have been intervened by the military. Political parties have been suspended or declared illegal. Inflation has reached a world-leading 170 percent and real wages have declined 50 percent.

Today repression reaches all sectors of Argentine society. Lawyers, doctors, students, clergy, housewives, businessmen, and union leaders have been taken prisoners. Most tragically-even infants and young children have fallen victims to this cruelty. Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy has characterized Argentina as the most repressive country in Latin America.

The Argentine Coalition of Boston exists to make public the horror and suffering the Argentine people are facing today and encourage all peace loving people to support the call for the restoration of civil and human rights in Argentina. Their purpose is to ask for the support of the American people and to provide them with accurate information.

On March 23, 1979, the Argentine Coalition held a press conference to report on the human rights violations and the repression of democratic processes in the third year of military rule in Argentina. A request was made to President Carter to utilize all diplomatic and economic sanctions at his disposal to obtain an immediate accounting of 13,000 victims of repression in Argentina, contained in the documented list possessed by the U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, State Rep. Mel King, U.S. Rep. Robert Drinan, Amnesty International, and over twenty unions, church groups, and community organizations.

CONTACT: Nanette Robicheau 546-7253

Moira Inghilleri 584-9060

Affirmative Action vs Justice

JUSTICES DISMISS BRIEF FILED BY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION BACKERS

On March 26 the U.S. Supreme Court heard the oral arguments in the case of Weber vs Kaiser Aluminum, a legal battle quickly becoming the focal point of the affirmative action movement in the U.S.

Brian Weber, a 34-year old United Steel Worker union (USW) member working at Kaiser's Gramercy, La., plant, is suing the company for alleged "reverse discrimination" in his rejection from an in-plant training program negotiated by the company and the union.

In a press conference after the arguments were heard by the court, Congressional Black Caucus member John Conyers (D-Mich.) told reporters that the case "goes to the heart of the legal struggle to eliminate race and color, class and sex from the American body politic." If Weber's contention is upheld the future of affirmative action programs in the workforce looks dim indeed. And as Conyers points out, "If we can't do this way, what other way is there?"

The justices commented at the opening of the proceedings that they all agreed the case was not a constitutional question. With these words they tossed out the window the amicus curiae brief filed by the Affirmative Action Coordinating Center and 63 cooperating organizations. This brief, presented by more cosigners than any brief in Supreme Court history, claims that affirmative action is mandated by the 13th Amendment to the constitution.

That amendment requires the removal of all "badges and insignia of slavery," a phrase the court has previously interpreted to imply the unconstitutionality of any social institution which relegated Blacks to a position of social inferiority. The exclusion from skilled crafts, the amicus brief claims, is just such a badge of slavery.

The USW brief based its argument on the legislative history of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Sources active in the civil rights movement have indicated to the Guardian that "the union only wants to support affirmative action programs if the union negotiates them-they are afraid of federally mandated programs."

The union's counsel maintained that the suit was one of determining whether or not the training program constituted "reverse discrimination" against Weber, a remark which led Justice Thurgood Marshall, the only Black man on the Court, to lean forward and ask, "Excuse me gentlemen, but when have there been no Negroes?" The lawyers could do little but look at one another wordlessly.

Beyond rolling back gains made by Blacks and women since the beginning of the mass struggles of the 1960's, the case also threatens to gouge a deep hole in the power of unions to negotiate seniority systems with an employer. Entry into the training program at Gramercy was granted on a strict seniority basis, with Blacks and whites placed in separate seniority pools. On the basis of plantwide seniority, the union pointed out, "no Black applicant would have been chosen then or for some time to come." Although Blacks made up 39 percent of the Gramercy area workforce, prior to establishment of the affirmative action plan in 1974 there were only five Blacks out of a skilled trades force of 230 craftsmen.

A few days earlier, the court refused to hear three "reverse discrimination" cases, letting stand the lower courts' ruling against affirmative action.

While the learned justices debate the feeble merits of the learned activists, the current of activism has been growing nationwide to

TURN TO PAGE 3

Haile Gerima

CONT. FROM Page 1

"Hollywood is the most political film industry. It has the most money; they can afford to say whatever they like. We must realize that they will not question society for it is a society that profits them. We have to create our own alternatives: thus the need for a Third World cinema. Third World Cinema is self-expressive; it struggles with reality attempting to depict it as it is; it is a cinema of questions. Just this in itself is a revolutionary process—creating and maintaining a cinema of questioning and thinking. This cinema is necessarily political; it is concerned with something other than you, your people. Hollywood loves money, and Hollywood loves its whiteness. They try to pacify dissensions because if people started to think, they would burn Hollywood films. Thinking for others is dangerous; only the thinker will benefit, the others will rot."

A Smith student asked Gerima for advice to black students in predominantly white academic institutions. Gerima: "This is a time for you to build yourself as a person. Take your utterances very seriously. Respect your beliefs—this is fundamental to your growth. You are ostracized from that institution: you are black. They give you a black studies department, which I am not criticizing; it serves a certain purpose. But you must recognize it for what it is—racist. You must question the illusions of history spot at you by white institutions; you must ask, 'What is the struggle that actually occurred?' You should not ignore white academic institutions; get what you can from them. But don't waste your time trying to convert them; they don't know you. At a white university, you have to prove yourself; you have to justify your presence in their society. But don't bother; don't apologize. Your 'niceness' can be taken advantage of."

Forum on Weber Case

On Wednesday, April 19, 1979 at 7:30 pm a Forum entitled *The Struggle for Affirmative Action: The Impact of the Weber Case* will be present at the Campus Center of the University of Massachusetts, rooms 174-176.

The U.S. Supreme Court heard arguments in the case of *Weber v. Kaiser Aluminum and the U.S. Steelworkers Union* on March 28th. Their decision is expected before the end of June. In his suit, Brian Weber, a white 32 year old worker at the Kaiser Plant in Gramercy, Louisiana, challenges a training program set up in 1974 that trains unskilled and semiskilled workers at this plant. One half of the trained were to be Black and one half white until the proportion of skilled workers became 30 percent Black, the proportion of Blacks in the workforce of the surrounding communities. At the time of this agreement between the Company and the union, less than 2 percent of the craft-workers were Black. Brian Weber charged "reverse discrimination" and has been upheld in lower Federal courts. The training program has been temporarily suspended. A decision in favor of Weber would seriously weaken all affirmative action programs in the United States. This case is just one of many in the courts that challenge some of the limited gains of the Civil Rights movement in opening up some opportunities for Blacks, Latinos and women in employment and education.

The featured speaker will be Gerald Horne, a member of the National Conference of Black Leaders and the director of the Affirmative Action Coordinating Committee. The Affirmative Action Coordinating Committee, on behalf of 15 Civil Rights and legal organizations filed a brief in the Supreme Court arguing for the dismissal of Weber's class action suit on the ground that the underrepresentation of Blacks and other minorities in skilled crafts is a vestige of slavery and hence that the 13th amendment requires the upholding of voluntary affirmative action in the U.S., current attacks on it and the central importance of building a mass movement to challenge the concept of "reverse racism" and to defeat Weber.

Other speakers will include Luis Castro, a member of the Affirmative Action Committee of the UE local of the GE plant in Lynn. He will speak on the attempt to implement affirmative action at G.E., and the implications of the Weber case for workers at G.E. Norman Guz of Western Massachusetts Legal Services, will speak on racism and the lack of the Puerto Rican community against racism in employment, education, housing and the legal system. There will also be discussions by speakers from UMass, on non-compliance with affirmative action on the campus, and people's attempts to defend and expand affirmative action with regards to admission of students and hiring of workers and faculty.

Everyone is invited. No charge for admission; there will be time for discussion.

SPONSORED BY THE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE CAMPAIGN TO COMBAT RACISM.

Who Will Fill Uganda's Power Vacuum?

CONT. FROM Page 1

However, in the meantime, a potentially bitter jockeying for power may ensue between the major figures who have led the opposition. They include the former Ugandan President, Milton Obote, a moderate socialist ousted by Amin in 1971; Or. Yusuf Lule, the newly-elected leader of the UNLF, who is believed to be to the right of Obote; and various conservative forces exiled in Kenya and the United States. There is also a monarchist element which favors a re-establishment of the Baganda Kingdom of the pre-independence era.

For the present, all these forces, and more, have agreed to consolidate under the anti-Amin banner at the urging of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. Fearing that the escalating military offensive against Amin, led by Tanzanian troops, would outpace the development of a united political opposition, Nyerere invited nearly 100 anti-Amin leaders representing some 20 exile groups to a unity conference in Moshi, Tanzania, in the foothills of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Nyerere, anxious that his Tanzanian troops not become an occupying force, wanted to make certain that a relatively coherent Ugandan political force would be ready to fill the vacuum.

"Brethren, brethren," implored exiled Anglican bishop Festo Kivengere to his fledgling compatriots at the March 23-26 conference, "don't fight over the cake before it is baked."

Yet some fighting seems inevitable, for the various anti-Amin forces, both inside and outside Uganda, have maintained only minimal contact with one another over the

years, and their political and religious ideologies run a wide spectrum.

Many observers have long assumed that Nyerere would eventually try to restore his longtime friend, former President Obote, as Amin's successor. Obote has lived in Tanzania as a guest of the government since Amin ousted him in a 1971 military coup.

But Nyerere has recently denied that he intends to install Obote, and relations between the two men are at an all-time low, amid conflicting explanations.

Though Obote did not personally attend the Moshi unity conference, two of his supporters were elected to the 11-member steering committee of the new UNLF. Obote also claims the support of one of Uganda's most active anti-Amin guerrilla groups, the National Revolt, with an estimated 1,400 fighters.

Nyerere is reported to have been pleased with the unanimous election of Or. Yusuf Lule, with whom he attended Scotland's Edinburgh University as a student, as leader of the UNLF. At 68, Lule is a well-respected academic who is acceptable, at least as an interim leader, to a large segment of Ugandans, as well as neighboring African countries and the West.

Lule is generally believed to be above party politics, a position which brought him into conflict with President Obote before the 1971 coup. When Obote attempted to politicize Uganda's Makerere University, Lule, who was then vice chancellor of the school, resisted and was fired by Obote.

Besides these two most obvious contenders for power, Uganda's Western neighbor, Kenya, has hedged its bets by

Backing the Nairobi-based Uganda Nationalist Organization formed in 1977. Composed mainly of conservative Bagandans, this group reportedly approached the U.S. embassy in Kenya last fall for backing an abortive coup against Amin.

Also linked to the group is Bishop Kivero, a California-based Christian group, the Return, which has the support of evangelist Billy Graham. A State Department official said that the Carter administration had recently increased the number of "informal contacts" with such U.S.-based Ugandan exile groups. But he denied that the U.S. was actively trying to promote these groups.

Somewhere in the middle between Obote's leftist supporters and the conservative exile groups is the newly-emerged Save Uganda Movement (SUM), founded secretly in 1973. It claims to be non-tribal and non-political—just anti-Amin. Last February, SUM guerrillas carried out major acts of sabotage in Uganda's capital. Along with Tanzanian troops, SUM insists that it has done most of the fighting against Amin's crumbling army.

Although the Ugandan Front is still fraught with division and susceptible to manipulation by outside powers, it has for the moment apparently achieved a working unity. It has already dispatched administrative commissioners into some districts of the country, and plans to let the courts deal with war criminals.

Before his forces entered Kampala last week, Lule declared, "We are going to Kampala to get out the devil and not to persecute anyone."

Affirmative Action continued

demand that the court reverse the Weber decision.

In Oakland, Calif., 320 people met in a day-long conference to plan an anti-Weber campaign of actions. It was called by the Northern California Coalition to Overturn the Weber Case (NCCOWC). The coalition also plans to build for the national day of demonstrations, June 2, and will work to get anti-Weber resolutions passed by union locals and others organizations, as well as doing general education about the case and its issues.

In Los Angeles, an estimated 65 people

marked the opening round of Supreme Court arguments with a picket line in front of the U.S. Court House. The demonstration was sponsored by the Los Angeles Coalition to Overturn the Weber Decision, a broad-based coalition established in February. In Detroit over 350 people attended an anti-Weber conference March 30 to lay plans for a national mobilization June 2.

At the press conference following the arguments, Arthur Kinoy, an expert on constitutional law, explained the purpose of the mobilization. "Landmark cases are

influenced and shaped by the sovereign branch of the government—not the three we are taught about in civics class, but the fourth branch, no one mentions the sovereign people. The time has come to go into the streets again."

Political Repression In Argentina

By Nanette A. Robicheau

Today in Argentina, the systematic violation of human rights and the suspension of democratic processes continues under the military dictatorship of General Jorge Rafael Videla. Since March 24, 1976, more than 9,000 have been murdered, thousands have disappeared and thousands more have been forced into exile. All labor actions have been declared illegal and all unions and universities have been intervened by the military. Political parties have been suspended or declared illegal. Inflation has reached a world-leading 170 percent and real wages have declined 50 percent.

Today repression reaches all sectors of Argentine society. Lawyers, doctors, students, clerics, housewives, businessmen, and union leaders have been taken prisoners. The violent campaign perpetrated by the military has included press censorship, kidnappings, suspension of Habeas Corpus, secret military "trials," and widespread use of torture, including barbaric, inhuman methods which are a throw back to the Middle Ages.

Between 15 and 30 thousand persons have disappeared in Argentina since the military takeover in 1976. These people have been kidnapped by the security forces of the Junta for no apparent reason, in clear violation of the National Constitution. No information about those taken prisoner is made available. Very few reappear. Most tragically—even infants and young children have fallen victim to this cruelty.

In 1977, a group of mothers decided to meet in front of the presidential palace, at the Plaza de Mayo, to plead for a word about their disappeared children. Known as the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, they challenged the military forces every Thursday in Buenos Aires until the government arrested them and declared their actions illegal.

These mothers still do not know if their children are alive or dead and the military will not admit to either. Such actions are more than "violations of human rights." They are nation destroys its children; it destroys the very concept of human dignity and hope.

Since the military coup of 1976, the number of political prisoners and disappeared persons in Argentina has exceeded those in all other South American countries combined. Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy has characterized Argentina as the most repressive country in Latin America.

The Argentine Coalition of Boston exists in order to make public, the horror and suffering to Argentine people are facing today, and encourage all peace loving people to support the call for the restoration of civil, human, and economic rights in Argentina. Their purpose is to ask for the support of the American people and to pro-

vide them with accurate information. The Argentine Coalition of Boston wants to show groups like the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo that they are not alone, that there are people here in Massachusetts who worry about what is happening in Argentina.

On March 23, 1979, the Argentine Coalition of Boston held a press conference to report on the human rights violations and the repression of democratic processes in the third year of military rule in Argentina. A request was made to President Carter to utilize all diplomatic and economic sanctions at his disposal in order to obtain immediate accounting of 13,000 victims of repression in Argentina. These victims are identified in a documented list possessed by the U.S. State Department and President Carter. This request was supported by U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, State Rep. Mel King, U.S. Rep. Robert Orin, Amnesty International.

The Collegian does not consistently print anything relevant to the Third World community. Therefore, Nummo News proudly announces that it in no way is controlled, manipulated or associated with the Collegian.

Nummo News, the voice of the Third World community of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, welcomes letters, comments and criticisms.

If you wish to contribute any material in accordance with the better interests of the community, please submit it to—

Nummo News

103 New Africa House
Amherst, Massachusetts 01003

Or contact us by phone—645-0061.

Talk on Role of Women in Nicaragua

Friends and Companeros:

At the present time, the Latin American country of Nicaragua is undergoing a profound political and economic crisis. On one side stands the forty-two year old dictatorship of the Somoza family, with a National Guard created by the United States government, and various foreign imperialist allies. Opposing these forces are the majority of the Nicaraguan people. Although political and economic repression characterizes most Latin American countries, in Nicaragua a critical moment has been reached, for popular forces are attempting to reject the Somoza regime and achieve a radical and democratic transformation of their country in the process. Within the past fourteen months, two general strikes occurred, followed by the September 1978 war.

The women of Nicaragua have organized against the Somoza regime. They have seen their towns bombed, their homes destroyed and their sons sought out and killed by Somoza's troops (to eliminate even the possibility of future recruits for popular opposition). The women have not only mobilized to provide first aid for their wounded companeros but have taken an active role in the armed struggle. The women of AMPRONAC ask for the support of feminists movements and women organizations as well as all those interested and involved in political struggles in the United States. They ask that women especially respond to their call for support against the brutal and repressive Somoza dictatorship which has for so long affected their lives and the lives of their families.

The Chile/Latin American Solidarity Committee has asked the Boston representatives of AMPRONAC to come to Amherst and discuss the role of women in the political struggle in Nicaragua. A spokesperson from the group, *Maria Alvarez* will be speaking and will present a slide show on Sunday, April 22 at 7:30. This event will take place in the Campus Center in room 163. We ask and encourage all that can come and express your solidarity with all the people of Nicaragua and especially with the very important role of women within that popular struggle.

Thank you,
The Chile/Latin America Solidarity Committee

THE STRUGGLE FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION: THE IMPACT THE WEBER CASE WEONSOAY, APRIL 18, 7:30 p.m. CC 174-6
PANELIST:

Gerald Horne
member of the National Conference of Black Lawyers and Affirmative Action Coordinating Center, NYC
Luis Castro
Affirmative Action Committee member of I.U.E. local in Boston
Norman Guz
Western Mass. Legal Services
Represented Puerto Ricans in struggle for Affirmative Action in Springfield
SPONSORED BY

Affirmative Action Subcommittee of the Committee to Combat Racism;
WITH SUPPORT FROM:

The Commuter Collective
Economics/Graduate Student Organization
Labor Center Student Caucus

Art For The People

Photographs
Paintings
Slides

by Juan Sanchez

Monday, April 23 1979

Room 163 - 64 C.C.

From 10:00 A.M. To
4:00 P.M.

PARALEGAL INTERNS WANTED

The Legal Service Office located at room 922, Campus Center has 6 openings for para-legal internships for the Fall, 1979

Paralegals assist the attorneys at the Legal Services Office with initial client interviews, legal research negotiations, giving legal advice and referrals whenever necessary, preparation of court forms and attendance at hearings in the District, Superior and Probate courts of Hampshire and Franklin counties. Other duties include the drafting of various legal documents, the writing of letters and making of phone calls on the client's behalf; the maintenance of a continuing-client case load; meeting regularly with supervising attorneys to discuss cases; the attendance at staff meetings for teachings and case strategy; and the assistance in reception duties.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PARALEGAL INTERN APPLICANTS:

1. Applicants must be a full-time UMass student eligible for a full-time internship for academic credit through the OUTREACH program or through an academic department.
2. Prior experience is helpful but not required.
3. A desire to learn and study the field of law.
4. An ability to work and relate well with staff and clients of the Legal Services Office which serves a diversified student population.

If interested in applying for a paralegal internship position for Fall Semester, 1979, please contact the Office of Internships at the University of Massachusetts, and inquire further at Legal Services Office, for an application, Room 922 Campus Center, ninth floor. Applications are due April 27, 1979.

ALL THIRD WORLD STUDENTS AND WOMEN ARE ENCOURAGED TO APPLY!

UPCOMING EVENTS

sponsored by Chile Latin America Solidarity Committee

Thursday, April 19 "Political Repression in Argentina" movie "Triple A" and talk by Alberto Ruiz, Argentine Coalition of Boston--Mahar Auditorium U MASS - 7:30 PM

May 3 "September 1978" award winning documentary movie on the insurrection in Nicaragua--Mahar Auditorium -- 7:30 PM
AHORA PRESENTS

April 22-April 28
Latin American Week
SOLIDARITY: NICARAGUA STRUGGLE

April 22: 6:03 7:30 pm Women in Political Struggle in Nicaragua talk and slide show presented by Maria Alvarez-Boston Rep. of AMPRONAC (Association of Nicaragua Women) sponsored by Chile-Latin America Solidarity Committee

April 23 cc 64-65 10:00-5:00pm--PHOTO EXHIBIT AND WORKSHOP Barrio Life by Juan Sanchez

April 24 cc 101 8:00 pm WOMEN AND STERILIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA Conference and movie "Blood of the Condor"

April 25 cc 101 ART WORKSHOP for children of all ages by Wilfredo RACISV AND OISCRIMINATION - Weber and Bakke Case -- by Attorney Luiz Perez

April 26 cc Aud 8:00 pm FAENA IN CONCERT The Dominican Republic New Song

April 27 - not location yet--THEATRE AND POETRY "Moondo" Theater Group and "Canu" poetry group both groups integrated by Latin American people from Boston

April 28 - cc Aud. 7:00 pm - 2:00 pm Orchestra "La Laguna" y Orchestra " Gomez

No Nukes Teach In

There will be a No Nukes Teach In sponsored by the U.Mass AEC, The Student Coalition Against Nukes, and Mass Ping at the University of Massachusetts on Tuesday April 17th at 7:30 pm in Mahar Auditorium.

The major speakers will be:

Anna Gorgy, a clamsell activist and chief author of No Nukes Everyone's Guide to Nuclear Power. A sobering assessment of the major concerns about nuclear power. Daniel Ford, Executive Director of the Union of Concerned Scientists. Nancy Folbre, an economist associated with UMass and Yale University who will speak on the economics of nuclear power and the economics implications of a nuclear moratorium.

A member of Physicians for Social Responsibility who will speak on the medical hazards of nuclear power.

Alan Krass, a professor of Natural Science at Hampshire College and co-author of Meltdown at Montague who will speak on the local health hazards posed by the proposed Montague nuke.

A question and answer period and set of workshops on selected nuclear power issues will follow the speakers' presentations.

If there are any announcements about upcoming events or arrangements for a literature table at the teach in that you would like us to make, please contact the AEC at 546-9318 or Mass Ping at 256-6434; same for anyone who would like to help with the teach in.

Majestad Negra

por Luis Peles Matos

Por la encendida calle entillana
Va Tembandumba de la Quimbamba
-rumba, mecumbaba, candombe, bambule-
entre dos filas de negras caras.
Ante ella un congo-bongo y maraca-
ritme una conga bombe que bamba.

Culipandeando la reina evenze,
y de su inmensa grapa resbalan
meneos cachondos que el Congo cuaja
en rios de azucar y de melaza.
Prieto trapiche de sensual zafrá,
el cadáverem, masa con masa,
expirime ritmos, suda que sangra
y la moliendo culmina en danza.

Por la encendida calle antillana
va Tembandumba de la Quimbamba.
Flor de tortola, rosa de Uganda,
por ti crepitan bombas y bambulas;
por ti en calendas desenfundadas
quema la Antilla su sangre naíga.
Haiti te ofrece sus calabazas;
Fogosos rones te da Jamaica;
Cuba te dice: Dale, mufata!
Y Puerto Rico: Melao, melambal!

Sus, mis cocolos de negras caras!
Tronad, tambores; vibrad, maracas.
Por la encendida calle antillana
-Rumba, macumbaba, candombe, bambula-
va Tembandumba de la Quimbamba.

Progressive Film Series

C.I.A. Officer C.C. 101 on Wednesday,
April 18, 1979

2:45-3:05 p.m. Coffee break

3:05-5:05 p.m. Workshop/Panel Discussion - Session III
1. "Contemporary Chinatown Issues"
2. "America's Concentration Camps"
Workshop Leaders: Inada Inada; Or. Bob H. Suzuki, Professor, School of Education, U Mass
3. "U.S. - China Normalization: Impact on Asian Americans (cont'd.)"
4. "Asian American Women"
5. "Third World Relations: National and International Implications"
Workshop leader: Yuri Kochiyama, political activist

3:05-5:05 p.m. Film on Asian American Experience (to be announced)

5:05-6:15 p.m. "Advance the Pacific/Asian American Students Movement" A gathering between East Coast and West Coast students.

6:15-8:00 p.m. Dinner - on your own

8:00-10:00 p.m. "Open Stage" - An experience of talent sharing students and community. Bring your poetry, music, dance and especially your willingness to share your self-expression.

9:00pm.-1:00 a.m. Disco Party at Amherst College

All day display of Asian American books and other materials.
Free day care will be provided on Saturday.

Sunday, April 19, 1979

11:00 a.m.-12:00 noon Brunch

12:00-12:30 p.m. Speaker: Professor Bob H. Suzuki, U Mass
Topic: "Asian Americans: Perspectives on Future Changes"

12:30-12:45 Closing Remarks

1:00-3:00 p.m. Play: "In the Rock Garden" by Samsel playwright, Roberto Uno. The play sensitively portrays the struggles of racial oppression and identity crisis encountered by Asian American students in the New England area.

For more information, please contact:
Albert Li (413) 549-5124
Kenny Chin (413) 253-2475

ASIAN AMERICANS: LEARNING FROM THE PAST TO BUILD THE FUTURE

A Conference in Commemoration of the PACIFIC ASIAN AMERICAN HERITAGE WEEK

DATE: APRIL 27-29, 1979

PLACE: Campus Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

SPONSORED BY: Asian American Students Association, UMass

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Friday, April 27, 1979

5:00-11:00 p.m. Registration (Students-\$1, Others - \$2; Each Brunch-\$2.50 extra)

7:30 - 8:00 p.m. Opening Remark

8:00 - 10:30 p.m. Coffee House

Lawson Inada, nationally known Japanese American poet, author of "Before the War", professor of English, Southern Oregon University.

Charlie Chin, Artist-Musician.

Yat-Ming Gung Fu Club

"Sojourners", Asian American Jazz-Folk group.

10:30 - 10:45 p.m. Evening Wrap-up

Saturday, April 28, 1979

10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Late Registration

10:00 - 11:00 a.m. Brunch

11:30 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. Keynote Speaker - The Honorable Robert M. Takasugi, U.S. District Judge, Los Angeles, Cal. Topic: Bakke and Its Future Consequences" a focus on Asian Americans and other minorities.

12:45 - 2:45 p.m. WORKSHOP/PANEL DISCUSSIONS-SESSION 1

1. "Contemporary China Issues" Panel Discussion: Michael Liu, Housing Task Force, CPPA (Boston); Caroling Chang, attorney, HEW of Civil Rights, Boston; Victor Huey, PCPAIN Y.

2. "Fighting Racism On The Job" Workshop Leader: Yoshinori Tosol Himel, attorney, U.S. Justice Dept.

3. "U.S. - China Normalization: Impact on Asian Americans" Panel Discussion: Prof. Franklin Houn, Political Science Dept., UMass; Political Activist.

4. "Asian American Women" Panel Discussion: Ruby Tsang, Educator; Gloria Chung, Producer of "Asian Focus", Editor of Sampan, Boston; Liz Young, Political Activist.

5. "Creative Writing" Workshop Leader: Lawson Inada, Poet-Professor. (Informal gathering, all welcome)



NUMMO NEWS



Vol 17 Issue 11

The Struggle At Amherst College

(During the past week much media publicity has been given to the cross burning at Amherst College and disclosures by the President of the school that a black student might have been involved. This has led to confusion about the issues that students are attempting to address. This article will attempt to clarify these positions).

On Easter Sunday evening approximately 12:00am a cross was discovered to be burning outside of Charles Drew House at Amherst College a predominantly black dormitory at the school. At that point, the members of the house mobilized in the living room enraged, emotionally upset and full of anxiety and hostility. Phone calls went out to member of the black community.

An Amherst College student was called by a member of Charles Drew house told about the burning cross, and asked to come over. Herman Williams told NUMMO NEWS, "I was scared. I didn't know if there might be a group of people out there;

although it was only 300 yards away. It's hard to describe the emotions of the people. People were in there with sticks, people were crying. People were told what happened, security was called, the team of students was called and town police called. Dean Bishop was outside and from what I understand, students asked him to come inside to help comfort them. After a while he finally came in and a discussion was held." Williams wondered if Dean Bishop was really being responsive; because people were not comforted. The students reiterated to demands that they had stated and the feeling that they felt at the Stokely Carmichael rally at the end of the new colonialist symposium at the Straight Ahead weekend which was the Sunday before last.

A whole rap was read by Straight Ahead who had sponsored the symposium. The students were dissatisfied with the deans meeting with the administrators who were trying to organize orientation '79. It was

brought up to the students to replace orientation and dilute it with an ethnic day which was simply unacceptable. The issues to be addressed were dissatisfaction with orientation, SASA being dissolved because of a \$20,000 deficit, because of a lack of promised business support, divestment of stocks in companies aiding the South African apartheid regime and tenures. "Input into the decision making process by Third World faculty was another thing brought up after the La Causa Cultural Center incident," Williams said, "I was involved with that also. We spoke to the President and he assured us that steps would be taken to bring more Third World faculty here. He said that steps would be taken to include minority student in put; we were assured in the last confrontation that the administration was very understanding to our demands and that they agreed that there needs to be more student in put and more Third World faculty. On the issues of divestment, there was already a com-

promise made with the Trustees, in that the original demands from the South African support committee for complete divestiture. The administration submitted a proposal in which they would take action against corporations which had violated the college guidelines. The demand now is such that we're not even dealing with total divestment yet. We've simply asked them to abide by the principles that they gave us which was indeed a compromise. The companies that are in violation are: Bank America, Kodak, Motorola, and Mobil Oil.

It must be clarified that these demands were out there before the incidents, and did not precipitate out of the cross burning incident. These are all documented A week and a half before the cross burning incident, there was word that Black Freshmen Orientation was in danger. The Thursday before Black Women met and suggested urgency of demonstrative action. An emergency meeting was called for Tuesday evening.

Undergrad Rep. Resigns From Provost Search

The Provost Search Committee has been reeked with turmoil. The lone minority faculty member resigned from the committee on Thursday April 19, 1979, ending his short tenure on that committee which began January 31, 1979. Professor Donald St. Mary claimed that his position on the committee was not felt with in good faith. His resignation was followed by the resignation of the undergrad representative, Gery Lee, on Friday April 20, 1979. (See letter)

The legitimacy of the search process was called into question when it was noted that there was no minority representation.

To the Co-Presidents of the Student Government Association

I have just begun to grasp a few of the implications of the protracted Provost search process. The original search committee featured a single Black faculty person which appears to be in direct opposition to the spirit of Affirmative Action. This individual (Mr. Ford) resigned and the subsequent lengthy delay by the chancellor's office in appointing a replacement during a crucial period in the search process was a serious oversight.

Upon the appointment of a minority faculty representative, at such a late stage, serious questions were raised as to why there were no minority candidates under consideration. The administration attempted to remedy this iniquity, after the fact, by consenting to consider late vite. The Minority Faculty Association began to submit vite with the understanding that they would be considered in good faith. "To quote a committee memo..." "President Knapp, Attorney Meyers and you (Bromery) believe it would be legal for us to discuss late applicants..." "We will discuss the nominees and candidates whose vite reached us after our closing date."

The committee at its most recent meeting reneged on this agreement by refusing to discuss the vite, and instead focussed on the technical issue of whether this action would constitute a re-opening of the search. The committee further weakened the force of its mandate by debating the "need" to discuss the vite in light of the

present candidate situation which was deemed satisfactory. This procrastination has served to render any forthcoming discussion of the additional vite meaningless.

This is my first experience on a search committee. I was appointed on November 1, 1978 after the original list of candidates had been significantly scaled down; consequently my input was limited. I have no idea how long this important committee functioned without undergraduate student representation in addition to zero minority input which I might add, is essential to the welfare of the entire University community.

I've learned a good deal about the subtleness of institutionalized racism which can be ignored or denied (with good reasons). Accordingly, I am resigning from the Provost Search Committee as a Black undergraduate representative of the S.G.A. I must insist that the present committee be declared null and void for the aforementioned reasons, and I would suggest that the new chancellor form a new search committee of a higher consciousness.

Sincerely,

Gary M. Lee



Speakers at the Amherst College Meeting Tuesday evening. From left to right: Harold Massey, Professor David Willis, Dean Prasser Gifford, President Ward, and Professor Paul Weigle Photo by Ed Cohen

A course of immediate action was decided upon by the students, and that was a demonstration in Converse Hall. This demonstration took the form of walking around Converse in silent protest.

At 11:00am Professor Doug Davidson of the Black Studies department who had been out of town called a black community meeting. At the meeting the concerns of the students were galvanized into demands. Prof. Davidson discussed at this meeting that there were rumors that black students had done this, and that there must be

awareness of why the demands were made there could be conversation about the issue and not the cross burning should be the reason why we're here.

Williams said, "If you do something like that, anyone on campus can't help but feel black and white, so we were going on the assumption that it was done by white students. We wanted to address the administration on the problems, went back

over and met with the President. He wanted to speak with a representative body from the black community and a meeting was finally arranged. Harold Massey said, "When people from the Third World community in the Five College area came over without being called, that speaks to the commonality of sentiment that comes from commonality of institu-

tional racism and whatever feeling of racial tension that existed within the valley."

Ward said that he would make himself available that whole day and a meeting was set up for 3 o'clock. Ward said that a deci-

TURN TO PAGE 2

U.S.- South African Nuclear Ties

By Brooke Stokes

One of the least talked about but most important connection between the United States and the Apartheid regime in South Africa is in the nuclear field. There is long history of cooperation between the two countries in this area and it has crucial implications for the struggle of the liberation forces and the masses of oppressed people in Southern Africa.

There are three aspects to the U.S. South Africa connection. The first is the actual raw or non processed uranium that South Africa possesses, the second is the so called peaceful nuclear capacity, or it's reactors, and the third is South Africa's ability to enrich uranium and to produce and deliver atomic warheads. Along with this are important questions that must be raised such as why did certain countries choose to help develop South Africa's nuclear capability.

South Africa has approximately 25 percent of the worlds proven uranium reserves; much of this is located in Namibia. Currently most of this is being mined by British companies. Demand for South African uranium has been increasing. Current production of 2,700 tons a year is envisaged to go to 13,000 tons a year in 10 years. In 1976 South African production of uranium increased by 11 percent. The United States has stopped buying uranium from South Africa; however between 1953-1971 approximately 15 percent or 43,250 tons was purchased. Much of this went into the missiles and bombs and torpedoes which currently make up the balance of terror. South Africa has also sold uranium to Israel and Iran. The vast amount of uranium that South Africa has is very important as a strategic weapon. In the western world the use of nuclear power is increasing in use thus demanding more uranium. But in many of these countries such as Australia and West Germany there have been powerful movements by different classes and minorities against uranium mining in these countries. This has helped to drive the price of uranium mined in these countries up. The South African government has no interests in what the vast majority of the country feel about problems with uranium mining such as cancer and environmental deterioration. Under apartheid the mine have little to say about what their working conditions are. Thus South African uranium becomes far more profitable. Currently three companies in New England including Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, builders of the Seabrook, nuke, are seeking to buy 3.2

million pounds of uranium abroad. This is almost certainly going to come from South Africa and would give them some 460 million dollars to apply towards their deficits. This type of linkage will probably continue to grow as it becomes harder and harder for corporate giants such as Exxon to make a profit from mining uranium in this country.

South Africa currently has one nuclear power plant, Safari I. It was built by the Allis Chalmers company in 1965 under the "Atoms for Peace" program. While it is a small reactor, (20 megawatts thermal) it runs on weapons grade uranium. This is uranium which is enriched to about 98 percent. This means that weapons grade uranium might have been or could be in the future diverted to a weapons program. Though the reactor is open to inspection by International Atomic Energy Agency teams there is a lack of accounting procedures. South Africa also plans to build two other reactors of a 1000 megawatts each. A French firm won the bid to help build these. In addition there have been exchange programs for scientists involved in nuclear work between the U.S. and South Africa. Thus South Africans have learned important technical information which could help them construct a nuclear weapon.

South Africa has a pilot uranium enrichment plant which puts it among the very few countries which can enrich their own uranium. In addition they are planning a full scale enrichment plant but have been unable to obtain financing. Documents published by the African National Congress, (A.N.C.) which were taken from the South African embassy in West Germany detail that countries involvement in providing South Africa with enrichment technology despite U.N. sanctions. Requests by South Africa for enriched Uranium from the United States have been denied. This is because the United States, appalled that South Africa would actually take the ability which was given it by several major capitalist countries, and develop an atomic weapon, is trying to get the South African government to sign a nonproliferation treaty, thus attempting to abolish themselves.

South Africa has said that it has the bomb and it also has British bombers and Israeli missiles which are capable of carrying nuclear warheads. In 1977 a Russian satellite flew over the Kalahari desert and photographed a cluster of huts and an instrumentation tower which 98 percent

the experts in the U.S. who dealt with the situation said was a testing station for a nuclear bomb. South Africa denied it. They also have computers which can provide downwind launching information. Currently Liberation forces are winning control of Namibia and Zimbabwe. As they continue to win increasingly the White minority regime in South Africa will be forced to face reality and see that its time is

up. However the madness that is apartheid would, if backed into a corner, use atomic weapons, despite the fact that such use would kill many of it's own supporters and be only of limited use in stopping peoples struggle. We must organize and do everything we can to prevent the further use of the U.S. to help supply South Africa with nuclear research and reactors.

The students were not in violation of anything at that time, since they were all in the lobby, something like a moratorium. At the 3:00 meeting he said he had concrete evidence that materials were gathered from Charles Drew House. At this meeting they were deliberation whether or not the student committee should get the response on orientation the next day and deal with this at that time or whether Ward should tell him his decision about orientation and deal with how he was going to break this news to the students body. The committee told him that both were urgent matters. They wanted answers about orientation and how to break the news to the student body. At that time, he passed out his statement about why orientation wasn't being given. He said it was necessary at this time to de-emphasize the cross burning and emphasize the importance of these demands, that is mainly to emphasize what the black community is trying to do in dealing with the issues and alleviate them. What could have been a violent reaction about the incident, in that people would feel manipulated and abused, was thus avoided. This had been central to the actions by students involved with the demonstration, to concentrate on the issues.

Harold Massey, who had addressed the all college meeting became involved in the protest after returning to the college from a trip. The first concern was in obtaining a copy of the security investigation report. After locating some security officers he was told he would have to wait until the chief of security arrived at 9:30 in the morning. He returned to Converse Hall to a meeting, where the committee had convened. At that time students were occupying President Wards office. Ward said, that they could stay in the office as long as was necessary, until at least 3:00pm (which would be 24 hours.)

Further attempts by Massey to secure a copy of the investigation report of campus security were fruitless.

A short time before, the meeting between the student representatives, the President, and the Deans of Amherst College had gotten over. The student were disconcerted, but the administrators in the room had asked them to discuss what to do. They're primary concern, according to Massey, was to retain the credibility of the Black community. That evening there needed to be a representative to make a statement and there needed to be a uniformity of perspective in terms of what the media was getting to prevent contradicting reports

and information. This is another crucial point, because what actually happened was that they said that they would play up the positive aspects of the unity between the students - white and black and the faculty.

Upon hearing the official announcement that black student might be implicated in the cross burning silence overwhelmed the student body at the all-college convocation. It was significant in diffusing the coalition between white students, faculty, and black students.

White students upon hearing these remarks felt betrayed and confused, and the faculty felt they had been deceived. Massey's address explained that the address had no prior connection to the black community until that 3 o'clock meeting with President Ward.

In discussing the information, presented at the college meeting, Williams remarked, "We found that our biggest problem was misunderstanding. The only way to inform people was to take it upon ourselves to go over to the people and educate them on the incident."

Wednesday evening students met with concerned faculty and students who felt misinformed and glad to effort was made to reach them. Information meetings were held in all the dorms on campus and at that all the dorms on campus and at that time only the frat, social dorms, and A and B dorms weren't reached.

During the faculty meeting that night, the concerned faculty asked if student leaders knew about the possible involvement of a black student, and the committee told them that they had known at the 3:00 meeting with Ward but were told not to say anything because of possible violate media ties.

By Wednesday night President Ward had left for the annual trustees by Thursday evening the rest of the administration hierarchy left to the point that the financial aid officer was the senior officer in charge. As of 6:30 Friday, there had been no official statement made about students leaving and an agreement that they would tell students before hand if any disciplinary action was to be taken against occupying students. Some forty groups, from fraternities at Amherst College to the Third World Women's Task Force at UMass, have pledged support of the Black community at Amherst College. As of today tension and anxiety still wrestle beneath the topographic scenery of what was once thought of as an "ivory tower," All-American institution.

By Geni Vuille

she was raped and tied to the back of a car. She is now paralyzed, her case has not been solved by the police but the investigation has ended.

Jose Pontes's death by hanging found sitting in a chair. Investigation for that case has also been discontinued.

Kenny Mc Entee was found guilty of rape of a 19 year old woman. He was railroaded into that decision. Kenny will be in jail for 20 years.

These are just a few of the injustices to the Third World community. On the broader scale, however, Ms Bohm said, "it was funny that the Third World people might be the minority but they are the majority in jail."

All the cases discussed have been exposed as some of the most contrivral accusations in the Five College area. Inasmuch, as this fact stands at present, many people in the Valley, and even in that room, weren't aware of some of the issues involved. There still exist people who are totally unaware of the cases at all.

The second problem is that people are unaware of the demands for Spanish speaking professional and aids. Speaking the language is not the only answer, however, they should also understand and respect the culture of the people. There's more to Spanish speaking people than the language alone and that should not be forgotten. Ms Delson's closing statement was, "that language dictates the way the people are."

The final speaker who Suman Bohm who spoke of "Seta Rampersad: A Case of Violence Against Third World People". Ms Bohm review the issues of the case to show the racist attitude of the courts against Third World People. With Seta Rampersad case it was the closed inquiry, the inability to view the body, and the disrespect given to her parents, friends, Lawyer, and the overall Third World community.

Ms Bohm also review some other violent acts toward the Third World community within the last 2 years.

Jill Dickinson, who was found behind a bush. It has unofficially been stated that she was raped and tied to the back of a car. She is now paralyzed, her case has not been solved by the police but the investigation has ended.

Ms Bohm also review some other violent acts toward the Third World community within the last 2 years.

Jill Dickinson, who was found behind a bush. It has unofficially been stated that

of Black people to that of White people:

Cancer Kills-----100,000 Blacks
26,000 Whites

Diabetes Kills-----28 Blacks
13 Whites

Tuberculosis-----1 out of every 5
people killed are Black

Accidents Kill-----44 Blacks
25 Whites

Homicide between the races 59-
30 Blacks
5 Whites

Between the ages 25-29 ten times as
many Blacks are killed than Whites.

Louder Delson spoke on "Healin, Language and Culture." Ms Delson stated that the majority of the Spanish speaking people came from Puerto Rico, they've been arriving since 1917. Ms Delson also stated why Spanish speaking people retain their language, it's so they will not lose their cultural identity. Therefore, maintaining and transmitting the language from adult to child, insures the continuance of the culture.

Health vs Language was her second topic. She exposed several points which should be understood in relation to the health language barrier. One barrier is that bilingual doctors tend to go to the cities where the pay is better.

The Third World Woman's Panel met Wednesday April 18th. The topics of discussion were "Issues in Black Health," "Health, Language and Culture," and "Seta Rampersad: A Case of Violence Against Third World People."

Afrifah Rasool spoke on "Issues in Black Health" her main topic was Hypertension and how it effects Black people. Hypertension is one of the leading causes of stroke and heart disease. Ms Rasool's reasoning of why Blacks have Hypertension more often than Whites was due to the amount of salt stored within the bodies of Black people. Black people came from a tropical climate so their body built up an additional amount of salt to deal with the heat. However, when Black people were transferred from that climate to a multi-seasonal climate their bodies didn't rid themselves of the salt as they once had so the salt built up within the body an atlas Hypertension. Hypertension is a known killer of 1 out of every 4 Blacks born in this country today. The biggest problem with Hypertension is that it is an undetected killer.

Rasool stated that Hypertension goes undetected primarily due to financial inequities, leading to a lack of money and sometimes allowing the disease to reach the incurable stages.

Afrifah Rasool also gave a few statistics comparing the morality rate

Third World Woman's Panel

Letters To The Editor

Third World Women's Task Force

The Third World Women's Task Force was originally created by various Third World women who saw the need to politically organize against different forms of repressions: racism, sexism, political repression, etc. Having suffered through continuing violence against our community (physical assaults as well as verbal abuse), we attempt to combat these forms of oppression through direct confrontation. We believe in direct action, we raise critical issues and question programs and agencies as to their relevance to the Third World and oppressed communities.

The Third World Women's Task Force welcomes the participation, support and works with progressive organizations, issues and individuals.

We are primarily working women. Nonetheless, we encourage the participation from the most progressive sectors of the whole community.

Although our main interest is in trying to involve Third World women in pertinent struggles, we believe that for true social change we have to work with men, women and children. Therefore, we are not "limited" to issues that affect only the Third World sector or women. We deal with issues that oppress people. In addition, we do not limit ourselves to struggles within U Mass. Rather, we see ourselves as working with issues that affect the larger community.

Anyone interested in further information, call 545-0800 or 545-0883 or contact the Third World Women's Task Force.

We welcome the participation of interested individuals. Our next meeting will be at 7 PM, Monday night, April 23, 1979, New Africa House, first floor.

Last Night I had a dream. It was a beautiful dream. In my dream there was peace in the Valley.

For some reason I've been having a strange calling to go to church. I can't explain it but it's a very strange calling. It's an obsession to go and hear a dedicated preacher deliver his message to every hill and mountain top. I really miss that style of preaching. I remember our family going home and calling people who weren't at the sermon just to let them know what a beautiful and strong message that the Rev. had delivered. Being young I didn't understand it as well as the older members of the family, but by the time they finished calling relatives and friends long distance, its meaning became a lot clearer.

The othernight I had a dream. Hopefully unlike the M and M Brothers, my dream won't turn into a nightmare. I dreamed that there was peace in the Valley. I dreamed that I was a preacher... It was at this time that I woke up because some where in my subconscious I knew there wasn't peace in the Valley. My mind became troubled so I began to hum an old Negro Spiritual, "When my name is Called I'm gonna Steal Away to Jesus." I became very confused because I realized that "Jesus" was the name of a slave ship. Well, no matter, I could always sing "The Old Rugged Cross;" Or could I. It first occurred to me that the true symbol of the cross has little of no meaning because when I was the Colonists wanted to colonize, the cross and the missionaries were the first things that the natives were introduced to so now it doesn't burn the significance to me that it's suppose to have.

I suddenly remembered a song by Nikki Giovanni "Truth is on the Way," or maybe I could hum one by the OJays, "Family Reunion" or to take it to a different extreme there's always the Isley Brothers "Work to Do." I guess that would be in order but it's just not religious so I'll just hold that and sing it tomorrow. I couldn't help but feel inside that my dream was betrayed. While I lay there my mind was filled with anticipation and confusion I wanted to go to church in Amherst but more or less rejected the idea because I felt that I wanted to be a part of my extended family in Boston. That was guilty resolved. I finally settled in going to church in Amherst, I could come home and take advantage of Brother Bell's Sunday discount and call my relatives and friends in Boston, New York, Atlanta, California etc, etc, etc. I knew I couldn't expect to pick up the New York Times, or Boston Globe to get the true sermon that the Rev. was preaching because they don't have reporters that could understand my "crisis magazine." I joined so I know I'm due me. Oh Ohlll Yeah. I joined in Boston.

Hey; Has any one seen Sister Rosa Parks? I know what I'm going to do. I'm going to church some where whether it's Boston or Amherst. In this confusion I've just got to get my head together. I went back to sleep. It's Saturday.

The other day I was talking to someone and asked them... In what area should I visit. They resented to me was Amherst College. I still don't understand the response. Well, anyway. It's

inconsequential.

What am I worried about. I don't have to deal with it until Sunday or until a family member call to tell of a dynamite sermon that the Rev. preached at one of the Camp Meetings. Oh Well!!! on with the dream. See you at church.

Bo

Family Housing Does It Again

On April 10, 1979, a young Black woman living in Lincoln apartments with her three year old son and 81-2 months pregnant was handed down an eviction by the Family Housing Office. The sheriff gave her an extended week to seek legal counsel to stop the eviction until April 17, 1979. I was able to interview her and found out that she had fallen behind in rent and had steadily handed over her welfare checks to Asoko Ganguli who stated that if she kept up her payments he would not evict her. Living off of \$38 in food stamps she continues to pay family housing but still owed \$252 and was unaware that an eviction had been fully processed until the sheriff showed up at her apartment. She was able to get legal counsel and

through political pressure put on by various individuals and the Third World Women's task force and Everywoman's Center, the family housing office made a concession. She was told by the Housing Office to come up with a payment plan that was workable and agreed upon by them and if she fell behind they would file eviction papers against her again.

Even though the eviction has been stopped she has the added pressure of giving birth soon and being at the Housing Office's will to evict her again if she fails without being harassed by the family housing office. We need to stop the continuous eviction of single mothers with no alternative place to move to.

that they have a personal vendetta against students on financial aid end single mothers of color on welfare with children who fall behind in their rent because the welfare misses a check or other problems of life seem to interfere with paying the rent on time.

In the future I feel that the Housing Office should clarify what they mean by "an undesirable tenant" and stop being a money making agency without taking into consideration the problems that Third World students face on a day to day basis without being harassed by the family housing office. We need to stop the continuous eviction of single mothers with no alternative place to move to.

Malika
Member of the Third World Women's Task Force.

Announcements

The Campus Center Board of Governors recently amended their constitution to form a Third World Caucus of the Board.

The proposed Caucus would consist of three undergraduate or graduate members who would be elected the same way which Senators of the Third World Caucus are elected.

The amendments to the B.O.G. Constitution have been sent to Chancellor Bromery for ratification and will take effect fifteen days after ratification, barring a veto by Bromery.

Third World Women's Task Force

The Third World Women's Task Force will hold its' next meeting at 7:00 PM on Monday, April 23 at New Africa House, first floor. All are welcome.

Affirmative Action

The Affirmative Action Subcommittee of the Campaign to Combat Racism will meet Wednesday, April 25 at 1:30 PM in CC 904. We will discuss how to develop a campaign on exposing the lack of affirmative action at the University of Massachusetts, expanding it and how to increase our work to defeat Weber. ALL ARE WELCOME.

Repression Com.

The Committee Against Repression will meet on Wednesday April 25, at 7:30 p.m. in Campus Center (room will be listed.) They will be organizing around the Ramperad case.

Monday

April 23, 1979

Art For The People
Room 163 164 --C.C.
10:00am. To 4:00pm.

Umass Student To Africa

I am proud to be among the nation wide who have been chosen to participate in the Operation Crossroads Africa Program this summer. As a representative of our community I feel responsible and obligated to share my discoveries and experiences so that we may have a better understanding with the importance of cross-cultural sharing. Through Crossroads Africa I will be reaching out to two completely different socioeconomic communities. In Africa I will be, more or less, a living example of what it means to be a young woman from Northern America. I don't seek to impose my American values, but hope to comprehend African ideologies.

Operation Crossroads Africa celebrates its 20th anniversary as a private non-profit, non-governmental volunteer community development organization that promotes work, travel, and study in Africa as a vehicle for cross-cultural exchange and understanding. Since its founding in

1958 by Dr. James H. Robinson, Crossroads has sent more than 5000 volunteers to 34 French and English-speaking countries to spend their summers living and working with rural village communities. Crossroads chooses to promote the work, travel, study, experience as a welcomed, informal overdue corrective to the historical imbalance of visitors only taking from African people and not giving to them.

I have begun to spread the Crossroad understanding through my fund raising activities. There is a participation fee in volunteer, Crossroads has awarded every applicant a sizeable grant by means of their year round fund raising campaign. On Saturday the 28th of April I will be walking 20 miles from Amherst to Shutesbury, to offset a part of this fee. I would most appreciatively accept any contributions in care of:

Iris Goldfarb
702 D Main Street
Amherst, Massachusetts 01002

Amherst, Ma. 01002

I didn't realize I'd be involved with sharing cross-cultural desires so soon, but I guess it began the day I started to fill out the Crossroads Application. When I return I hope to contribute an understanding of my learned experiences and more of what the need for utilized crosscultural sharing is about. I may decide to give a slide presentation, write an article, some other form of media. I now believe Crossroads is part of a life long experience for me. I hope in the future I can be among the alumni who assist accepted Crossroad applicants with their fundraising experiences.

Sincerely,
Iris Goldfarb

Holyoke's Bilingual Education

by Angel F. Rivera

The educational system in Holyoke has recently come under the investigation of state and federal audits due to its negligence and refusal to up-grade services available to Hispanic students.

In connection with the violations of the bilingual program and other related services such as Chapter 766, several meetings have been held with Hispanic parents by the Parent Advocacy Committee.

Hispanic students constitute approximately 20 per cent of the total school population in Holyoke. Proportionately, the number of teachers and services provided to these students are not representative to their numbers. Furthermore, about half the bilingual teachers in Holyoke are Anglos. In many cases these Anglo bilingual teachers have had their Spanish education in colleges who use countries and places other than Puerto Rico as their models for cultural and linguistic instruction. The Spanish language and culture varies from country to country and even from region within a country. An analogy to this situation might be the differences between the English and culture of New England and the American South or better yet between the United States and Great Britain. Clearly one can see that there are differences which exist geographically, socially, culturally and so forth. Greater importance should be given by the selective process in hiring more bilingual teachers, counselors and special needs teachers who are more familiar with the overall cultural and linguistic background of those they intend to service educationally. And since the majority of Hispanic students in this area are of Puerto Rican heritage it should be emphasized they be familiar with Puerto Rican culture and background.

The Bilingual Education Law requires a bilingual kindergarten class, however, the administration in Holyoke thought otherwise. Until recently when the school committee voted to hire bilingual kindergarten teachers perhaps because of

pressural, kindergarten classes were instructed in English with an occasional side who never lasted too long at the position. Hispanic students would then be placed in a regular English class or in a bilingual program. In other words, Hispanic students were at a disadvantage because of their language barrier did not have any continuity in their first two years at school. They tried to learn the basics in English only to become frustrated and at the completion of the year were transferred into a bilingual class to relearn what they should have learned in their native tongue in the first place.

Another area in which the school system leaves a lot to be desired is in its counselling services to Hispanics. Not one school counselor in the system is Hispanic or bilingual. While Hispanics make up only 20 per cent of the student population, they probably make up a greater percentage of students with problems that require counselling.

The same problem of inadequacy exists in the Chapter 766 services to Hispanics. Students with special learning disabilities are usually referred for an evaluation to determine if the child should be enrolled in the program. This process requires an evaluation by a Spanish-speaking psychologist. In Holyoke there is only one regular Spanish-speaking psychologist and one part-time one who is on leave. Students recommended for this program have had to wait sometimes between six months and a year before being enrolled in Chapter 766. One of the tests currently being used for psychological testing is the WISC, which has been translated into Spanish but does not take into account differences between Anglo and Puerto Rican cultures. This test and others which are literal translations from English are not valid and put the Hispanic child at a further disadvantage.

Still another area in which the school system is not providing adequate services to Hispanics is in its tutorial pro-

gram. English instructed classrooms have tutorial services for students doing poorly. Bilingual classes do not have these tutorial services. Students in these classrooms have only the bilingual teacher to rely on for help. The attitude of the administration seems to be that bilingual education is a waste of time, so why spend money and manpower on it.

The school problem in this city is just one of the negative forces afflicting the Spanish community. The community is plagued by many problems—housing, welfare, police brutality, to name a few. These causes have been voiced by various spokesmen. In many cases the spokesmen who have argued most vehemently on behalf of the community have been students from the nearby colleges and universities. This type of solidarity is probably welcome by the Spanish people in Holyoke. However, what happens when these vociferous individuals graduate into their 15 and 20 thousand dollar jobs and have moved from this area. Who will voice the opinions of the community then?

The bilingual components within the colleges and universities have to become more responsive to the needs of the Puerto Rican community here and not by striking a chord that people find pleasant only for a short while. The time has come for a comprehensive analysis of the needs and the goals of the Latin people here. And this is where the services of students in the area universities and colleges are needed. *The community must come together to form a lasting apparatus for social and political change which will benefit the Holyoke Latin people not just today but also tomorrow.*

EL PUEBLO UNIDO JAMAS SERA VENCIDO



Black Student Demands At Amherst College

We, the Black Community of Amherst College, are issuing the following statement to concerned and interested individuals regarding the progression of our struggles. We remain strong in our quest and steadfast in our demands.

BLACK FRESHMAN ORIENTATION

The decision to substitute Black Freshman Orientation with an "ethnic day and a half" is a totally unacceptable and an insensitive response to our demand that the program be institutionalized as it has existed for the past five years. Not only must the college endorse the program, but the Dean of Students Office must include the Orientation as a part of its annual budget.

The inability of the administration to realize the positive merits of the program based on participant input once again demonstrates their efforts to dictate our needs. The administration has stated that early arrival of Black students is impractical, because the college is at that time not prepared to operate on a day when the Holyoke campus presence of the football team on campus at that time proves this to be false. It also indicates the college's inability to recognize the Black community at Amherst College as it is racially defined.

It should be apparent from the mobilization of the Black community to implement on its own, a program that it felt addressed its needs, that we have acted on our interests in the past. We resent the college's recent endeavor to decide that it is, they despite their lack of participation, who know what is best suited for us to survive at Amherst College as Black individuals.

Our suggestions and recommendation have not been sought fully on either Black Freshman Orientation or the development of an "ethnic day and a half" before denouncing Black Freshman Orientation as unnecessary. We have considered several other viable alternatives and the presentation of the extended orientation proposal has not even been taken into account as any means for altering the program to make

it better. Mr Ward feels that we coerced him into making a yes-no decision by 3:00 Tuesday afternoon. This is not the case. Negotiation, which we had supported, had been scheduled to take place between dean and students before a decision was made. This did not happen. Also, we had already united to protest the opposition to Black Freshman Orientation prior to the incident that sparked mass response.

STUDENT INPUT INTO THE SELECTION OF DEANS AND FACULTY

If the college, indeed, hires its administration and staff to meet the needs of the students, it cannot eliminate their views and suggestions in the selection process. By the same token, it cannot choose students that it thinks are representative of the views of the Black community. Consequently, we unconditionally request that the Black community be a major source of contact for selecting our representative to be involved in the selection process; a vote in the selection process and we feel that we should be seriously and continually consulted as a resource for interviewing and recommending qualified minority applicants. In the case of the Dean of Minority Affairs, Third World Students should be the primary source of recruitment!!

MORE THIRD WORLD FACULTY

The number of minority and tenured professors at Amherst College is appalling. This fact is detrimental to everyone at the college. It hinders insight and objectivity in the perspectives that students are presented. Many students are aware of a void in their educational experiences due to limited exposure to diverse qualified Third World Scholars. In requesting more faculty, we are not merely asking that the Black Studies department be expanded, but that Third World professors occupy positions in all disciplines. College faculty are encouraged to incorporate Black authors, spokesmen and politicians into their semesterly curriculum. Also, Third

World students should be incorporated in the search and selection processes for professorships.

DIVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

SASC is calling for divestment of sale of corporations which violate the college's current policy against military sales or loans to the Republic of South Africa, and b) in which proxy votes have already failed to change the corporations' actions. Four Corporations fall into this classification. South African Support Committee (SASC) is demanding the college sell these stocks if proxy votes again fail. They are BANKAMERICA, which makes loans to the South African Government and refuses to adopt a policy against making new loans in the future; KODAK, which sells photographic film specially designed for use in the passport system (which regulates the travel and employment of Black South Africans); MOTOROLA, which sells mobile communication equipment to the South African military and police; MOBIL OIL, which smuggles oil (or assists in smuggling) to the illegal white regime of Rhodesia—against international sanctions.

SPRINGFIELD AMHERST SUMMER ACADEMY (S.A.S.A.)

The Springfield Amherst Summer Academy (S.A.S.A.) has, in its almost ten year existence, served as a vehicle for students input into an urban community and a chance to utilize skills acquired at institutions of higher learning. The experience of bearing responsibility for education of all people is a concern that Amherst College has a commitment to uphold. Historically, the S.A.S.A. program has been troubled with economic insufficiencies stemming from a lack of committed implementation other than that stimulated by students. The college, although sanctioning the program for this long and well aware of the continued problems, has problems with S.A.S.A. by establishing a commitment not only in the meager sum of \$30,000.00, but, also in the administra-

tion. The Dean of Students should, as has unofficially been the case in the past, oversee S.A.S.A. through that office based on students support.

This should aid in seeking funds for S.A.S.A. earlier in the year. The development office should consider S.A.S.A. as an institution within an institution, and therefore seek additional funds in its annual fund raising drives. In this way, we feel the college can avoid the economic burdens it was given this past summer by insuring funds. If S.A.S.A. still means what it meant, and we think it does, the economic problems can be overcome and indeed a higher level of education can continue at this institution. We, the Black Community of Amherst College, genuinely appreciate and need your continued support. Your written and verbal responses and your physical presence have been instrumental in aiding the positive progression of our struggles. Despite the misinterpretations surrounding the events of the past few days, our demands remain nonetheless legitimate. We have been gratified with the degree of concern that has been expressed, not just on the individual level, but through mass mobilization and participation. The unity which has evolved has caused people to begin to recognize and understand our needs and the problems that we, as Black students, face at Amherst College. It is our sincere hope and belief that the cooperation and communication that has arisen will not die with the realization of our demands.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES LA LUCHA CONTINUA

THE BLACK COMMUNITY OF AMHERST COLLEGE



NUMMO NEWS



Vol 7 Issue 12

Administration Stalls At Amherst College

The following is a statement that was released on Saturday by the Black students at Amherst College. It appears that the administration at Amherst College learned nothing from the occupation at Converse Hall and the support generated within the Five College area.

By this time, we are all aware, in some sense, of the controversy over the College's expressed commitment to the needs of its culturally diverse community. In the past few days, many elements of the campus community (students, faculty, staff, campus organizations—both Black and white, dorms, houses and fraternities) have united to acknowledge and support the needs of the third world community. As President Ward so aptly stated, "The best thing which has happened during the past ten days in the life of the College has been the openness, the willingness to risk, the potential solidarity between Black and white students. On all sides, one hears from students that relations between Black and white students have never been better in their experience in the College."

In spite of the tremendous concern exhibited by large numbers of people on this campus and in the five-college area, the administration has remained insensitive and adamantly inflexible in its dealings with the third world community.

The response issued by the administration to the demands of the third world community is totally unacceptable. The demands presented are not extravagant; their implementation would serve only the basic requirements of the third world community. The administration's total refusal to make any alterations in its present policies is an insult; it is an insult not only because it disregards the needs of the third world community, but also because it disrespects and ignores the wide range support of the entire Amherst community.

The administration's stance on Black Freshman Orientation symbolizes its insensitivity to the needs of the third world community. The administration insists that the BFO can be effectively implemented during the regular orientation in spite of the overwhelming consensus among the Black community that the proposed alteration of BFO would undermine its essential nature and thereby its effectiveness. Black Freshman Orientation, when it occurs prior to the general orientation of the College, allows Black freshmen the opportunity to address their unique position as Black students before confronting issues facing all new students, and thereby facilitates their entry into the Amherst community with greater confidence and ease. It is extremely presumptuous of the administration to attempt to define the needs of the third world community in opposition to that community's own assertions. The administration's decision ignores the fact that a BFO allows Black students to develop a sense of community that gives them confidence to become active members of the general college community when the college officially opens. To this extent, the decision denies the needs of the entire Amherst community.

The responses to the other four demands are equally dissatisfactory; they indicate that the administration considers their present policies as adequate.

selection of Deans and Faculty, Dean Bishop has re-affirmed the administration's commitment to its present policy. However, to reaffirm a commitment to an inadequate policy serves no purpose. The present policy only allows students to interview final candidates for administrative positions. There is no student input in the recruitment or early selection process.

In President Ward's reply on the issue of third world faculty he states, "The college is committed to the recruitment of qualified faculty who are members of minority groups for appointment in the several departments." In view of the fact that there are only two Black tenured professors at all-tenured or untenured—out of 145 faculty members, this professed commitment seems questionable. If attracting qualified third world faculty is as difficult a task as the administration portrays, it is that much more essential for third world faculty to be more aggressively recruited.

The demand for reinstatement of Springfield-Amherst Summer Academy is the only issue in which the administration has even considered addressing sincerely. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen whether the administration will carry through its promise to make a good faith effort to find matching funds for the program for the summer of 1980. In addition, a long term commitment by the administration to secure such funds for future summers is essential.

On the question of South Africa, the administration does not even live up to its own guidelines for investment, let alone develop more ethical guidelines calling for divestment of stock in all corporations with holdings in South Africa. The trustee statement of policy asserts:

"A decision to sell for other than financial reasons will be considered if, in the opinion of the Trustees, the exercise of rights of ownership, i.e., vote and petition to management, will not, within a reasonable period of time, succeed in changing a company's attitude toward a moral or social problem which the Trustees believe requires a different policy of management."

Four corporations in which the college has stock, Bank America, Kodak, Mobil Oil, and Motorola, violate this policy on two counts; they are involved in military sales or loans to the South African government and proxy votes have failed to change these corporations' actions. The trustees' refusal to follow their ambiguous guidelines indicate their lack of sincere commitment to ethical business practices.

The decisions of the administration should not be ignored or passively accepted. The education and enlightenment of the past few days should not be forgotten. Now is the time for re-evaluation and renewal of our commitment to constructive change. In the light of the administration's adamancy, students and faculty must come together to propose more concrete actions for the future.

Violence at Crampton Dorm

By John Jones and Friends

Around 3am April 29 the Third World Students were engaged in a party, at Crampton Dorm. At about 3:15 a few White students came into the party openly carrying alcoholic beverages. After approaching the person responsible for collecting the admission charge and then told that the cost of the affair was a dollar. The persons responded in a negative manner. After one of the security people informed them that they could not enter with the alcoholic beverages, they were escorted to the door. Immediately following all hell broke loose.

One of the dorm residents who was sponsoring the party called people in attendance to inform them that a fight was going in, which they immediately responded to. The first fight appeared to involve only three people one black and two white. The Black people quickly resolved that fight, however, the comrades of the white people assisted their friends in an additional fight. At this point pandemonium broke loose. Those that were initially trying to break up the fight became the ones involved in the fight as a result of the white comrades intervention. There were still people in attendance at the party who were making every attempt at maintaining order. The initial set of fights were resolved.

The police did not arrive until most of the people went back to the party, the dorms, or wherever they were from. The Head of Residence approached the officers so as to shed some light on the situation. Up to this time there had been no arrest. It was also here that the students in small numbers came out of the dorms and some perched like buzzards on the walls adjacent to Crampton, others walked directly in front of and by the windows of the party shouting, "Niggers Get Out" and many other racial slurs. Campus security police tried to keep the instigators going in opposite directions from the party. The people who had at-

tended the party stood dazed at the thought of this ever existing.

The police after being lenient toward the white students, who were very insistent as to their investigative acts. Campus Security in their attempt to maintain order arrested some of the whites. This type of activity continued for about 40 minutes to an hour, while pent-up energy within the students trying to have a party consistently built. Party participants felt the need to confront the instigators and yet realized the consequences that would follow. They realized that the pattern of things in the Valley over the past two years and longer constitute and have constituted strong undertones of racism toward the Third World People.

With this in mind the students felt a stronger need to subdue any feelings of confrontation. Had such an incident occurred, where as party participants adhered to their instinctive and intuitive needs to clash with White students, such an incident would be far greater to control than campus security could handle.

With the understanding that the party was not going to continue with any degree of comfort, an escort service was begun to insure the safety of the Third World Women. When this was placed into effect, Third World Students on route, were greeted with a farewell of "Niggers Go Home", "Niggers Get Out", and many other statements to that effect which derived from the towers.

First of all I would like to say, in regards to all the above statements, made as to White students and their actions, most, if not all, of them were held to a minimum.

NOTE: All respects should be paid to Third World Students in the manner in which they conducted themselves through the entire incident.

We would also like to caution all Third World Students the next move is on them. Please be prepared!



photo by Ed Cohen

Letters

To Nummo News:

We are writing this letter to express our full support of the demands and actions by the Amherst College Black Students Union and other involved students. Although the occupation is over the demands have not been met. We therefore support further action to maintain the Black freshman orientation program, to increase third world student input into the selection of deans and faculty, to increase the number of third world faculty, to divest stocks in U.S. corporations upholding the South African system of apartheid, and to adequately fund the Springfield Amherst Summer Academy. We also oppose any punitive actions against those involved in the occupation of the Amherst College administration building or those involved in related actions.

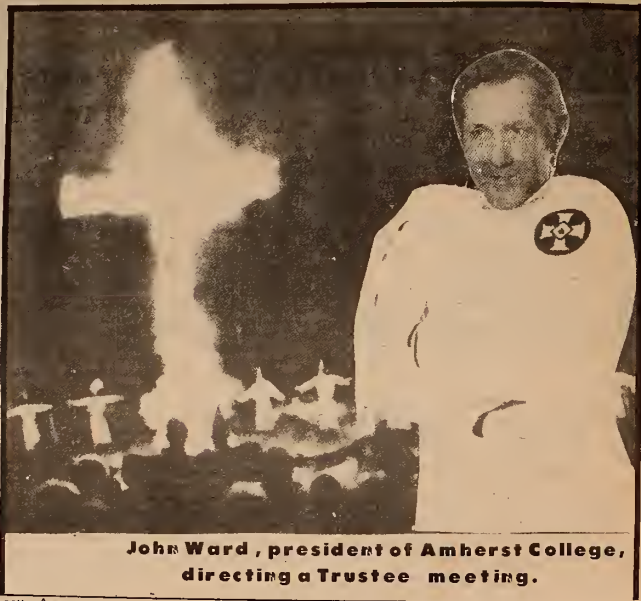
Only through militant struggles on and off campus has Amherst College opened its doors somewhat to Third World students. However, institutionalized racism is demonstrated daily by a college newspaper that refuses to deal seriously with the issues raised by these demands unless it is forced to do so. It is demonstrated by Amherst College holding stock in corporations like Kodak which make the film used in the passports that Blacks must carry at all times in South Africa to make sure they are only in certain areas. Also the administration exhibits its racism by attempting to further restrict its already meager support programs for Black and other third world students.

The demands are urgent and just. The Amherst College administration's evasiveness and unresponsiveness in these matters make it necessary for further militant actions.

Systematic discrimination against people of color continues to exist in all institutions of our society - in the courts, the schools, in housing, jobs and the media. It must be challenged by any means necessary in all places. Similar problems of racism also exist

at the University of Massachusetts. Any progress by the Black community in the struggle at Amherst College helps us in our struggle here.

Affirmative Action Subcommittee of the Campaign to Combat Racism



John Ward, president of Amherst College, directing a Trustee meeting.

The Cross Keeps Burning At Amherst College

After 12 days of constant pressure and political agitation that resulted in the occupation of Converse Hall, the Black students of Amherst College left the administration building. The political commotion which began with the Easter Sunday cross burning in front of the Black residence, ended on Tuesday after the students were intimidated by academic suspensions. An assured victory for the Black Amherst students then became a defeat for the whole of the college community in struggle. It had been many years since a 'student struggle' had generated so much support from the Valley progressive sector. Indeed, it had been a long time since such issues received press coverage.

The political motive for leaving the administration building, the site of the confrontation, is still unclear. During the whole time the administration attempted to sidetrack the issues by claiming that the Black students themselves had burned the cross - an accusation that was never proven. In addition, the president of Amherst College (John Ward) demonstrated sufficient bad faith by refusing to negotiate. Why expect him to change his attitude when the pressure was off? Clearly, Amherst College students could not correctly identify the enemy when they ended the occupation. Thereby, giving the oppressor even more power over their lives.

Perhaps the students' motives for abandoning this form of struggle was that they succumbed to intimidation: the threat of academic suspension. I do not consider this reason enough to stop people that are truly conscious of their struggle. Given the importance of the demands as presented by the Black students of Amherst College, it must be understood that suspension is not reason enough to give up the battle. It is better to be academically suspended and victorious than to continue struggling on our knees.

It should be clear that the mere occupation of buildings and offices is not sufficient to obtain demands. If actions like these were adequate, then all the universities in the United States would be autonomous territories by now. Occupations must always be accompanied by other methods of struggle. Pressure must be exerted at all levels. All the struggling forces cannot be contained within a building.

Mr. Ward does not need his office for Amherst College to continue functioning. The president of Amherst College is such a small part of the machinery that controls and runs that college. To defeat the whole machinery, time, sacrifice, dedication and determination is needed on the part of students. People within the racist administrative machinery only respond when their economic interests are involved. Only when these interests are adversely affected will institutions like Amherst College admit defeat.

The total disregard and refusal to negotiate on the part of the Amherst administration only reinforced the historic position of American universities: sit back and wait for the students to give up. This experience should serve as a lesson to us all: we must be politically prepared to sustain and wage a struggle with long range objectives. We must not allow such important endeavors to be defeated through intimidation. This cannot be seen as Spring Fever. We must understand that we, as Third World students, are mere tokens in American universities. While our purpose in coming to these institutions is to obtain a higher education, the administration's purpose in having us here is quite different. To them we are merely models to show how liberal and democratic they can be (as well as receive federal monies, etc., for having us here). Ward cannot destroy that "true" symbol of American freedom by expelling all its Black students. After all, this is his only proof that Amherst College symbolizes truth, freedom and the American way.

It is clear that Mr. Ward and people like him are the ones that are keeping the crosses burning.

In the struggle,
Euseo Garcia

AMHERST COLLEGE
CONFIDENTIAL

April 27, 1979

The following letter was sent to students at Amherst College who participated during last week's demonstration in Converse Hall. The Dean of the Faculty, Professor Gifford, brought charges against those students of Amherst College that were occupants of Converse Hall during April 23 and 24. The charges will be brought before the Judicial Board this week.

Dean of the Faculty Professor Gifford has charged you, as a participant in the Converse Hall occupation on April 23 and April 24, with serious violations of the College's Statement on Freedom of Expression and Dissent and Statement on Respect for Persons. He complained that your occupation was a coercive action which obstructed access to the building where classes are normally held, interfered with academic and administrative activities that occur daily in Converse Hall, and deprived the rights of faculty, students, administration and staff employees who normally work, learn, study and teach. He complained that the occupation "failed to respect the rights, dignity and integrity of members of the College and was damaging to the College itself."

In a list attached to his letter, Dean Gifford indicated that you were among those who continued to occupy Converse Hall after 2:30 p.m., April 23.

Under the provisions of the College's judicial system, cases involving alleged disruptions of classes are referred to the Judicial Board for adjudication. Accordingly, I have transmitted Dean Gifford's complaint to Prof. Allen Cuttman, Chairman of the Judicial Board.

In my letter to Prof. Cuttman I recommended on behalf of the administration that the Judicial Board:

- permit students who were in Converse after 2:30 p.m., April 23 to have their cases adjudicated on slow;
- impose a penalty of disciplinary probation of those who left Converse before 2:30 p.m., April 24 and did not re-enter the occupied building;
- arrange hearings on these complaints as soon as possible and try to conclude them before the end of classes.

If you do not wish to have your case handled on slow, kindly notify Prof. Cuttman in writing immediately.

The charges against you are very serious and could lead to severe penalties. Therefore, I strongly encourage you to devote considerable thought and attention to your participation for the Judicial Board hearing. You should read carefully the statement on the Judicial Board (pp. 17-18, 17-23) which pertain to student conduct and the College's judicial system. Please note that you may have a member of the faculty or student body of your choice to accompany you at hearings before

CONFIDENTIAL

April 27, 1979

the Judicial Board and to serve as your advisor. Most students who have had cases handled by the Board have benefited greatly from advisors. With this in mind, I urge you to contact immediately those persons who you think could help you in preparing your defense and in advising you at the hearing.

If you have not already spoken to me or another dean about the Judicial procedures, please arrange to speak with me. I wish to help all of the involved parties in resolving these cases as fairly and as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,
James J. Bishop
James J. Bishop
Dean of Students

Committee To Combat Racism

PURPOSE STATEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN TO COMBAT RACISM

A call and challenge is being made to all people in the University and Pioneer Valley to join in a campaign against racism. It is a call that the world has heard since the inception of American Slavery.

Racism is not a social ill of the past, it is a part of an uninterrupted litany of despair that America continues to reserve for those not born with white skin. Racism is not only an act of uneducated bigots but is perpetuated and serves the interests of businesses of the highest incomes, government officials in the most crucial positions, and educator's with the highest honors attainable.

From its very inception American Society was built on a foundation of racism and exploitation. Racism continues to be embued in every social institution and every aspect of our society: social, cultural, economic, and political. The mandate for the future is clear and uncompromising. **END RACISM.** Has technological progress infected us with such insensitivity that the cries of millions can be drowned by subtle persuasions of racists indifference? Are Bakke, Weber, the Ku Klux Klan and Nazi groups with their increasing memberships going to become the new objects of freedom songs? The role of any institution in any society is to help to maintain the social order. The university as the major producer of knowledge, plays a primary role in this process.

The university should be a laboratory to deal with problems that exist in society such as sexism, racism, poverty and other forms of oppression. In 1910 Dr. W.E.B. Dubois stated the problem of the 20th century is the color line-meaning racism. This racism is

strongly in existence at the University of Massachusetts and has manifested itself in: physical attacks upon Third World student enrollment; a faculty that is 95% white, a dubious affirmative action policy without enforcement procedures ... It is clear that the combating of racism is not a priority of the University, but must be made into one.

White students as well as Third World students are being cheated in their education from learning about history, culture and politics of 3/4 of the world population. It is imperative that the university seek to address issues by committing itself to developing programs in: personal growth, moral leadership, ethics, and the critical analysis necessary for developing a positive and constructive world view. Specially, racism and sexism workshops should be conducted as a part of Summer Orientation, residence hall programs, the "G" cores should be implemented, and traditional courses should offer texts, suggested readings, and term paper topics that address these problems in order to fulfill the Land Grant Liberal education mission of the University.

Racism is a tool that has kept us divided and powerless. Only by combatting the causes and resultant evils of racism and sexism can all men and women achieve full human rights and dignity. With this in mind we issue a call asking all concerned to offer your support and join us in A Campaign To Combat Racism.

In recognition of the contributions of minorities to the social and cultural life of the nation and the University, we urge that the two major unnamed buildings on the campus be appropriately named:

Last week the Committee to Combat Racism held a press conference on the progress their work. Below are two statements released at the press conference.

a. The Fine Arts Center be called The Duke Ellington Memorial Fine Arts Center, and

b. The Library, where the papers of this great son of the State are preserved, to be named the W.E.B. DuBois Library of the University of Massachusetts.

Affirmative Action is part of the struggle against racism. We seek to connect oppression of Third World People and women at UMass to society as a whole. We want to defend and expand Affirmative Action at the University, and to fight the attempts to reverse it nationally such as the Weber case. We, therefore, demand that the University implement and enforce a policy of aggressive affirmative action designed to increase the numbers of Third World faculty, staff, students, and workers to 15% of the total University population in three years.

That the Trustees, Chancellor, and Faculty Senate implement this requirement of the "G" core as defined and developed by the combined groups and individuals mobilized to combat racism in University. The "G", which will not add to the total number of requirements, but take one from "C" and "D". It is designed to make all undergraduate majors exposed to the causes, background and explore solutions to racism, sexism, business ethics, and the handicapped.

Past repression against Third World Students must be acknowledged and dealt with in a serious non-compromising way. All racist repression against Third World students, from insult to assault to murder must be stopped. This problem is not limited to on-campus attacks but includes off-campus repression by police, courts, etc. Also, we cannot allow the University Administration to talk about its distaste for local racist incidents when in fact it does not bring anything to a halt, nor does it sincerely address it's own racism.

Family Housing: 'Find That Hard To Believe'

Carmen M. Cadiz, Suman Bohm, members of Third World Women's Task Force

During this semester, it has come to our attention the many problems that U Mass Family Housing is causing its poor Third World tenants. Problems range from being undeservedly labeled "undesirable tenants." Notices to Quit and Eviction Notices being served, actual evictions being carried out, etc. In general, underhanded politics of harassment and intimidation is being carried out against poor and Third World students. Why?

The North Village apartment complex, as a part of Family Housing, is in very poor condition. Many apartments are roach infested, leaking roofs, cheap construction materials, inferior plumbing fixtures, etc. Due to the severity of these problems, there is a high vacancy rate. To pay for this housing rip-off, Family Housing forces all its tenants (in all its complexes) to pay for U Mass mismanagement. This is how as rents are raised, services are cut back, a policy of intimidation to assure payment is implemented and families are evicted.

In a letter dated March 25, 1977, Married Student Housing (as it was called then) announced to its "tenants" that, "A system of financial pre-screening will be developed and implemented to assure that prospective tenants can meet their financial obligations within the married student housing program." Most Third World married students depend on financial aid packages as their sole means of support. Through the years, these financial aid packages have become increasingly meager. Yet, these same monies must be used to pay rising prices for food, daycare, tuition, clothes, rent, transportation, doctor bills, etc. Of course, these students, or prospective tenants, will be 'proven' to be poor candidates for married student housing. These

will be called "financial risks" and be outright rejected.

And, what of the students who are already living in these apartments who are unable to stretch their financial aid budget to meet rental payments on time. These are the so-called "undesirable tenants." This is the latest term Family Housing uses to describe tenants with at least one month arrears. They also use "undesirable" for anyone who dares challenge the Family Housing power structure. In the collective mind of that office, undesirable means "lets throw that one out-quick!"

There are many arbitrary terms used by the Fat Cats of Family Housing. Just last week, Ann Koski, interim Family Housing Coordinator, proposed that a Third World woman was not eligible to sign a new lease because she was not a short term employee of U Mass (the woman is not a student). Although the Third World woman is a U Mass short term employee, even by Ms. Koski's definition, the interim director on-the-spot changed the definition to exclude that woman from signing a new lease. When the tenant demanded to see a written definition to "short term employee," Ms. Koski admitted that no such written, specific interpretation existed. And, that indeed it was left up to the criteria of the leaser to use it as they saw fit. Naturaly, in this "flexibility" in policy will always favor the U Mass landlord in all landlord-tenant relations. (It should be mentioned that this particular tenant has caused the University many 'embarrassments' by refusing to sign an illegal lease, challenging their eviction process, consulting lawyers when necessary, and informing other tenants as to abusive policies carried out by the U Mass landlord).

There is also the problem of waivers. Since most Third World students depend on financial aid to meet economic needs, often rent payments must wait until financial aid packages are distributed. Time and time again, individual tenants as well as legal assistants from L.S.O. have pleaded with Family Housing to accept releases (waivers) from students. These promisory

notes have stated that the university is *guaranteed* its' rent from financial aid packages. These notes have consistently been refused by U Mass. In fact, one Black woman, mother of three pre-school children, was thrown out into the streets simply because the U Mass landlord refused to accept such a promise of payment from the welfare department. Yet, on April 25, 1979, Ms. Koski claimed that U Mass Family Housing has always accepted waivers contingent on future, assured payments. Maybe someone should have told this to that woman as she sat on the sidewalk, her belongings strewn on the grass, evicted, crying. Maybe someone from Family Housing should have been there to answer the eldest child's question of "Mommy, how come we can't live here anymore."

And, there is also the matter of the "Notice to Quit." U Mass sends these out as warnings that an eviction notice is to come if rent isn't promptly paid. This is not a "legal" (or cost incurring) action, as defined by Massachusetts Law. It is simply a preliminary procedure. Since tenants can only be charged for legal costs incurred in the actual eviction process, there is no legal basis for charging for "Notice to Quit." Contrary to what Family Housing representatives claim, these are not "legal" procedures either in its' language, form or manner it is served. Nonetheless, the University is adamant in demanding payment. They send barages of letters, refuse any further rental payments until the "legal fees" are paid, threaten to start eviction proceedings, and even refuse to enter into new lease agreements-all tactics of harassment and intimidation based on landlord trickery to extract more money from the tenant. In a letter dated June 23, 1978 from Student Legal Services, it is stated, "The Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 186, Section 11 does not provide for such a fee to be recovered from

tenants by landlords...In speaking with Mr. Myers (legal counsel to the Chancellor) about it he informed me that they will take no legal action against anyone for refusal to pay. However, he stated that they reserve the right to administratively withdraw students for non-payment of the fee and will require it as part of the rental cost in the future." Nonetheless, four months later the same tenant was still being harassed and charged for non-payment of this fee. The steps taken by U Mass are the usual alternatives: first, 'if I can't prove it legal in a court of law, I'll make damn sure I prove it legal within U Mass.' I'll simply withdraw you trouble makers.' Second, U Mass makes sure it collects this illegal charge by simply including it in future rental costs.

On April 25, 1979, Carmen M. Cadiz, member of the Third World Women's Task Force and Eliseo Garcia confronted Ann Koski on problems they suffered at the hands of the U Mass landlord, as poor and Third World tenants. Her official response was "I find that hard to believe." Yet, we of the Third World Women's Task Force find it hard to believe that Family Housing expends the Third World community to sit idly as our households are jeopardized by the devious and underhanded politics of the administration of this university. In the last week alone, three separate families have contacted us, all voicing similar problems. This is yet another example of violence against our community. Our response- **FIGHT BACK!**

Third World Women's Task Force

Repression In Argentina

Massachusetts Political Prisoner

The 24th of March 1979, marked the third year of military rule in Argentina. It has been three years since the Argentine armed forces overthrew the corrupt government of President Isabel Martinez de Peron and instituted in its place a military junta, formed by the heads of the three armed services. Ostensibly, the reason for the coup was to clean up the corruption and chaos fostered by the overthrown regime, thereby enabling the nation to eventually return to the legal and democratic road.

However, in reality the coup was caused by Isabel Peron's increasing inability to control the combative Argentine people, who headed by the workers, responded against being made to shoulder the effects of Argentina's chronic economic crisis, with major mobilizations. The military took over the government in order to guarantee a capitalist form of domination through the violent repression of any and all sectors deemed to be even remotely a threat to it. In this way, students, intellectuals, professional workers, peasants, housewives, priests, politicians, refugees from other nations, in short all sectors of Argentine society have been subjected to a savage and cruel repression whose ultimate goal and reasoning is dictated by the desire to crush a whole people.

The real purpose of the coup was not immediately evident. This was so, in part, because of the strict censorship of Argentine News, good public relations by the junta, and the fact that the overthrown regime had indeed been as corrupt and chaotic as the military claimed; as well as intensively repressive. It was under Isabel Peron's rule that paramilitary death squads, labeled the "Triple A", unleashed their terror with total impunity, their actions being financed by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

It soon became obvious that the military had no intention of changing things for the better. In fact, repression became even more efficient and cruel. A new Public Security Law issued the day of the coup, instituted the death penalty, set up a system of military courts, and lowered to sixteen the age of those punishable for political crimes. In addition, it authorized lengthy prison sentences, such as 8 years for disrespect of military authority and 3 years for favoring strikes. The political system was thoroughly overhauled by the new military in order to use it as a tool to intimidate and punish political and ideological opponents of the regime. Minister of the Interior Generalissimo Harguindeguy said, "Counterinsurgency does not limit itself to the physical annihilation of the guerrilla, we must press, and in the educational, cultural and political fields." This policy, similar to other policies of the members of the armed forces directed by President Videla, attempts to justify repression of all sectors of society with the expedient label of "subversion."

In the first two weeks after the coup on March 1976, it is calculated that some 40,000 person were arrested, of these, 20,000 were later released, and the others, added to the previous government's 10,000 prisoners give us the figure calculated by many international organizations of 30,000 political prisoners in Argentina.

However, these figures are only approximations, for when we speak of political prisoners we enter the realm of the uncertain. It must be understood that the actual number of political prisoner recognized, recognized by the military government is but a small percentage of the total, since this way it can do what it wants with them. In fact, there are thousands of political prisoner, unrecognized by the junta, whose passage through the military police establishments has been well documented. In addition, the thousands of kidnappings and disappearances lead us to believe that the number of prisoners held is even higher.

Torture has been institutionalized. Torture centers throughout the country have been well documented. All persons arrested have one thing in common; they have been beaten and tortured.

However, in spite of the military government's cruelty and irrational repression, the Argentine people continue to resist. Strikes and demonstrations, work slow-downs and sabotage, when possible are constant. Last February an open letter was sent to the Bishops of Pueblo at the Celam III by political prisoners. Every sector of Argentine society has actively oppose the military government. Labor union political parties, churches, and professional organizations condemn General Videla's terrorism.

The Argentine people and also suffering a severe economic crisis. In 1978, the inflation rate was 170 and wholesale prices were up 147. In January 1978, global rate increases

were instituted affecting the price of most basic necessities, while real wages were devolved to 50 below those of the previous year.

In this, the third year of military rule in Argentina, the most important issue that must be raised is how to obtain the release of prisoners or alleviate the situation of the many Argentine people suffering this horror. The best way to accomplish this would be by pressuring the military junta to respect human rights and to call to democratic elections. This can be accomplished in many ways. We can get religious, human and civil rights organizations involved in the Argentine issue. We can write letters to our Congressmen urging them to act.

Several U.S. senators and representatives have been active on Argentina and have succeeded in cutting off military aid to the junta. Letters can be written to the Argentine Embassy in Washington D.C. and to Argentine authorities asking them to release the names of prisoners, their place of detention and legal situation, and a guarantee of their physical safety. We can also organize demonstrations and sympathy actions to support the call for the restoration of civil liberties and human rights in Argentina.

We hope that this short article will lead you to inquire further into the denial of human rights in Argentina and to act upon it. For more information please contact: Argentine Coalition of Boston, P.O. Box 304, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123

Alberto Ruiz

Argentine Coalition of Boston

Black People's Legacy

By Blue Louis

Mother Africa gave birth to all of her sons and many beautiful black daughters.

The sons and daughters were strong and worked the land.

Mother Africa rewarded them for their labor.

Then the white man came

With guns, treasures and ships he stole somewhere in Asia

Iron bars were looked around the necks of Black women and men

Packed into the holds of slave ships

We in our minds hearts and soul knew this was wrong.

The weak cried, the strong fought, some escaped most died

Trying to find home where they knew they belonged.

Brought to America against our will

Like animals we were bred with mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, sons and daughters

Forced to be a thing, not a human

Taught we had sinned against God

And hell not heaven is where we shall dwell

Through the suffering of the pain and the aggravation of the years

The thought process we once possessed vanished

The heart beat of our homeland ceased to sound

Sour minds forced into slumber, we could only slumber

The white men fought amongst each other

The north wanted us free

Because they envied the ricker the southern whites made from our labor

They freed us and said we were men and women and possessed the same rights as they

Yes we were free

Free to live in slums and slave in factories

Free to go to colored only restaurants, restaurants and bars

Our freedom was a higher form of slavery

Our rights were to be hung from trees, castrated and burned in our churches

Today we are told of the advancements we have made

Advanced to welfare, unequal education and middle class projects

We better open our eyes or we will always advance one step behind them

Mother Africa cries for us

While we fill our veins with drugs, pump our whites and kill our brother being so sick

Being the white man's holes

Yes we better wake up or die sleeping

Blue Louis is a brother who is currently incarcerated in a Colorado jail.

This article is a Walpole Penitentiary inmate's own account of how he has been unjustly dealt with by the Massachusetts Judicial System, apparently, as a result of his outspokenness and political involvement around the time of Boston's school busin crisis (1975-present). The following passage is Siegfried Golston's report of the incidents that led up to his receiving a "lifetime sentence" at Walpole State Prison for 1st degree murder.

"I am a young Black Political Prisoner writing to you seeking support in helping me to obtain my freedom. Please bear in mind, while you read this article, that only facts that are important are included. So, if some things appear to be missing, it's only because I didn't feel it was of importance."

"On December 18, 1975, while attending my typing class at the Jeremiah Burke High School, I was told by my teacher to report to the Principal's Office. When I arrived at the Principal's Office, I was confronted by three Boston Police Detectives. One of them had a warrant for my arrest for an alleged Court default. I was arrested and carried to Boston Police Station #11. While at the Police Station, I was read my rights, then told there was a murder warrant for my arrest; the murder warrant was never produced. I was allowed to make one phone call to my mother. So, I called to inform her of the events that led to my being in mind that this murder that I am being charged with supposedly occurred in August of 1975 and I am being charged with this crime in June 1975."

"On December 24, 1975 I was carried to the Suffolk County Courthouse for arraignment (bear in mind that there hasn't been a lineup; nor have I had a probable cause hearing in a District Court). At the arraignment the Court appointed John P. White, Jr. to represent me as an attorney, since I didn't have the funds to obtain Private Counsel. At the arraignment there were no witnesses present, yet I was formally charged with First Degree Murder and remanded to the Suffolk County Jail to await trial without any bail being set."

"Approximately three days after my arraignment, John P. White, Jr. came to the Suffolk County Jail to discuss the facts of my case. He made it clear that the District Attorney felt that the Commonwealth's case against me was strong, and that there were two alleged eyewitnesses being used in the Commonwealth's case against me. We discussed my alibi defense and I gave Mr. White a list of alibi witnesses that could prove my innocence."

"In February of 1976, I was carried to the Bridgewater State Hospital for what was supposed to have been a 20 day observation for the purpose of determining whether I was capable of standing trial. Instead of 20 days, I remained there for 60 days; afterwards I was returned to Suffolk County Jail to await trial."

"From December until May (the time of trial Mr. White my attorney) had been out to the jail to discuss our case strategy approximately five times."

"In May of 1976 we picked a jury predominantly white with the exception of one Black female (none of the jurors were of my peers). The trial started in May and lasted for two weeks. I was almost certain that the jury would bring back a verdict in my favor because I felt my innocence had been proven (although my attorney failed to allow one of our crucial witnesses to take the stand in my behalf). The Commonwealth's case appeared to be very weak, although the jury almost proved the opposite. After the Court gave the case to the jury and the jury came back with a verdict of guilty of First Degree Murder and the court imposed a sentence of Natural Life on me to be served at the MCI Walpole State Prison."

"In June of 1976 I received a letter from Mr. White stating the fact of his having in his possession a tape recording of a conversation with Martha Brown, the sister of one of the Commonwealth's witnesses used in their case against me. Martha Brown stated that her brother, David Brown, and Irene Rollins, the other major witness in the Commonwealth's case against me, were in Rhode Island with her the day of the alleged murder and by the time they arrived back at Columbia Point Housing Project, where the murder allegedly occurred, the Police were removing the body from the scene of the crime. Her statement is very crucial, because if what she said is the

truth, then the Commonwealth's witnesses will be caught up in their lies."

"In view of what I've explained in this letter, I am asking for support. Before closing, let me give you the main points to focus on. A white male was allegedly assaulted by several youths in the Columbia Point Housing Project, which is predominantly Black. This alleged assault supposedly occurred in August of 1975. The male victim didn't die right away; because of brain damage he was placed on a Respirator of some sort; the doctors performed brain surgery; and at some point they decided there was nothing else they could do and pulled the plug on the machine."

"Four months later I am picked up at school and taken to the police station on a trumped-up charge. Allegedly, several youths assaulted this victim, but I am the only person being charged with the crime. Keep in mind the existing racial tensions that existed here in Boston and that I've been one of the few students in high school that had the courage to speak out against the oppressor of Black students throughout the Boston Public School system. One can come to the conclusion after reviewing the facts that I was a Black person. My Dearment because of my political views and for being the outspoken individual that I am. There was no way I could get a fair trial, because the jurors were predominately white and none of the jurors were among my peers. Two months after I've been convicted, I was taken back up with a key witness that can clear me, if the courts allows her to give testimony on my behalf."

The following is a statement from a key witness for the Defense, who was in the company of the two eyewitnesses for the Prosecution.

"David, Irene and I were returning to the project from buying meat in R.I. I asked David to let me out, because I had to rush into the house. I carried the bags inside the car. As I rushed across the street, I saw a white man lying on the ground. I stood there because I was scared. I went upstairs, put the bags down and I yelled at the kids in the window. I asked my 10 year-old where the other children were. I went back downstairs and David and Irene were parked behind the white-bottomed car with a black convertible top. There were people standing around the white man. If David and Irene saw the person who struck the white man, they have long distance vision, because the man was on the ground lying in some blood when we drove up."

Martha Brown

The statement of Martha Brown impeaches the integrity of the testimony of David Brown and Irene Rollins, both of whom testified that they observed the Defendant strike the victims, and who were the only witnesses to so testify according to John P. White, Jr. He adds that the Defendant was just aware of her availability as a witness; and that the proffered testimony of Martha Brown on a grave doubt upon the integrity of the conviction of the Defendant, and indicates that justice has not been done.

Although Siegfried Golston in innocent and evidence for his defense appears to be very strong, there are still some rough spots that need to be smoothed out (such as the testimony of the two witnesses for the Prosecution). This case should be handled by a hired attorney, who is sensitive to the Black Community and who has been paid a fee, so that the lawyer can obtain pertinent information relating to the case and bring in other lawyers and investigators for consultation. Legal fees cost about \$5,000 (\$2,500 in advance) to set up an effective appeal and movement into action. Anything you can contribute (even if it's only \$1.00) will be greatly appreciated.

Please mail contributions to:

Siegfried Golston Defense Committee

Unity Bank
P.O. Box 326
Roxbury, MA 02119

and mail support letter and/or any pertinent information to:

Siegfried Golston
Box 100
So. Walpole, Mass.

Thank you,
Barry P. Adams

Announcements

Roy Ayers coming to Spring concert

Born in Los Angeles, Roy Ayers began to play music at an early age. First he learned how to play the piano. "My mother taught piano, I was always around music. I played boogie-woogie before I ever knew how to read a note." His mother took him to see Lionel Hampton when he was five and Hampton gave him a pair of mallets. He didn't take up the vibes full time, however, until his parents bought him one when he was a senior in high school. Until that time, he had been listening to Cal Tjader and Milt Jackson and quickly became good enough to become a professional musician. Initially he played with Gerald Wilson's big band, Chico Hamilton, Jack Wilson, Phineas Newson, all notable West Coast musicians.

Roy Ayers first became known as a major force on the jazz scene when he sat in with Herbie Mann at the Lighthouse in Lps Angeles. "I sat in and he hired me that same night," Roy remembers. "It was a perfect way for me to come east and have a job, because most musicians come east and it's very difficult to obtain work for some time."

He became an instant sensation. After three albums produced by Herbie Mann for Atlanta Records, Ayers formed his own band, Ubiquity, and began recording for Polydor Records. Over the last several years the music of Ubiquity has grown and matured, but it has never lost the freshness or the excitement of the first Ubiquity line-up.



Roy Ayers will be appearing at the Spring Concert and is scheduled to be the first act of three. This talented musician has had numerous hits and is bound to put on a good show. Check him out.

As the music scene changes, so does the music of Roy Ayers. Originally filled with passive counterpoints, Ayers now gets down with the best of them. More than that, with the release of **EVERYBODY LOVES THE SUNSHINE** in July '76 Ayers discovered a whole new legion of fans. The album made it to the Top 40 in the pop charts and Ayers literally took off. With **VIBRATIONS**, released in December '76 Ayers was in full flight with a wealth of new and exciting material including "Demelo (Give it to Me)," "Searching" and "Come Out and Play". **LIFE LINE**, released in May '77, showed Ayers in top form. Included on three cuts ("This Side of Sunshine", "I Still Love You" and "Sanctified Feeling") is Dee Dee Bridgewater, former star of "The Wiz" on Broadway. Ayers came up with another winner in February 1978 with **LET'S DO IT**, the album that featured "The Freaky Deaky". His latest album for Polydor is **YOU SEND ME**.

"My music is ubiquitous, it's everywhere. I'm into some of everything. I play R & B, jazz, pop, bossa nova, blues, Latin—music when I'm not able to change anymore. I feel just as young now as when I was 19, just as creative. If I ever get by the side of the road and let the others go on by," Roy bases his musical philosophy on Duke Ellington's famous line: "It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing." "I'm just a perfectionist of sorts, but if it's gonna swing, it's got to cook."

**In Celebration Of May 1st.
International Workers
Day
Panel Discussion On Political
Prisoners
May 1 7:30 P.M.
C.C. Rm. 163-164**

speakers :

Hayata Muwwakkil (Ella Ellison)

Mother of four, was sentenced to five lifetimes, for a crime she did not commit.

Eliseo Garcia

Member of Committee Against Repression, Puerto Rican activist, speaking on the 7 Puerto Rican Prisoners of War.

Jimmy Durham

A member of AIM speaking on Native American Prisoners.

Free
Everybody welcome
Daycare provided

sponsored by
Distinguished Visitors Program
Che-Lumumba School
Third World Women's Task Force

In The Rock Garden



photo by Ed Cohen

"In The Rock Garden" is a play about the Asian American perspective seen through the eyes of an Asian American woman going to school at Hampshire College. Through the main character, June (Mariko Mihor), we share with her a clashing of culture, alienation and the day to day confrontation of prejudice and stereotyping. June shares with us an experience of a woman developing in strength and character in dealing with today's problems. It is a dynamic play which offers a sensitive message of Asian interpersonal relationships in this society.

The play, "In The Rock Garden" was written by Roberta Uno. She is also the director of the present production. The play has been performed at Hampshire College and Smith College a year ago.

Harpenden Center
Southwest UMass
May 3 and 4, 8:pm Admission \$1.50

LEARNING FROM THE PAST TO BUILD THE FUTURE

An Asian American Conference

By Richard Mei, Jr.

"Learning from the Past to Build the Future" was the theme and title of the Conference held last weekend that was sponsored by the Asian-American Students Association. The purpose of the Conference, which was held in the Campus Center, was to celebrate the first national recognition of Asian-Pacific American Heritage Week which begins on May 4. As part of the weekend, guest speakers, musicians, artists and writers conducted workshops, films and a coffee house to bring together Asian-Pacific Americans and to promote greater ethnic awareness.

Performances by Charlie Chin a musician and poet, the Sojourners, a Third World Jazz rock band and the Yat-Ming Kung-Fu club kicked off the busy weekend. Among the topics discussed on Saturday were "The Bakke Decision and It's Future Consequences", by U.S. District Court Judge Robert M. Takasugi, U.S.-China Normalization, Asian American Women Contemporary Chinatown Issues, Third World fighting racism on the job and Americas concentration Camps. The weekend concluded with a performance of "In the Rock Garden" by playwright Roberto Uno, which will be performed again this Wednesday in SouthWest. Over 200 people gathered from across the country in what was a very rewarding, educational and exciting experience for Asian American students.



photo by Barron Roland



photo by Ed Cahen

Interview With Jose Trejo

An interview with Jose G. Trejo, a Third World candidate for President

Jose Guillermo Trejo, a minority graduate student from Mexico, is currently working as GSS Treasurer, and has been officially nominated to run for re-election for next fiscal year (1980). However, just last Wednesday, April 25, during the hispanic program "Que Tal Amigos" in WFCR Radio Station, Jose and his wife Pilar were interviewed by program conductors Julio Torres and Sonia Vivas, and among many other things, Jose was asked "if he would be interested in running also for the highest position as president, assuming the support of his strong credentials and capabilities for leadership in the Graduate Senate."

But before getting into the details of his probable nomination as president, we should provide the background of Jose's credentials.

Jose Trejo is working toward a masters degree in Steel and Concrete Structures in the Department of Civil Engineering. He is also teaching a 9-credit internship program for student heads of residence in Southwest called Management Studies and Practicum Residence Hall Administration. Moreover, he has taken summer course in Managerial and Financial Accounting and Administration.

Jose's extracurricular experience on campus has proven to be progressive extensive. Firstly, he has worked as a volunteer staff member in the Collegian Graphics Department, as a teller and later as a Loan Officer of the Credit Committee in the Student Federal Credit Union. In addition to his cooperative involvement in various capacities with Third World Student organizations like, Eco Latino Newspaper, Ahora, the Bi-lingual Collegiate Program, the Minority Student Program in the school of Engineering, the Third World Scientist Society in New Africa House, the newly formed Mexican-American Engineering Society, and the Civil Engineering Graduate Student Association. Besides, he has also participated in activities with the Coalition of the Minority Employees, the 03 workers, the UMess Tenants Association and the North Village Tenants Council.

Question

Jose, what have been your accomplishments as GSS Treasurer during the current fiscal year?

Answer

Last year, when I ran for treasurer, I was interviewed by the Collegian (May 4, 1978). I said then that as GSS treasurer my prime

objective would be, and if I can quote myself, "To prove to the Graduate Student Senate that minorities are qualified enough and responsible enough to assume this kind of position. Also from that point of view, to encourage other minorities in taking an interest in important issues discussed in the Senate." Now almost one year later, I believe that I have accomplished this goal, by working hard in improving the whole GSS bookkeeping process and making it more verifiable and organized. We now have our General Accounting System completely integrated into the University Accounting System. Thus, we have now the capacity to monitor and manage budgets for up to 500 different organizations in our ledger 3 account. This means that this year we have been converted into a mini RSQ-SGA system, ten times smaller, but our integrated system is much more simple, clean and efficient in paperwork and bureaucratic process. This is because our computer print out reports are conciliated with our General Ledger every month, so we are always up to date in the monthly summary report and report of transactions for every single organization under our system. Our budget has no deficits or defaults on payments, we have a respectable amount on reserve for contingencies to always prevent any future deficits. We have increased our fees due to inflationary coefficients only end we have kept our salary structure in accordance with the 8 percent rate increase per fiscal year.

Our services to our constituency, funded organizations and community members in general, has been always open and friendly to all and we have developed teamwork relationships with the GSS staff personnel. Therefore, I feel very confident to say that I have done my homework as Treasurer of the Graduate Senate and consequently I have also proven that "minorities are qualified enough and responsible enough to assume this kind of position."

Question

Assuming majority support from your constituency, would you be interested in running for President and perhaps become the first Third World student to hold the highest responsibility in the GSS?

Answer

I have been asked the same question several times last week and I will give you the same response. I have a firm conviction

that Affirmative Action can work if we commit ourselves and put our efforts to do a little more than a good job in implement-

ing it. I think that as Treasurer I've done my homework and maybe a little more. But also, I would like to advance more in this Affirmative Action process by running for President if the support is behind me. Primarily because I would like to prove once more that minorities are qualified enough and responsible enough to hold this important position. And from this perspective to take an Affirmative Action stand by seriously promoting the participation of minorities and women in the GSS decision making process for next fiscal year. Hence, I would be seriously interested in stepping up and working hard to become a good leader for the Graduate Senate.

Question

Do you have a special idea or goal you would like to see accomplished as President?

Answer

Yes. After assessing GSS priorities and objectives for the year, to work closely with the senate in designing an administrative structural organigram that will be based on the foundation provided by the six previous senates to carry out set objectives. This will be the seventh senate body and we have a great need for a more comprehensive administrative structural organigram that will make the graduate senate much more efficient, effective and influential with the Administration and the Community.

Second, to work closely with the Senate in training myself, all officers, senators, graduate students and staff member to follow Robert's Rules of Order for Parliamentary procedures, so we can have smooth meetings during the year. And also by working with the Senate agenda at least one week in advance. Thus to increase participation through smoother running and more efficient meetings.

Third, to increase the Revenue Sharing base of funding, by giving RS organizations a permanent status in our system, by providing them with a small budget allocation for office supplies and expenses and by opening a permanent savings account in the UM Student Federal Credit Union with our regular Revenue Sharing disbursements. Thus, fertilizing the seed of our Graduate Student organizations to develop and grow in order to provide more and more services and jobs for graduate students in all departments.

Fourth, to organize the tasks and priorities assigned to the internal committees and sub-committees. To set up goals and time tables for development

and providing full financial support. To implement an Affirmative Action Policies protecting the rights of all graduate students and to increase the participation of graduate students in the external committees by providing enough advertising of all positions open, so students can always be aware of their opportunities in the GSS and by encouraging the members to do presentations and give reports to the Senate during the meetings.

And Fifth, the monthly publication of a Graduate Student Newsletter sent out to all Graduate Students and Revenue Sharing organizations on campus. Providing profiles of most important motions passed during the meetings, Treasurer's Quarterly Budget Reviews, reports from other graduate students or senators or GSEU news. This means that the voice of the Graduate Senate will be heard all around campus, so that we can become more influential and effective in protecting the rights and stipends of all graduate students.

Question

What is the GSS electoral process and when are the elections?

Answer

Monday night at 7:00pm is the Candidate's Night in which all candidates will have the opportunity to speak and nomination for President and Vice President will be closed. Then on May 2 (Wed. and Thurs.) all registered graduate students can vote at the ballot boxes that will be located in the Campus Center concourse all day. On Monday, May 7 at 7pm the Senate will elect the Treasurer and the Secretary.

Question

Would you like to send a message to the Third World community and the community at large?

Answer

Yes. I want to ask them for their support in attending candidate's night end in voting. A vote for me is a vote for Affirmative Action.

I am asking them to take a strong stand and vote for more participation for minorities. An organized and experienced leadership is provided through my work. I urge all conscientious graduate students to take some time from their work, go to the Campus Center Concourse and vote affirmative. Vote for Jose Trejo for President of the GSS.

Sterilization Abuse

Suman Bohm

Regardless of what different doctors and U.S. social scientists say, sterilization is frequently used as a racist and classist method of reducing the size of the world's population. It is used against the poorest and hardest working sectors, those who represent the greatest political threat to capitalist power.

The rationale behind the wide-scaled use of sterilization against poor people is the myth of population control. This myth, that there is a population explosion threatening the world, has been created by many powerful groups—the U.S. government, big corporations and so called "neutral" medical establishments. The purpose of this myth is to convince people that resources are scarce and insufficient to provide everybody with the necessities of life. The reason for this, it is said, is that the world's birth rate has become so high and yet if one looks closely, one sees that the existing facts are different. According to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN, food production has been growing three-quarter times as fast as population and this with only one-tenth of the world's land area under cultivation.

The basic problem is unequal distribution of food. But the U.S. government is not about to admit this, since equal distribution of food is tantamount to talking about equal distribution of power. Imperialists don't like giving up power. Money is money and money is power and so the U.S. in conjunction with the ruling classes of certain underdeveloped countries like India and Puerto Rico, perpetuate the myth that population—the people themselves—is the problem.

In this light then sterilization can be seen as a simple tactic for getting at the people, for eliminating them at the best of all possible times—before they are born.

Puerto Rico, where the forced population control program has been most successful, is still a colony of the U.S. On the island a minimum of 37 percent of all women of childbearing age have been sterilized under programs sponsored by the U.S. government in collaboration with the local colonial government. Most of the money for these programs has come from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The fact that this policy is being carried out in a colonial context in a nation where people do not have control over their own lives isn't mentioned by U.S. bureaucrats. Nor do they mention the fact that it's the influence of U.S. corporations on the island that has completely wrecked the local economy and caused the bad living conditions. In this light, the term "voluntary sterilization" becomes at best a bad joke.

The same thing is happening on the U.S. mainland too, to Puerto Ricans as well as blacks, Native Americans and poor white working class. Twenty percent of all married black women in the U.S. are now sterilized. Over 24 percent of Native American women have been sterilized. All this is accomplished through a carefully planned government network under the name of population control. Inefficient inner-city hospitals which are otherwise noted for poor medical care are extremely efficient in sterilizing women without their knowledge.

I would like to focus a little on the mass sterilization campaigns that have occurred in India in recent years. It is a good example to use for two reasons. One is personal: India is my homeland and I am familiar with it. The other is political: because the sterilization campaigns in India have been so ugly and widespread, India is one of the few places in the world where there has actually been armed conflict in the streets around the question of compulsory sterilization. Such examples make the class nature of such campaigns unignorablely clear.

Although at the moment the U.S. isn't directly involved in the forced sterilization campaign in India, the campaign has to be seen as an outgrowth of U.S. policy in the 60's and 70's. One of the stipulations attached to the so-called foreign "aid" was that India had to start a large nation-wide family planning program. The racist and classist philosophy behind this idea should be obvious—Indians like all Third World people and poor whites in this country,

are portrayed as animal-like in their inability to stop producing large numbers. A further example of the class nature of the program, as it was actually put into practice, is that it was directly against the lowest paid sector of the urban working class and against the poorest peasants in the countryside. Now that in the late 1970's the Indian ruling class is going through crisis, it has adopted this Western tactic against its "own" people. This is certainly a good example of how U.S. imperialism ends up supporting the existing class relations in underdeveloped countries. This always happens at the expense of the People.

Another important aspect of the Family Planning Association in India is the voluntary sterilizations—by which I mean sterilizations are performed only after the patient has given her or his consent. It seems to be odd that it is mostly poor laboring people who volunteer—the reason is obvious. FPA offers a cash reward of RS 75 (which is equal to two months pay, if you work, a new sari dress) and three days of free hospital care. For the poor RS 75 can be the difference between life and death. Three days free care in the hospital—the fact is that for many women these days would be their first "free" days since they were married and so the temptation is great. However, I don't consider consent given such conditions to be voluntary, especially when there seems to be a fairly high regret rate.

The FPA in India usually ignores certain basic factors that influence couples to choose to have several children.

These factors are the still high infant mortality rate and the continuing high instance of child malnutrition. Because of these realities, families often try to have large families in the hope that at least a few children will survive to adulthood.

The poorer sections in India have not taken all this quietly. There are countless stories of peasants and urban workers (women and men alike) demonstrating in the streets against forced sterilizations and refusing to accept sterilization as a substitute for economic and social changes. In the Indian state of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, family planning centers have been destroyed by angry crowds. In Delhi, on April 22, 1976, the police and family planning staff forcibly took handcuffed men and richshaw pullers for sterilizations. In retaliation, 3000 women converged on the scene and drove off the police. Then the Federal Reserve Police sent a bulldozer to destroy the people but the people ruined it. Then an open rifle fire battle took place for 3 hours. More than 19 persons were killed including a police sub-inspector who was sliced into three pieces with a sword.

Birth control in itself can be an important part of an integrated campaign to emancipate women and improve the lots of families. It can give women a sense of control over their lives. It can be a good thing. When intelligent birth control is one used as a method to repress the poor, we have to resist. Only by recognizing this will we be freed to create family planning programs that are an actual service to the people, as opposed to family planning programs that are falsely presented as intelligent substitutes for other, necessary forms of social change.

South African students choose emigration or African future

By Billy Mastiff
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

Two years ago, a survey of final year students at the University of the Witwatersrand South Africa's largest English speaking university, showed that 75 percent intended to emigrate as soon as they graduated. Several days of visits to the compact "Wits" campus, located on the edge of Johannesburg's business center, confirmed the general accuracy, if not the absolute precision, of the poll.

English-speaking students feel they have no future in an increasingly repressive South Africa they see sliding toward internal war under the control of the unelected National Party. Instead, they speak hopefully of career prospects in America, Britain, Australia and elsewhere. They often view their final year vacations as opportunities to start hunting for jobs overseas.

The attitude toward emigration deeply concerns the radical student movement, which for decades has constituted the most vocal force opposing apartheid within the white community. The movement centered in the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) which has chapters at the country's five English-speaking universities, has long staged highly-publicized confrontational protests. In the early 60's, some of its members were even convicted of sabotage for blowing up electric installations and the like, and were sentenced to long prison terms.

But the post-Soweto reality has prompted a sharp realignment in NUSAS, which has now turned inward, to the universities themselves, with a call for restructuring education to prepare white students for "an African future."

The NUSAS program calls for the increased study of subjects like rural development, black criminal law, labor law, and community medicine. Experts in these fields, the organization explains, are obviously needed by South Africa's people, but they are not being trained by the universities. To encourage such a shift in educational priorities, NUSAS has sponsored a series of seminars and publications.

The program also contains an attack on the universities themselves, who have long been viewed as among the few remaining bastions of liberalism in the country. On the contrary, the activists say, the universities exist to serve the large corporate interest which profit from apartheid, even while the schools (and the corporations) maintain a discreet distance from the system's more brutal aspects. As one Cape Town radical has said, "the government may not like what the universities say, but they sure as hell like what the universities do."

There is also a tactical reason behind the NUSAS shift away from confrontational protest. One Wits student explained, "Demonstrations are useless. All they do is arrest you right away and lock you up for as

long as they want. What good have you done?" Under the Riotous Assemblies Act, which has been in effect all over the country since the Soweto uprising, all outdoor gatherings are illegal without a special government permit. The police arrive within minutes, equipped with riot gear, to break up unauthorized rallies.

In part for past protests, NUSAS has often provoked the government's wrath. In the late 60's one of the organization's presidents was banned, and another was denied a passport. In the early 70's the government convened a special parliamentary commission which banned eight prominent NUSAS leaders and sympathizers, and declared it an "Affected Organization," which meant it could no longer receive any funding from foreign sources.

Also in the late 60's black NUSAS members, led by Steve Biko and others, broke away and formed their own group, the South African Students Organization (SASO). Biko argued that black consciousness and pride could only develop fully in an exclusively black organization: NUSAS leaders agreed, but some members were stunned and hurt by the move. (SASO was banned as an organization in October 1977.)

One complicating factor is the military service requirement, which has dramatically increased in recent years. All men now face two years duty, and there is no student deferment of any kind. One moderate explained, "The radicals come out supporting SWAPO, and the chaps who have been in the army fighting those terrorists aren't going to listen to that."

MANY MODERATE STUDENTS GET INVOLVED IN SOMETHING CALLED "Rag", a charitable organization that sponsors a mail appeal, a humor magazine and a "Rag Queen" competition. The organization raises more than \$200,000 annually for health centers and kindergartens in black areas. Despite the Rag Chairman's caution that the organization's efforts are also intended to bring about improved awareness of the need for permanent solutions, it is squarely in the old tradition of English-speaking, paternalistic liberalism.

The small band of radicals confront the harse, central features of South African life as they attempt to guide their fellow students in the face of an uncertain and inauspicious future. "We have been raised in a racist environment," one activist explained. "We almost never meet blacks on any kind of equal basis. The only black people most of us know are the ones who work in our homes. It is not easy for us to leave behind our racist and paternalistic ideas—it takes a real struggle."



Daily World/cpf

Latin American Week

photo by Ed Cohen



Art for the people by Juan Sanchez an artist from New York who presented an exposition of Barrio life in New York



CAMU poetry group

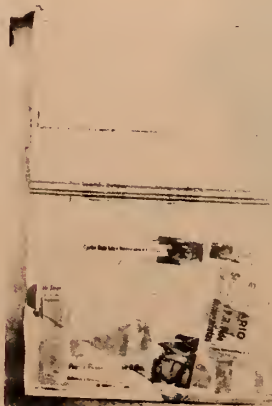


photo by Jim Mahoney

Thursday April 26 FAENA in concert at C. A. Their songs are to promote a sense of unity in the Latin community using music as a message.



Alberto Ruiz Happy Birthday



Sterilization abuse in Latin America by Ana Serrano a member of Cesa



Luis Perez: Attorney and activist from the Latin community of Worcester Mass



LUMUMBE NEWS



Vol 7 Issue 13

Monday May 7, 1979

Page 1

Defeat Weber... Defend Affirmative Action

By Pete Bohmer

U.S. history for the last 300 years has been marked by institutional racism and the interrelated racist ideology of white superiority. The forms of institutional racism have changed over time, from slavery, to Jim Crow that forced most Blacks into extremely low income occupations, primarily southern agriculture and legislated "separate and unequal," to the current institutional arrangements by which Blacks and other Third World people are overrepresented among the unemployed and in the lowest paying, most backbreaking and least safe jobs. The dominant ideology justifying political, social and economic inequality has also changed. It is no longer respectable to assert innate inferiority. Rather employers and universities tell us they would love to hire third world people, but they cannot find any that are qualified. The media, most social scientists and most of the white population are quick to admit and condemn past forms of racism. However, just as during slavery, slavery was justified; today's systematic discrimination and pervasive racism is denied or only admitted as existing in the heads of a continually decreasing number of people.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

One key prong of the current racist offensive is a many sided attack on affirmative action. Affirmative Action means numerical goals and timetables to eliminate racist and sexist patterns in jobs, education and housing. The growing strength of the Civil Rights movement forced Congress and the President in 1964 and 1965 to outlaw discrimination in public places, and set up an understaffed Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC) to end discrimination in employment. Federal contracts with companies or others that discriminated in employment were outlawed.

At first there was little if any compliance with, or enforcement of, affirmative action. However in the late 1960's because of the pressure generated from many levels of struggle, from lawsuits, to strikes, to sit-ins and occupations, to urban insurrection; universities, corporations and local, state and federal government employers opened up their doors a crack to third world people in college, in the various professions, as

skilled workers and as government employees. Nevertheless because racism is so deeply embedded in every institution of American capitalist society, including the ideological and cultural institutions; Black income remains at less than 60 percent of median white income and has been declining relative to white income since 1975. Third world youth are systematically miseducated in the schools so that they can later fill the low paying jobs and the unemployment lines, to keep a downward pressure on wages and an upward pressure on profits. Third world youth unemployment is 50 percent, and for the adult population is at a permanent depression level. Native American land continues to be stolen, forced sterilization of third world women and police repression, including murder of third world men are daily occurrences.

The stagnation of the U.S. economy in the 1970's; the growing power and organization of the well financed "new right" who are mobilizing people on the basis of their racial prejudices; and the temporary decline of third world and other radical movements has led to a renewed assault against the limited gains of affirmative action. The decision by the U.S. supreme Court in 1978 to admit Alan Bakke into U.C. medical school and outlaw quotas, i.e. programs that set aside a certain number of admissions for third world students or women is a defeat in the fight against institutionalized racism and sexism. Affirmative Action plans and their enforcement must be strengthened. Because of the Bakke decision many plans have attempted to totally gut affirmative action. Probably the most important current cases is the Weber Case.

SOME FACTS AND BACKGROUND TO WEBER v. KAISER ALUMINUM AND THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA (USWA) UNION

On March 28, 1979 the US supreme Court heard oral arguments in this case. Their decision is expected before they recess in late June. Brian Weber is a white worker at the Gramercy, La plant of Kaiser who has challenged in court, the training program set up in 1974. The program was set up following a collective bargaining agreement between Kaiser and the union that established a program for workers at Kaiser to be trained and placed in the crafts, as openings occurred. Two lists were drawn up, one for black workers and one for white, with positions to be determined on each list by seniority. As occurred in 1974, trainees were to be chosen alternatively from the top of each list. Brian Weber sued, claiming that he was a victim of reverse discrimination because he had more seniority than some of the Black workers selected.

This Kaiser plant opened in 1958 and for many years afterwards excluded Blacks from all non-unionial positions. The surrounding area is over 40 percent Black. Under pressure from the local Black community, civil rights groups and fearing it would lose its government contracts for non-compliance with civil rights laws, it began to hire Black workers. However these were overwhelmingly in the lowest paying jobs. When the agreement instituting the training program was made,

only 15 percent of the workers at Kaiser were Black and less than 2 percent of the craftworkers. There were virtually no Black supervisors, professionals or managers employed at the Kaiser plant in Gramercy. Kaiser agreed to continue the training program until the percentage of craftworkers who were Black equalled the percentage of the workforce in the area that was Black, 39 percent. Brian Weber's lawsuit has been upheld by two lower federal courts on the ground that there was not sufficient proof that Kaiser had discriminated against Blacks. Neither Kaiser nor the USWA want to admit past discrimination, much less current discrimination. Neither called any Black workers to testify about past and present racist practices. Hence, the interests of Black people were supposedly represented by two institutions one of whom has helped maintain Black oppression to build up profits; and the other a union whose leadership has a very bad record in challenging racist practices on or off the job. This, together with the statistics previously cited, should be more than sufficient to throw the case out of court. The fact that two courts have ruled in Weber's favor, says much about racism in the courts. An example close to home where Blacks are "represented" by interests that are hostile is the case of Seta Ramersad. At the request investigating her death, she and her family and her friends were supposedly represented by the DA's office who identified with and cares far most about Seta's three white companions than they do about Black women.

Pending the outcome of Weber, the Kaiser plan and other similar plans negotiated by the USWA have been suspended. A victory for Brian Weber

would jeopardize all affirmative action programs that are voluntary, i.e. that are not directly ordered by the courts.

It is ironic that Brian Weber is using the 1964 Civil Rights Law, that was passed to decrease discrimination against people of color, to attempt to further decrease employment opportunities of Third World people. We must not allow the law to be so misused. Further it is ironic that the very training program being challenged, makes it possible for unskilled and semi-skilled workers like Brian Weber to become skilled workers. Prior to 1974 most skilled workers at Kaiser were hired through recruitment of already skilled craftworkers from outside the area. The training program which was to be paid for by Kaiser was in Brian Weber's narrow self-interest. Unfortunately it is the epidemic of racism that has infected Brian Weber and so many others that causes them to attack affirmative action.

THE MYTH OF REVERSE DISCRIMINATION

Alan Bakke, Brian Weber and the growing chorus, attacking all aspects of affirmative action, do it under the slogan that what they are fighting is "reverse discrimination." We have the urgent responsibility to discredit totally, this racist concept. As already mentioned, white men are relatively overrepresented compared to third world men and women, and white women in the better jobs, in higher education, in professional schools and the professions, in income and employment. Over 80 percent of the University of Massachusetts faculty are white males. Nationally 6 per-

TURN TO PAGE 4



Panel Discussion on Political Prisoners, last May 1, 1979 from left to right... Jimmy Durham - member of the American Indian Movement (AIM), Ella Ellison - ex-political prisoner, Robert Bohm - Moderator and Eliseo Garcia - Puerto Rican Activist. Activity sponsored by the Che-Lumumba School



Brian Weber

International

Guerrillas Attack Police In Soweto

Guerrillas Attack Police in Soweto Johannesburg, May 4

Three black guerrillas stormed a police station in Soweto, a black township on the outskirts of Johannesburg, killing a black officer and injuring two other officers and three civilians. They also set the station on fire, burning it to the ground.

The police set up roadblocks and made house-to-house searches today in Soweto, which has a population of a million and was the site of bloody rebellion in 1976 and 1977. South African officials described the raid as the boldest raid by guerrillas in South Africa. It came amid debate on proposals regarded as another step in dismantling the institutionalized policy of apartheid.

A spokesman said the guerrillas threw grenades and fired their Soviet-made AK 47 assault rifles into the station, then burned the building to the ground.

The guerrillas scattered political leaflets on the station grounds. They called for support of Umkhonto We Sizwe-Spear of the Nation, the militant wing of the African National Congress, a black nationalist group banned by the regime. Despite the raid, Soweto appeared calm.

Israel Denies Obligations To Quit All Occupied Land

JERUSALEM, May 4.-Israel said today that the Camp David accords it signed last September did not obligate it to withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, and said its army would remain in "define security locations" in those regions occupied in 1967.

The statement, by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, came in reaction to one by Cairo yesterday declaring that Israel's agreement to full withdrawal from Sinai, under the recently signed peace treaty, was a precedent applicable to other occupied Arab lands.

"There is no foundation to a reported Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement to the effect that the Camp David agreement obliges Israel to evacuate Judea, Samaria, the Gaza district and the Golan Heights," the spokesman said, using the Israeli terms Judea and Samaria in reference to the West Bank.

"The opposite is the case, he said. 'The negotiations on the future of the territories between Israel and Syria should be conducted between those two states only'."

The spokesman said that it had been agreed upon at the Camp David meeting that the Israeli army would remain in the West Bank and Gaza Strip areas after granting of autonomy to the Arab inhabitants.

While there will be a certain withdrawal of the Israeli army from these areas, it was explicitly decided that there will be a *residual* of the army in defined security locations in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, May 4 -A State Department official who visited Uganda this week said today he had recommended restoration of full relations between Uganda and the United States.

The Palestine Question



"security." It is not uncommon for entire villages or refugee camps to be put under curfew for days as punishment for minor dissidence or simply as a warning signal or precautionary measure.

The United States has continuously supported Israel by vetoing U.N. resolutions that endorse the Palestinian right to self-determination, independence, and statehood, and by supplying Israel with enormous amounts of financial and military aid. Without this, Israel would not have been able to achieve such a position of power in the Middle East. Meanwhile, Carter, Begin, and Sadat arranged a "peace" treaty that, in reality, promises economic disaster and even war, and Begin repeatedly vows never to grant self-determination to the Palestinians and never to give up his hold on Arab East Jerusalem. Ironically enough, the Palestinians, who are the key to a lasting peace in the Middle East, have been denied the right to negotiate in what directly concerned their personal fate.

How can a race, that has seen the worst treatment inflicted upon it, turn around and

justify using that same treatment against a people whose only fault was to let them? Zionism, a racist movement of colonialism and settlement, is, in fact, an outrageous and blatant hypocrisy. It is an enemy of the Jewish people themselves and of their religion; for Judaism was never intended to be a cover-up for Zionism.

Therefore, I see no reason for celebration. What is there to celebrate? What is there to be proud of? From the start, Zionism has been a racist movement of aggression, expropriation of land, and forced expulsion of people through bloodshed and terror. The Zionists have no mercy, and they will not stop until they are forced to stop. As a man right of all oppressed people in the world, I appeal to the American people to recognize and to help support the struggle and to condemn the Zionist movement as imperialism and fascism. It is my hope that some day all men-Jews Muslims, and Christians-can live together in peace in the Middle East.

Susan Hadad
Near Eastern Organization

The Massacre Ponce

by Carmen M. Cadiz

Colonel Francis Riggs

The new U.S. governor of Puerto Rico immediately appointed Francis Riggs, a U.S.A. experienced counterinsurgency, as Puerto Rico's Chief of Police. Creating a corps of sharpshooters, Colonel Riggs trained his men under the battle cry "Habrà guerra, guerra, guerra contra los Nacionalistas" (Make war, war, war against the Nationalists). Through the collaboration of Colonel Riggs and General Winship, plots were carried out to destroy and depend on a movement, especially the Nationalist Party and its leadership. Sympathizers, revolutionary leaders and their families were harassed, persecuted, exiled and assassinated. In fact, by the end of 1936 many exiles and rank and file members of the liberation forces were arrested or dead.

Rio Piedras Massacre

In 1935, Ramón S. Pagan, Labor Secretary of the Nationalist Party, discovered secret plots to assassinate labor and Nationalist leaders. Although the plans were publicly exposed, this did not deter Colonel Riggs from carrying them out. So it was that on October 24, 1935 colonial police forces stormed a Nationalist meeting, killed four Nationalists, one bystander and wounded 40 others. The first to be killed was Ramón S. Pagan, the individual who originally discovered the murder plots. This was the Rio Piedras Massacre.

In retaliation, the military governor carried out plans of persecution, progressive forces were arrested, homes and meeting places were raided. The leadership of the Nationalist Party was arrested; this included Pedro Albizu Campos, President, and Juan Antonio Corretjer, General Secretary of this

militant movement. Through nickle and dime collections, the \$1,000,000 bail was gathered within a few hours. Yet, on February 12, 1937, the Boston Court of Appeals upheld the verdict: nine Nationalists were found guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the government by force, inciting rebellion against the United States and recruiting soldiers to fight against the United States. Nationalists are arrested

National Self - defense

In a measure of national self - defense, Elias Beauchamp and Hiram Rosado killed Colonel Riggs on February 22, 1936. One-half hour later, Beauchamp and Rosado were murdered at police headquarters. This heroic act carried out by Beauchamp and Rosado served its ultimate purpose: it brought the colonial case of Puerto Rico to the attention of the world. Sentiments of solidarity and support were expressed from nationalist organizations throughout Latin America. Pedro Albizu Campos, at the funeral of Beauchamp and Rosado, stated, "A tyrant has fallen who was the University of Rio Piedras was his work. Cold-blooded murder is being carried out by the entire police force." Ponce Massacre

In New York, 10,000 marched to demand the release of the Nationalist prisoners. Demonstrations and public gatherings in support of the prisoners were strictly prohibited on the island. Nonetheless, on March 14, 1937, the Mayor of Ponce gave permission for a peaceful march to occur on Palm Sunday, March 21, 1937. It was a Nationalist march to demand the freedom of the Nationalist prisoners. On Friday, March 19, 1937, the Insular Chief of Police, Colonel Orbeta, surveyed the

Editorial Opinion



La Lucha Continua The Struggle Continue

Letters To The Editor

All Dollars Are Green

In response to the letter placed in the Collegian on May 9 signed by W. Kent Barclay, David C. Coutrada and Gary J. Adinotti of Amherst. Nummo News does not owe an apology to anyone, (neither Black or White). Because Nummo News is not trying to entertain, nor are they trying to be nice to the "responsible" members of the community.

Nummo News is an independent paper that projects the political perspectives and concerns of our suffering community. Nummo is organized by a group of people, (students and concerned individuals), who volunteer their time and efforts toward the paper's success.

Articles covered in the paper involve no "screening" or "editing" of the facts. The photography also plays an important role. For it is a visual representation of a satirical portrait, of which is directed towards the portrait President, as well as the Board of Trustees, and the people responsible for making many of the "uncanny" decisions, which will reflect upon the careers of millions of Black Students here at UMass. Converse Hall at Amherst College. It is the Expression of the Suffering people in a satirical photograph. Nummo represents a constitutional right that can not be apologized for.

Jose G. Trejo



To The Coalition To End Violence Against Women

To The Coalition to end Violence Against Women: I have worked from the inception on the Amherst Take Back the Night March. I feel I have contributed, as a woman, to this collective statement (working on route and permit, etc.) Recently, however, there has been a difference of philosophy with representatives from the Third World Women's Task Force. I had attended a meeting at which the issue of whether men should march was brought up by a representative of the TWWTF. Here, it is realized, there are sociological differences as to the relationship of men and women: to wit—some women see themselves being oppressed by men, and others see their men being repressed. The Third World women want their men to march with them. I left the meeting to keep an appointment at a point I thought the idea was being favorably discussed. I found out later a vote was taken when a few others had left and, though close, it was voted that no men shall march.

Because of the rhetoric of the march—that it is a march in support of women—I feel that if this vote loses the support of the Third World women, then a step backwards has been taken.

I must resign from the organizing committee at this time. As a woman, I support the march in its goals of creating an environment that is supportive of women; however, I must support ALL women, not just those of my own race.

Carolyn Veronica Guerra

Southwest, Friday Or Saturday Night

On a typical late Friday or Saturday night in Southwest it is not unusual to hear the sickening sound of a bottle being thrown against the walls of Crampton Dormitory as the drunks start to straggle back to their rooms. So what else is new? We have to put up with this all the time. This past Saturday night a party sponsored by some Third World residents in the dorm was in full swing when these drunken white men started straggling back. Deciding that they weren't drunk enough and that throwing bottles wasn't as much fun as trying to crash a party and raise hell, they did just that. While the rest of his fellow drunks tried to batter down the door and windows with bottles, one of the drunks read the sign on the door:

PLEASE USE FRONT DOOR TO GET INTO THE PARTY ADMISSION CHARGE RESIDENTS \$0.00 NON-RESIDENTS \$1.00

He ran through the front door—overpowered the security guard outside the front door to the party and let the rest of the drunks in. The situation immediately became serious. These guys were drunk, armed with bottles, in an ugly mood and clearly dangerous. They were forcibly removed by many of the men attending the party and it didn't stop once they were outside. Things had gone too far to be ignored and tempers were flaring. Thanks to the quick thinking of one of the residents the police were alerted and their timely arrival prevented a far worse situation.

The Head of Residence, rudely awakened from her bed came running to the scene of the fighting and discovering that the police had been called, that her highly competent, overworked and grossly underpaid Resident Assistants were responding magnificently to the situation to allow her time to run back to get dressed.

WAIT A MINUTE!!!!

The Head of Residence. What's the Head of Residence doing in the dorm? According to the administration they only work five days a week—eight hours a day. A forty-hour week for H.R. "s" Come on! All present and former residents can testify that not only is that ludicrous but that they are on duty or on call every single minute they are in or near their dormitories.

Approximately half an hour after it had all started, the drunks were hauled off in police cruisers and things began to settle down, but the party was ruined. What gave those guys the right to be so obnoxious as to crash and ruin a party? What's their excuse? "Well, I was too drunk to know what I was doing."

In a recent action by the Student Government Association the implementation of a two semester G core requirement was endorsed to "help combat racism, sexism and other issues of oppression." A recent letter by Stephen A. Collins called for an exemption for those students who "feel they have already reached a sufficiently competent level of Human-Social Awareness." How can anyone accurately judge whether or not they have a sufficient amount of knowledge and whether they are sufficiently open minded to combat racism, sexism and other issues of oppression? Those people who have reached a sufficiently competent level of Human-Social Awareness are probably sufficiently open minded to welcome this chance to expand their knowledge and sensitivity still further by taking these potentially valuable courses.

Cathy Rooney
Vice-Chairperson Board of Governors and Resident of Crampton House.

To Francis X. Bellotti

Dear Mr. Bellotti:

Mass. State Atty. Gen.

I am an older student (31) at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. You may know my name as my brother worked in your campaign. I voted for you and I hope I was correct in my judgement. I am from Quincy and have followed your career somewhat. You will be receiving petitions in the meet further simultaneously being sent to Governor King, District Attorney Simons (Hampshire County, and U.S. Civil Rights Commission Director Nunez. Last fall a young girl was left to die in a Motel in South Deerfield (Motel 6). Her name was Seta Ramprasad. There have been many people, anonymously coming forward offering some help to concerned people working on the case because the DA's office has closed the inquest. However, now some Boston lawyers are involved and will be working also to try and reopen the inquest. Many unanswered questions have been left. You have daughters I believe Seta's age. Would you wish to leave the questions unanswered? I appeal to you and all parents who send their children to school here, though young adults they are for the most part still learning about what's out there. Seta learned a tragic way. Must we risk losing another Seta to such a sad and lonely death—possibly a violent one? Seta's body had bruises; she had been handled without any concern it appears for her person, after which she was left to die. There have been many anonymous bits of information floating around. The latest one which I have heard of is important to everyone, and

the University had better do some research. It seems there may be the existence of a list of Third World Women who have had their Financial aid cut that is sent to certain people and the woman are contacted through various means and subtle alliances to try to take advantage of a difficult economic situation. If this is true, God help those sick people who attempt to use students for profit. They have lost their humanity. You've got to do something. We all do. Please look into these matters. You must. We want those people out of Amherst. If we could, we would like them out of the human race, for they are its enemies. A woman was just found dead at the side of a road, allegedly a victim of an accident (she was hit by a car). Another female student jumped out of a dormitory here to her death. A young man was found (murdered some think) dead in his room. Another young person was found with a broken pelvis and she will never walk again the same way perhaps, she is paralyzed at the moment. It is believe she was tied to a car and dragged after being raped by two men. The young man and this latter woman are members of the Third World. There is another young man in prison for a rape he may not have committed; he is in for 20 years. He is Third World also. Mr. Bellotti, what is happening here?

Carolyn Veronica Guerra
Quincy-Amherst, Massachusetts

The Committee Against Repression will meet on Thursday May 10, at 3:30p.m. in Campus Center

(room will be listed.)
They will be organizing around the Ramprasad case.



The Moody Park 3

The trial of the Moody Park 3 has begun. Travis Morales, Mara Youngdahl, and Tom Hirsch, are being railroaded for possible twenty year prison terms by the same Houston courts that "punished" the cops who murdered Joe Torres with a \$1. fine. The authorities are out to nail the Moody Park 3 because they've come to symbolize that spirit of the Houston rebellion of last May.

On that day, May 7, 1978, cries of "Justice for Joe Torres" and "Cops are a tool of the rich men's rule," rang out throughout Moody Park in the Chicano Northside. Over two thousand Chicano people got a taste of some people's justice on that day. 12 cop cars were put to the torch, and the pigs fled the area with their tails between their legs. In response to a lifetime of oppression and vicious police terror, the Chicano population in Houston had lifted their heads. This spirit of rebellion is what's on trial in Houston today.

The Moody Park 3, face a notorious "felony riot" law which says they are guilty of any illegal acts committed last May 7, during the so-called riot. According to the twisted logic of the local ruling class in Houston, it was these revolutionaries who produced the rebellion in a conspiracy, rather than the fact that Chicano people in Houston are treated like dogs. Just to make sure that the trial jury doesn't have any problem with this logic, Judge Keagans and the D.A. have carefully weeded out any jurors in the least way susceptible to seeing the reality of the oppression of the Chicano community.

When the defense attorney questioned the prosecutor on disqualifying each potential black juror, she replied, "Some of their responses were less than intelligent and we want an intelligent jury." The result: eleven white jurors and one token Chicano, none of which are workers. The authorities verdict in their kangaroo court, to smack the whole Chicano community in the face. At this point the capitalist courts are pulling no punches in this trial. Four out of five cops who've testified have claimed they saw one of the 3 leading people in the park in chanting "Justice for Joe Torres" as cops were being run down and other "crimes" committed. A taco stand owner, claims he saw Travis walk by him six times during his watch that afternoon, no doubt conspiring for, the violent crimes of the evening. Someone else distinctly heard one of the 3 yell, "Get the bus. It's part of the system." It's very clear that the system is baring its fangs in this trial. What had begun as supposedly a political trial against the Moody Park 3 and the "drunken riot" they tried to manipulate, has changed into an open political assault on the Chicano community of Houston and any people with similar aspirations in ghettos and barrios, nationwide. Why the change in tactics? The peo-



ple's verdict on the Houston rebellion and the arrest of over fifty people, particularly the 3, has been coming out very openly in the weeks preceding April 10. Over a hundred shopkeepers have posted signs in their windows supporting the rebellion and the Moody Park 3. Two hundred community people came out for a rally the weekend before the 10th while additional pig cruisers stationed themselves right around the gym where the rally was held to intimidate supporter. The night before the 10th, schedule opening day for the trial of the 3. The police chief went on TV, announcing, the trial would be postponed a week because the Communist instigators were telling Black people to come to the opening of the trial and riot. "The truth is, that the community was in an uproar over the attack on the 3 and people were planning to demonstrate in front of the courthouse and pack the courtroom. So at this point the trial represents an open showdown. This trial of the Moody Park 3 and the Houston rebellion, stands clearly as a dividing line in fighting national oppression in the U.S. today. Gone are the myths and charades of an unbiased court system, proper grievance mechanism, and other legal rhetoric. In Houston what we see is the naked repression of the capitalist's state, daring us all to defy it.

Mark Brier, Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade

Defeat Weber

CONT. FROM PAGE 7

cent of the craftworkers in Construction are third world and 2 percent of the medical doctors are Black. Only racist arguments about inherent of cultural inferiority can rationalize these statistics.

Because discrimination is no longer legal, it might be slightly less apparent than before the 1960's; its effects for most third world people are no less intense. Because the possibilities have increased for individual Third World people to finish college, get a white collar job, or appear on television, the pervasive institutional racism is all too often denied. The ideology of equal opportunity for each individual and the increase in mobility for a few, obscures the importance of race for shaping the lives of all people in this country. Labor markets, corporate decisions, the schools, the health industry, housing, the government and the media are structured to disadvantage the masses of Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans and other people of color. To admit this, could lead to questioning a society based on many interrelated inequalities, between capitalists and workers, men and women, whites and people of color. It could lead to questioning a system, capitalism, where a few benefit at the expense of millions of people inside the United States and many more outside our boundaries. The opinion makers, CBS, New York Times, Time magazine and Hollywood, justify and help perpetuate the existing inequality. It's natural for them to deny institutional racism, and support the Bakke decision which outlawed quotas. Quotas that were used to exclude people of color or Jewish people in the past are absurdly equated to quotas that make it possible for people to enter places where they have been systematically excluded from. It is up to use to present a different analysis from the media and "leading social scientists", to expose their analysis, and act upon ours.

Because of the racism which is so normal and often unconscious in this society; advances in the economic and social conditions of Third World people are all too often seen by white working people as a threat to them. Understanding the racism of white working people is particularly important to understand and combat; not because its

racism is greater than that of the upper class, but because I believe the white working class or the great majority of it are potential allies in the fight against racism and for revolutionary social change. Anti-racists must build a movement that:

1. Makes it absolutely clear that Third World people have full rights to equal education, housing and jobs; and is involved in the struggle to achieve this. Demands for total implementation of affirmative action should be fully supported even if the short run interests of a few whites are adversely affected. Equality is a right not a privilege.
2. We must educate ourselves and other to the history of struggle of Third World people to maintain and control the institutions that effect them and their culture; and to the past and continuing forms of racism that are an intrinsic part of U.S. history.
3. Challenge racism in all its forms and in all movements for change. This is absolutely necessary if we are to build a movement strong and principled and united enough to overthrow this oppressive, decaying, patriarchal, imperialist capitalism and build a human socialist society.

In the short-run this means mobilizing our friends, neighbors, fellow workers and students to defeat Weber, and to defend and expand affirmative action. Letters should be written to newspapers, politicians and the Supreme Court. We should organize forums whatever we can, and try to get public statements from church groups, unions, student groups and others requesting that Weber be defeated.

JOIN US for a national demonstration in Washington, D.C. June 2, 1979, Saturday to support affirmative action, fight racism and defeat Weber. The fight for affirmative action is both a necessary reform and an important aspect of a strategy for revolutionary socialist change.

For more information call, Pete Bohmer 584-0914, Flo Estes 586-6684, or the Center for Racial Studies, 545-0472

Ponce Massacre

CONT. FROM PAGE 2

situation in Ponce, Orbetawent back to Sen Juan, met with General Winship, and there the Massacre was planned and ordered. On March 20, the day before the parade was to take place, the district chief of police forewarned impending disaster. "I wish to inform you that according to instructions from my superiors, the Police will not permit this celebration, and by this letter, in fulfillment of my duty, I so notify you." The next day 150 police arrived in Ponce to attack the unarmed peaceful demonstrators. Their strategy was to surround the marchers. Stationed at the front of the parade was Chief Soldevilla with a number of armed police; at the back of the parade was Chief Perez and Sgt. Molina with more police armed with Thompson machines and tear gas bombs. Chief Bernadi was stationed with his forces (armed with machine guns) to the east and Chief Rodriguez stood to the west with his men armed with rifles. Other cops were strategically dispersed throughout with grenades, hand pistols, clubs, etc.

Completely surrounded by the colonial police, the parade began. The 100 Nationalists were ordered to halt. Suddenly gunfire began and lasted 10 minutes. The flag bearer was killed, so a woman ran up to raise the Puerto Rican flag. She was seriously wounded. Dominga Cruz Becerril, a young girl, ran to raise the flag and kept flailing. Bolivar Marquez, dying, moistened his finger with his blood and wrote on the sidewalk. "Vive la Republica, Abajo los asesinos." (Long live the Republic. Down with the assassins).

In 10 minutes 150 police killed 22, wounded 150 and arrested 150 others. No arms were found among the civilians. Somewhere demonstrators, others were bystanders, women, children and men

— many shot in the back. At the funeral, 20,000 people attended. On March 27, 1937, fearing the anger of the people, Governor Winship mobilized 600 regular soldiers, 1,000 police and 1,200 National Guard were subject to cell. While colonial lackeys praised Winship as an "adopted son of Puerto Rico," the people of Puerto Rico mourned. Winship called it a "Nationalist riot" and President Roosevelt called the Ponce Massacre "necessary for the maintenance of order." The American Civil Liberties called it "a gross violation of civil rights and incredible police brutality."

This was not the first or last attack against our people. The U.S. imperialist forces has continually and consistently attempted to repress the revolutionary fervor and determination of the Puerto Rican people. Nonetheless, the people of Puerto Rico have proven to be courageous in their struggles for freedom.

"When tyranny is law, Revolution is order."

Goals of the Nationalist Party:

- to call world attention to the colonial situation of Puerto Rico
 - to build a political organization that would unite all Puerto Ricans against the Yankee imperialist
 - to prepare for armed confrontation.
- All party members had to be either Cadets of the Republic (men) or Nurses Corps of the Republic (women).

Ponce Massacre March 21, 1937



Calling black people — Calling all black people, man woman child — Wherever you are, calling you, urgent, come in Black People, come in, wherever you are, urgent, calling you, calling all black people calling all black people, come in, black people, come on in.

Imamu Baraka



NUMMO NEWS



Vol 7 ISSUE 14

CCEBS Family Day

Nummo News Monday May 14, 1979

On Saturday CCEBS held its annual family day in the Student Union Ballroom. The program was well attended by parents, students, administrators and CCEBS staff. Awards were presented to students in numerous categories for scholarly achievement.

We also witnessed the beginning of the Randolph W. Bromery Scholarship Fund, which will be awarded to students that have demonstrated scholarship and leadership achievements. Chancellor Bromery and his wife Cecil donated the first \$1,000 to the fund.

Chancellor Bromery also announced that the U Mass library will be receiving the papers of Dr. Horace Mann Bond, the father of the Georgian State Legislature. Dr. Bond had numerous scholarly achievements and was formerly President of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. His papers will be on file at the library by the end of the summer.

After the awards presentation the parents and students met with academic advisors in New Africa House, to discuss the progress of the students. Let's hope the parents heard some good reports!



photo by Ed Cohen

Sherry Williams was this year's recipient of the Shirley Graham DuBois Service to the Community Award.

People Of Color Must Think For Themselves

Anika Olinga
Member, Third World Women's Task Force.

There has been a lot of talk and activity generated recently to reaction to the mounting expression of overt racism in the Amherst area. It is clear to me that there is a rising concern amongst people of color and some concerned whites over the physical, psychological, and mental abuse being perpetrated against oppressed people. What is unclear to me is the position that people are taking on these issues and the degree of willingness of concerned people to become involved in resolving the numerous contradictions. It appears to me that many people have adopted an attitude of cynicism—feeling that there is nothing much anyone can do and so we all may as well make it the best way we can on our own. This attitude is instrumental in facilitating the continuation of such acts.

I will not elaborate on all of the issues in this article because most of them have been very well documented throughout the past year. This includes, but is not limited to:

1. Suspicious deaths of Seta Rampersad and Jose Pontes
2. Vandalisms and fires in New Africa House.
3. Vandalism in Malcolm X Center.
4. Causes of cross burning and occupation at Amherst College.
5. Invasive evictions from University apartments.
6. Numerous physical and verbal attacks on people of color most recently expressed in the incident at Crampton Dorm.
7. Inequality in University of Massachusetts daycare facilities.
8. Outbacks in "Affirmative Action" and support services and programs.
9. Attacks on Nummo News.

In order to properly defend and fortify our community against such insidious attacks, it is first essential that we have an understanding of the psychological dynamics underlying all the activities, not just the physical. Certainly, we can relate to the horror of Seta and Jose dying in such questionable manners; certainly we can relate to the physical treat present when people of color are attacked at a party or when a building dedicated to African people is damaged; however, do we understand the psychological effect of these events and do we understand the psychological state we are in to even allow such occurrences? Carter G. Woodson, an understanding African educator stated, "If you control a man's thinking, you do not have to worry about his actions." And in this educational institution, people of color are allowing our minds to be controlled and therefore we are becoming powerless to act in a way to protect ourselves.

There has been a lot of speculation about the origin of the recent cross burning at Amherst College. If the allegation made by the President of the college, Ward, which is still publicly unsubstantiated, is in fact, that two black students are responsible, how will this be perceived by people of color?

From my analysis, the action would indicate the severity of the conditions of people of color in order for anyone to take such a drastic action to call attention to a problem. I view the crossburning, if in fact done by blacks, as an extreme, urgent cry for help—a cry which says "I don't have anyone care; won't anything make people wake up; Please help! Only a mentality developed by a system entrenched with racism would leave an observer to view this as an intend-

TURN TO PAGE 4



Sadiq Basir is presented the CCEBS Scholarship award. Sadiq is a senior in pre-med and will be going to Howard University to medical school.

Special On South Africa

Remember Soweto June 16

Soweto Students Sentenced

JOHANNESBURG, May 11—Eleven black students received relatively light sentences today for their part in organizing protests that erupted into riots in the black ghetto of Soweto in 1976 and 1977.

Judge H.P. Van Oyk of the Transvaal Supreme Court, who last week found the students guilty of sedition, sentenced the 10 men and woman known as the "Soweto 11" to terms ranging from five to eight years. However, he suspended the terms of seven, freeing them immediately, and reduced the other four terms to two to four years' imprisonment.

Although an elderly black woman in the courtroom sobbed as the sentences were read, the students' counsel and many of their friends had feared heavier terms. The judge, hearing his first major political case, said it was in the interests of society that most of the students resume their education immediately so they could make "a constructive contribution" to South Africa.

The students were denied bail during the trial and had been held for up to 28 months. In the sentencing, the judge said, he considered the detention and the students' ages, which are between 18 and 24. One of those released, Willie Twala, was 15 at the time of the activities for which he was convicted.

The 11 leaders of the Soweto Students' Representative Council, which the Government subsequently banned, were convicted for their part in organizing protest marches, school boycotts and work stoppages in the turmoil that followed the initial eruption in Soweto on June 16, 1976. The upheaval lasted more than a year and cost the lives of at least 500 Soweto blacks, most of them shot by the police.

The turmoil spread to other black areas and became the most sustained challenge by blacks to the white minority Government in South Africa's seven decades as a nation. At the trial, the state sought to prove that the upheaval was caused by militant agitators and was not the spontaneous outburst of black fury that some critics of the racial system had suggested.

Ernest Wentzel, the students' defense counsel, said the students intended to challenge peacefully one aspect of the racial system: inferior schooling for blacks. But before sentencing today, the students displayed their nationalist feelings, as they often have in the seven-month trial, by giving black-power salutes and singing freedom songs.

DETAILS OF THE TERMS

The longest jail term, eight years, was imposed on Daniel Sechaba Montsitsi, 23, who was president of the Students' Council during the upheaval. Another youth, Matson Morobe, received a seven-year term, and two others, Seth Mambuku and Susan Mthembu, the only females defendant, received six-year terms. In each case, four years of the term were suspended, meaning they will not be served if the students' behavior is good.

The other seven students received five-year terms with the full term suspended. The four who went to jail said they intended to appeal.

Friends and relatives cheered and sang nationalist songs as the seven students who were freed emerged from the suburban courthouse.



SOUTH AFRICA'S ARMED FORCES have been expanded considerably over the past two years, according to a recently released South African government white paper. Leading elements of the expansion include the creation of a parachute corps as a "quick reaction force," the construction of a new military air base and an increase of 29 percent in spending to enlarge and upgrade the physical stock of the country's navy. Overall defense budget for the coming year is \$2.3 billion, the highest ever.

The white paper takes special care to point out the urgency for the white regime of making the military self-sufficient, on the chance that outside suppliers of weapons and technology will honor the arms embargo more stringently. "South Africa is past the stage where it is only self sufficient in respect of internal security," the report says. "The conventional and advanced technological fields (for military weapons) have been successfully entered, and in many cases we have succeeded in moving through initial development and industrialization phases to line production."

Pass law arrests in South Africa continue to make a mockery of claims that "things are getting better" the frequently heard corporate defense for staying and making profits. In 1978 272,887 Africans were arrested for influx offences in the main urban areas—figures for the rest of the country have not been revealed. Professor Marius Wiechers, head of University of South Africa's department of constitutional law, recently estimated that about 1000 blacks a day are arrested for pass law offences.

South Africa - US Quarrel Over Spies

The South African and US governments last month engaged in a exchange of angry gestures, posing new problems for Western diplomatic efforts premised on South African cooperation. First, South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha announced on April 12 the expulsion of three US military personnel attached to the US embassy, charging that the Ambassador's plane had been fitted with a spy camera to photograph sensitive South African installations. In retaliation, then, the US expelled two South African military attaches stationed in Washington.

US officials did not bother to make a comprehensive denial of the South African charges, but rather implied that South Africa had long known about these relatively low-level, routine intelligence operations. The expose, officials hinted in off-the-record remarks, was probably intended to distract from South Africa's internal information scandal and to provide an excuse for a more belligerent stand in Namibia and in Zimbabwe.

It is no secret that the US has long been capable of monitoring South African terrain via detailed photographs provided by its satellite system.

Some observers have thus expressed concern that the US plane's mission may have had more to do with searching out the movements of liberation forces, than with seeking out major South African government installations.

we'll dance on the grave
we'll throw flowers
up towards the moon

In the meantime
in preparation
at night we teach our children to sing
songs of liberation

by Robert Bohm

LINKS BETWEEN A UNITED STATES CORPORATION and a South African manufacturer will mask the South African origins of padlocks on the European and American markets. Viro Locks (SA) has struck a deal with the Master Lock Company of Milwaukee whereby Viro locks will be sold in Western countries under the Master Lock banner. Fortified by this arrangement, Viro is hoping to export 1.5 million locks a year and is expanding its plant in Johannesburg at a cost of almost \$300,000 so that output can be increased accordingly.

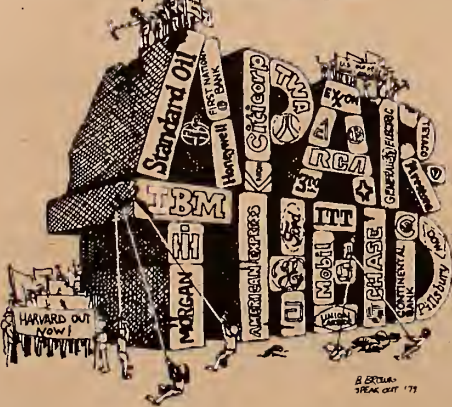
Award

A Gold Watch to the FBI Man who has followed me for 25 years.

Well, old spy
looks like I
led you down some pretty blind alleys,
took you on several trips to Mexico,
fishing in the high Sierras,
jazz at the Philharmonic.
You've watched me all your life,
I've clothed your wife,
put your two sons through college.
what good has it done?
the sun keeps rising every morning.
ever see me buy an Assistant President?
or close a school?
or lend money to Trujillo?
ever catch me rigging airplane prices?
I bought some after-hours whiskey in L.A.
but the Chief got his pay.
I ain't killed no Koreans
or fourteen-year-old boys in Mississippi.
neither did I bomb Guatemala,
or lend guns to shoot Algerians. I admit I
took a Negro child
to a white rest room in Texas,
but she was my daughter, only three,
who had to pee.

by Ray Durem

Thousands Demand US \$ Out Now



Political Prisoners' Week

If we wanted, we could do nothing.
Could blind ourselves
with nitric acid.
Yes
if we wanted

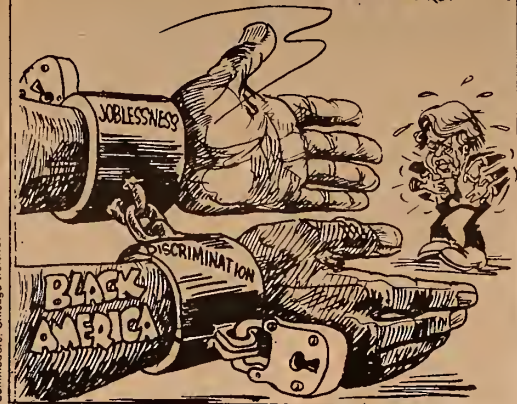
We could eat
the magical bloodapples of amnesia, and forget.
We could huddle like owls in the tree-holes
in near forests.
We could slip away
could bow down
before the police badge
before the coded language of the lawcourts
before all symbols
of power

But we don't. Instead
we go to work, digging
a ditch in the earth,
a grave.
With a crude stone tool from ancient Africa
with a bent spoon found in an alley
with a working person's bare hands
we dig a ditch deep enough to receive
the dark hooded executioner
who's been following us
back and forth
across
the whole planet

When the burial-day comes
when the moment of celebration arrives

Editorial

...WE THOUGHT YOU HAD THE KEY



The Struggle Continues

After one full year of struggling to assure *Nummo News*' survival, we have reached the last publication of this newspaper for this school year. For us, and for those who participated in this newspaper, this year meant overcoming many obstacles and long, hard work. Yet, with all the difficulties we encountered we believe we were able to accomplish our goals; the *Nummo News* Collective succeeded in having a newspaper out every week and in converting *Nummo* into an alternative newspaper, not only for the Valley's Third World but for the community in general. Our only bias, of which we are proud to admit, is that we openly identified ourselves with the progressive forces and struggles. We combated reactionary ideas and exposed reactionary individuals.

In our personal cases, as contributors to *Nummo*, we believe that our expectations and political responsibilities were fulfilled. In terms of the community, the struggles in which we were involved are still on-going struggles and we expect to be victorious. Notwithstanding, we believe that academic responsibilities tended to alienate us from our political responsibilities.

As advocates for an independent and socialist Puerto Rico, we (including our daughter Felita, who at the age of 3 has yet to master the skills of written communication), felt a political obligation to that cause. Therefore, we presented to *Nummo* readers articles speaking of our people's revolutionary history.

As supporters of the most progressive ideas, we also felt a responsibility to deal with issues that most critically affected our community: the Third World and progressive communities. In this respect, we tried to present analysis and commentaries that were as clear and precise as possible. In writing it was never our purpose to follow the pattern of the commercial press. That is, the press that professes objectivity as it flouts in our faces the 'correctness' of the rich elite vs. the depravity of the lower classes. Instead, it was our aim to internalize each issue we commented on, make it our own, dissect and analyze it politically. We attempted to write our articles in terms of class: oppressor vs. oppressed, not simply from a racial or sexual standpoint. It has always been our position that oppressors can come in all races, regardless of sex. We tried to be objective when the

circumstances demanded this, but, also subjective when it was necessary to present our opinion in accordance with our ideology. At no time did we pretend to be impartial. Impartiality was never our goal for our aim was to be on the side of the most progressive ideas, struggles and individuals.

Even though this is *Nummo*'s last publication for this semester, this does not indicate that struggles have ended. Many of the issues we presented during this semester are still 'active issues.' Since most students active in these struggles will be returning to their communities this summer, those of us who remain must triplicate our efforts. (While those who leave must continue to battle this repression wherever they may be.) We cannot allow more Seta Rampersad or Jose Pontes incidents to occur or such a repressive system to continue to exist.

It is our responsibility to expose the hypocrisy of our oppressors, be they U. Mass administrators or local representatives in our communities. We must not allow ourselves to be brainwashed by individuals such as Chancellor Bromery, Dean Madison and colleagues. They write so well, so professional, as they express their outrage that a hallway section was burned in an arson incident at New Africa House. But where are the noble words when two members of our community are found dead - causes unknown, another left semi-paralyzed, and when other members of our community are being harassed by the police and other authorities? Bromery, Madison and colleagues know whose interests they represent. To them, it is much more important to protect state property than to speak out on the deaths of two black students. For them, everything is measured in terms of economics; it's no wonder that members of their families often have insurance policies of \$25,000 and \$100,000. But, for Jose's and Seta's families and for members of the concerned community, deaths like these do not signify \$100,000 in the bank. These deaths signify a threat to the stability and survival of our communities. Only by increasing our efforts will we be able to liberate ourselves from the stranglehold of the oppressor and the poverty pimp lackeys that surround us.

We remain in the struggle,
Eusebio Garcia, Carmen M. Cadiz and Felita Garcia

Thanks To Nummo

The Third World Woman's Task Force would like to thank *Nummo News* for their cooperation throughout the past year. We realize the importance of the media. It is an important tool in organizing people for social change. Without the support of *Nummo*, many of the issues our task force worked on this year would not have received proper coverage. It has been rewarding to us on the task force to know that when we send a letter or articles to *Nummo* it will be published just the way we've written it, without additions or omissions. We also appreciate your political courage in spite of community racist attacks and UMass ad-

ministrative pressure, you stuck by your principles and wrote truthfully about political and racial issues. As a result of this, much of our work has been strengthened by your coverage: the Seta Rampersad case, international issues, housing problems, etc. We will miss your presence and political support over the summer.

Signed
Third World Women's Task Force

Our Closing Statement

With this issue of *Nummo News*, we close publication for the 1978-79 year. When we met in September, we, who had decided to dedicate time to *Nummo*, did not fully comprehend the scope of problems we were to confront. This was the first time ever that *Nummo* would be printed using the Senate machines located in room 105 Campus Center. As publication began, we were at the "mercy" of certain Collegian staffers who were determined to sabotage our paper. Nonetheless, despite many confrontations we continued to publish. Then, as *Nummo* proved itself to be an alternative newspaper, U. Mass administrators began to fear a newspaper, especially a student newspaper, that could consistently speak out on critical issues that affected different sectors within the community. Attempts were made to control the paper. The community responded by "protecting it's own." People from Greenfield, Northampton, Springfield and Amherst called and wrote letters. The community response was swift and powerful for this support we thank you.

We were proud to include articles we felt represented the most diverse and progressive ideas. Among these were articles

about the Asian communities, the Palestine and other liberation struggles, issues within the Black community, Women's issues, efforts to re-open the Seta Rampersad case, Bakke and Weber cases, progressive and student issues and organizations, Puerto Rico's colonial history, etc. Although we did speak out on local issues, we did not limit ourselves to student, local or even national boundaries. Our focus was directed on presenting the view of the oppressed.

For most issues, *Nummo* was written, typeset and set up for publication by 5 or 6 individuals; each worked anywhere from 20 to 30 hours on weekends. On some issues as little as 3 people worked long hours to put it out.

Although this year *Nummo* was consistent in its publication, only through continued support can *Nummo* continue to survive next semester as an alternative newspaper for the Third World and Progressive forces within the valley. We need your support, your articles, contributions and your work to continue to make *Nummo* your newspaper. We're counting on you.

Signed *Nummo News* Collective

Media And Oppression

People of color must begin to see the sophisticated war being waged against them. Mass media's sophisticated war against people of color started after 1968 when the so called Black exploitation films were just beginning which included African actors. This was the first time they were viewed major parts in the movies and T.V. Many African actors played negative roles with the idea that they must start from the bottom to get to the top. The Black exploitation films turned out to be part of a sophisticated control plan for Africans' minds, the student movement and women's movement.

In the early 1970's Archie Bunker aided in the rise of the right wing racist and sexist. The Archie Bunker show, "All in the Family", did its job. Well, it was a direct support and justification for direct racists and sexist. The show degraded all groups of people; so therefore it was supposed to be alright to downgrade people of color and career oriented women. Archie's wife played the role of a good working class white woman. His son-in-law represented the young adults who were in rebellion at that time. Through out the T.V. series Archie's long haired son, who is intended to become more conservative. That process on T.V. did not take a day but a couple of years.

The use of the media for control is nothing new. Hitler was a pioneer in the use of mass media for mass oppression. The rise of fascism and genocide against the Jews was his goal. Today in the U.S. the principal targets are Africans, Chicanos, Asians, Native Americans, Puerto Ricans, women, lesbians, and gay people. Thinking people should ask why non-violence because there is a shortage of working capital in an advanced industrial capitalist state. There must be an underclass when there is extreme poverty, in an extremely wealthy state, and there must be victims in a reactionary state.

One should understand that the victims of media's oppression suffer from overt acts of genocide against them, and the oppression in this advanced industrial society is a conscious act of genocide against previously mentioned groups. The educational institutions around the country fell in line to the continual oppression of the groups of people. Unfortunately, some of the oppressed groups of people are also a part of the continual oppression of the people.

"White Shadow." One might ask why the "White Shadow" is negative because it has a white male playing a primary role model for Africans to emulate. This white male through mass media becomes the poor oppressed African males, central role model. It is the only non-comedy show on television about U.S. Africans. The result is the African youth relate to this show on a serious level and the show continues the mis-education of the African males. But people of color must remember that there is only one Dr. J. and Kareem Abdul Jabbar. Too many African males who could become great scientists waste their energies trying to become Dr. J. without developing themselves intellectually in case they don't make the pro's. There are suits in pro-

cess now based on the exploitation of the African athlete. Many times these young men leave college after four years and they

can not find good jobs because they did not take serious courses for their job futures.

It can thus be concluded that the media plays a direct role in the mass oppression against people of color and other oppressed groups. One solution would be for all oppressed groups to begin to work together and educate one another; so through self education they can defeat this arm of the media.

Women's groups and individuals must bombard these television networks with letters and suits to stop these monsters. People of color must make a united effort to do the same. The mass media has gotten out of control. The media victimizes poor Jews as well because Jews do not control the total output of the mass media, even the New York Times. The Associated Press is not controlled by oppressed people, but the oppressors. The same is true for United Press International. People should be aware who controls anything that is really international. These two agencies direct the mass media because it is their briefs that appear on radio, television, and in local newspapers and magazines.

There is no easy solution to the problem of who controls the media. There is only one real answer to the question of who will control the media-whoever has power in the society will control the minds of the people. In the United States the media is turning out zombies.

Concerned people should begin to screen television shows and movies for their children. There are many books about media and oppression which parents and interested groups must read and pass the knowledge on. The people must control the media, not just a few extremely wealthy individuals.

One solution to the problem of all oppressed groups in the media to form United Fronts. The purpose of forming a united front is to deal with concrete issues that are affecting all the oppressed. These groups of people need to join local and national Affirmative Action groups because it is necessary for their own survival. People in Amherst can become involved with the Campaign to Combat Racism and the Affirmative Action Subcommittee because these groups are working to insure human rights for all people.

By Nkrumen Olinga

process now based on the exploitation of the African athlete. Many times these young men leave college after four years and they

photos by Barron Roland and Ed Cohen





The Double Standard Of Justice

Probation In \$229,000 Robbery

STUDENT, 23 IS GIVEN 10 YEARS OF PROBATION IN \$229,000 ROBBERY

His face pale, his hands clenching the rail in front of him, Arnold Barry Moskowitz waited yesterday in a Brooklyn courtroom for a judge to sentence him for his conviction in a \$229,000 bank robbery, the largest in the city in a decade. When he heard the sentence, the 23-year-old college student collapsed.

Instead of a possible term of 25 years, he was set free on probation for three years.

"If he did this, it was completely out of character," said Judge Elsworth A. Van Graafeiland of Federal District Court, explaining his sentence. "To put him in jail would ruin a life that has so much potential."

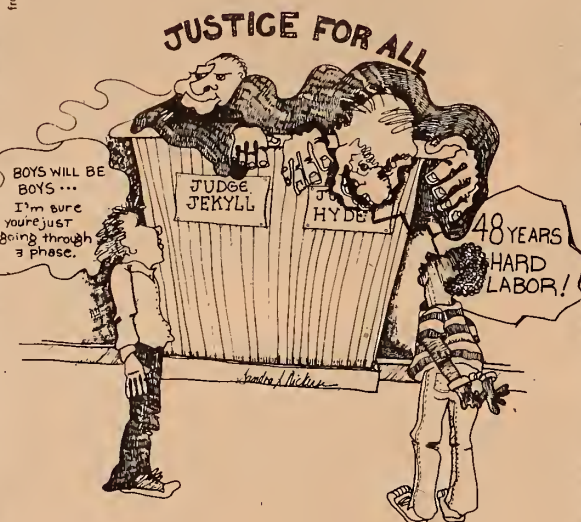
Mr. Moskowitz, who had no previous arrest record, said he was the victim of mistaken identity in the robbery by an unmasked holdupman of a Chemical Bank branch in the Sheepshead Bay section of Brooklyn on June 3, 1976. At the time of the robbery he lived near the bank and was an office worker for James L. Buckley, then a United States Senator.

Senator Buckley and scores of Mr. Moskowitz's neighbors petitioned Judge Van Graafeiland, asking for leniency. Before his arrest, Mr. Moskowitz had been an auxiliary policeman and had applied for appointment as a policeman.

Nat Laurendi, a private investigator, said Mr. Moskowitz had passed a lie-detector test, and he added that the family's offer of a \$10,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of "the real robber still stands."

Three bank employees identified Mr. Moskowitz as the robber. At the 1977 trial the prosecutor described him as "a man who fancied that he had a computer mind" and who thought he could "pull off a perfect crime." The missing money has never been recovered.

from the New York Times



Jackson, Mississippi

Robert Earl May, Jr., a 14 year old Black, spends his days and nights under lock and key in the state penitentiary in Parchman, about 200 miles to the north of here.

The 47" youth will remain there with no chance of parole for the next 48 years.

Tried as an adult under Mississippi law, May and three other Blacks, aged 17, 18 and 24, pleaded guilty to a series of robberies at a fireworks stand and convenience store in Brookhaven, a town of 11,000, 60 miles south of Jackson.

The case has outraged Blacks throughout the state. Black leaders have called for investigations into the sentencing, the lack of a pre-sentence report and the denial of constitutional rights. The state NAACP has charged that May, who weighs only about 75 pounds, would not survive one day in that "atrocious hellhole" at Parchman.

May's new attorney, who took the case after the defendant arrived at state prison, charged that the governor's attempt to remove the youth to a state mental hospital for tests would only aggravate May's condition.

Both the prison and the state hospital are currently under federal court orders to improve both procedures and living conditions.

The defendants allegedly committed the robberies between Dec. 28 and Dec. 29. They were indicted on Jan. 9; arraigned on Jan. 11; they pleaded guilty on Jan. 16 and 13 days later were shuttled off to the state penitentiary. Under a 1977 state law, parole is denied in cases involving firearms.

Reaction to May's plight has been shock in the Black communities. Blacks account for 38 per cent of the state's 2.5 million people. The United League (UL) of Mississippi, active in the anti-racist fight, condemned the sentencing, charging that it was "all too typical of the political and economic dilemma Black youths are facing."

Letter From The Prison

Addressed to Third World Womens Task Force:

Your letter dated May 7, 1979 has been received this day and I must say it came as quite a surprise to be hearing from you also; your apologise are accepted though mine was necessary but I thank you just the same.

As regards the results of the polygraph test the final results have as yet to be completed however; I am enclosing the most recent communication regarding same for you to photo-copy and return.

You inquire about my case-well, what can I say other than the whole sorry mess was "steeped in racism" this originated first with the Cambridge police dept, the witnesses, the prosecutors office and the sentencing judge. Net result 13 to 15 years for a crime I did not commit, have any previous or prior knowledge of.

The jury was comprised solely of elderly white middle-class suburban folks which made me "guilty" before the evidence was presented, any black person going against such odds would be found guilty the same as I was.

By all means publish my letter if it will focus attention to my plight for other "Third World Peoples" to see. I do wish to say this which is, regardless of your station-male or female, college back ground or not you are subjected to the same sort of treatment such as I have endured. Racism exist in Governments, in the judiciary, and among policemen and jail guards. Don't fall into the age old trap of so many middle-class blacks who are too respectable and too concerned with the stigma of their imagined success to be active in the civil rights struggle.

It is not my intent to give the impression of one who is crying the blues using your collective shoulders to do so, far be it for me to present myself in such a manner because I have hundreds of years of endurance to draw from. True, I have been fighting and shall continue to do so until I am once more united with society as a whole and if necessary I will fight this terrible injustice all

the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Since my incapacitation I have been subjected to many mental abuses by my captors...at one point I was told by a Dept. official "I was making waves"...the waves he was referring to was my determination to free myself of this bondage by protesting conditions at a previous place of confinement (Essex County House of Correction Salem, Ma.)

Because I chose to champion the cause of the few blacks confined at the institution they branded me as a "trouble maker-militant" and all the other tags they use to label us (blacks) who refuse to be intimidated because of our captivity. I would rather die before I allow myself to be used or become servile and submissive as well as being housebroken to please my captors. Also; for this very reason I am being denied furloughs but I can deal with this and a whole lot more should I have to and I fear I will before the ordeal is over.

If, I give the impression of being angry it's because I am angry, angry at a system that perpetuates racism, prejudice, and injustice and flagrant disregarding the rights of it's peoples (citizens.) I, denounce the United States for it's hypocrisy in telling other nations to bestow upon it's citizens basic human rights when they deny me my rights as a citizen.

All the material things I once had is lost though it can be replaced but what can't ever be replaced is the time cut out of my life, that's something that's irreplaceable.

I am an embarrassment, a mistake to the system and like all state, federal agencies, mistakes are not to be owned up to; rather they are to be buried, such is my present circumstance unless there are voices to be heard, voices to cry out against the injustice that third world peoples daily suffer.

In answer to your question concerning the receiving of mail, I can receive all periodicals such as the items you mentioned in your letter i.e. newspapers, magazines etc. Thank you, for your kind

offer.

I guess; the one thing that bothers me from time to time would be the infrequent visits from my family because of the distance from Boston and now with the oil companies cutting back with their deliveries well, you can draw your own conclusions.

About all I can do is "keep my cool" and, continue on with my task hopefully; bringing about my vindication. By the way, I have some papers dealing with my trial but I don't let them out of my control so if by chance someone will be coming into the area and decides to "pop" in here and peccate them fine! What the papers will show is, I was "ripped-off" to the max.

What I do need to fight this thing are funds...funds, to insure an adequate defense. Already I have spent several thousands dollars and now I'm broke, in the truest sense of the word. If you wish to, you can organize and solicit funds for this defense it would be greatly appreciated no matter how small the amount.

Thank you, for your concern it made me feel good knowing you are out there and that I'm not alone anymore. Take care, and I do wish you all the success with the reopening of Seta's investigation hopefully; it will bring about the results you so desperately seek.

Wilbur Billings

see page B

For any more information on this specific case, please contact 545-0883 and ask for the Third World advocate.

CONT. FROM PAGE 1

People Of Color

ed act of violence and intimidation against people of color. Only a blindly racist system would allow two black students to be judged as if they were white. The horror of the case burning lies not in the actual physical danger of the act, but in the historical significance which it symbolizes. Such an act being committed by two black students in a frustrated, but sincere attempt to awaken their fellow students does not have the same intent or significance.

Along the same lines, much criticism has been generated recently in regards to an editorial depicting Ward in a Klans robe. The same criticizers and critics were conspicuously absent last semester when Bromery was caricatured by the Collegian States. So how is this cry of reverse racism justified?

People who read this article please understand that we are under a serious attack on all levels--ranging from pregnant women who are trying to survive amidst insensitivity of many University of Massachusetts housing officials all the way to persons who take questionably such as Seta and Jose. Please understand, that members of the Third World Women's Task Force and the Committee Against Repression have been physically threatened more than once because of insisting to know the truth about what happened to Seta. The only thing that can protect us all is if we begin to think, and therefore act, for ourselves. Then we will do what is best for us, and not aid in our own self-destruction.

I have raised many issues which may have left unanswered questions in many people's minds. We have a lot of analyzing, criticizing, and action ahead of us. Please find a way that you can help...

If you are interested in the Third World Women's Task Force, call 545-0880 and ask for the Third World Advocate.

Response To D.A. Simons

We feel that efforts have been made to question our credibility by continually referring to us as "student" groups. We feel that the gist of these references is to imply to local people that those of us who are raising serious questions about what happened to Seta Rampersad aren't "ordinary" people but just students. This isn't true. The Third World Women's Task Force consists of Third World women who work 8 hours a day for a living. Some of us are mothers with children and husbands. We are in fact nothing special-just hardworking ordinary citizens trying to survive. The Committee Against Repression is slightly different. It consists of both students and working people. The main point is that what characterizes everybody who's working on the case is their concern for justice and their outrage against the concrete biases of our local judicial system in refusing to deal honestly with the Rampersad case. Were stressing the fact that many of us are ordinary working people not in order to belittle what it means to be a student, but merely to set things straight. We're committed to working with anybody who's willing to maintain their sense of justice and fairness in this sometimes crazy world. We're therefore proud of the fact that our two groups represent a mixed constituency-Third World people, white working people, women and students.

We want to begin by saying that we reject the DA's attempt to working with anybody who's willing to maintain their sense of justice and fairness in this sometimes crazy world. We're therefore proud of the fact that our two groups represent a mixed constituency-Third World people, white working people, women and students.

We want to begin by saying that we reject the DA's attempt to working with anybody who's willing to maintain their sense of justice and fairness in this sometimes crazy world. We're therefore proud of the fact that our two groups represent a mixed constituency-Third World people, white working people, women and students.

We want to begin by saying that we reject the DA's attempt to working with anybody who's willing to maintain their sense of justice and fairness in this sometimes crazy world. We're therefore proud of the fact that our two groups represent a mixed constituency-Third World people, white working people, women and students.

Now let's deal with another fact. The DA tells us that after "several weeks of investigation" the then District Attorney Callahan "publicly declared his opinion that no foul play was involved in the death of Seta Rampersad" but that nonetheless announced that there would be an inquest "in order to examine the witnesses under oath, so that the events surrounding her death might be legal established." The implication of this statement by District Attorney Simons is that Callahan, acting out of his sense of justice and fair play, decided to have an inquest even though he felt sure that the Rampersad case was a simple foul play. But the reality is that Callahan didn't act in exactly this way. When members of the Third World Women's Task Force originally approached him about Seta's death, he smugly asserted that she'd died with "a smile on her face."



Everyone present in the room at that time understood his implication: that a woman found dead in a motel room, when she had been there with men, must have somehow "deserved" (even enjoyed) what she got. Callahan finally decided to have an inquest, not because on his own he thought it was the proper thing to do, but because he was responding to the clearly expressed feelings of local citizens who he knew were going to raise questions about the case.

Another misleading aspect of Simons' letter is very subtle. He tries to swamp his audience with the feeling that every possible measure has been taken to understand what happened in the case. He says that his "opinion and the unanimous opinion of every lawyer who took part in the staff review was consistent with the determination of my predecessor, Joh M. Callahan, and by the inquest judge that the death of Seta Rampersad was not caused by the unlawful acts of any individual." In this part of the letter Simons is doing a typical thing. He's trying to tell us and the public that all these "professionals" couldn't possibly be wrong, that since they're the "experts" it's shallow and pigheaded of us to doubt their word. What he leaves out, however, is quite relevant. For instance he doesn't inform us that all these lawyers and judges couldn't clear up the fact that the police and everybody concerned in the case were (and still are) confused about a basic problem like exactly when Seta died. They also haven't come up with any solid explanation concerning why no adequate fingerprinting was done in the motel room where Seta passed away, when the reality is that adequate fingerprinting would have helped clear up exactly who was there that night.

Simons' narrow interpretation of what the law is all about, however, goes even further than the points already mentioned. In this attempt to convince us and the public that it's okay that the investigation into Seta's death has been confused about a basic problem like exactly when Seta died, he tells us that "the three persons with Miss Rampersad at Motel 6 made some efforts, however futile, to help her. Dr. Bender, at the inquest, was unable to state whether or not, given prompt medical attention, Miss Rampersad might have lived." We can confidently say, given the response we've gotten from people at the university and in the surrounding communities, that many people in the area simply don't accept the idea that those who were with Seta on the night of her death did enough to save her. What she did was a person die for 10 hours without calling an ambulance or a doctor is in most people's minds a clear example of criminal negligence. As one physical plant worker at the university who's been a member of the local community for many years told us, "most people would treat a dog better."

By the Third World Women's Task Force and the Committee Against Repression

The second part of the DA's statement, about Dr. Bender not knowing if prompt medical attention would have saved Seta's life, is a subtle attempt to mislead the public. The point the DA is trying to make is that since a "professional" doctor isn't sure whether or not prompt medical assistance would have saved Seta, then we should set aside all our legal and moral concerns. In other words, the DA wants us to accept the fact (this facts) that the human obligation to try to save Seta isn't applicable to Jimmy the Greek, Brian Pitzer and Carol Newton.

One other contradiction is glaring and we think extremely important, in that it gets at the core of the problem. He lectures us and the public about how "prosecutions must be based on more than mere rumor and speculation." He goes on to say them that "sufficient basis must be shown to justify the intrusions into the lives of citizens which a criminal investigation and prosecution represents." What Simons is referring to here is that we haven't given ample evidence to "prove" that Donald Dunphy (lawyer), Mr. DeRose (publisher of the Hampshire Gazette), Mr. Lyons (of Grinnell and Woodward Insurance Company), Mr. Augustus Perfito (manager of the Captain's Table) and Mr. Robert Czeluski (Register of Probate) were involved in the case. On the surface what Mr. Simons is telling us here seems pretty solid and moral-sounding. But the fact is, and we all know that this is true, that there are certain circumstances under which legal system is more than content to prosecute on the basis of "rumor and speculation." When two black men, Brown and Gethers, were arrested a few years ago in this area, the courts were happy to send them to jail even though there was no direct evidence that "proved" they were guilty (although there was evidence that showed clearly that some of the witnesses against them were extraordinarily racist and biased). Recently there was another incident in the Amherst area where a black man was picked up by the police and detained for supposedly committing a robbery in Springfield. There was absolutely no evidence against this man and he was finally released. But the fact remains that the police didn't mind making an "intrusion" into this person's life on the basis of their apparent "speculation" that all blacks are potential criminals and are therefore liable to being picked up even when there isn't any concrete reason for doing so. So although we're pleased that the DA is

concerned about unjustified intrusions into the lives of ordinary citizens, we wish that he and the local judicial system wouldn't use their legal criteria in a double-standard way-one way for powerful influential people (to protect them) and another way for Third World people and ordinary working

citizens.

Another point we want to make has to do with Simons' convient (for him) refusal to mention in his response to use the fact that some of our member have received threats on their lives because of their involvement in the Seta Rampersad case. Although the DA might not understand what we have to say about this, we believe that many people in the area will. We do not think that it is at all irrelevant to our point that something's being covered up in Seta's case to point out that, precisely because we're saying that something's wrong in the case, on 3 distinct occasions members of our committees have had their lives threatened over the phone. But the DA, finding security in giving lectures to us to us about how "abuse of the criminal process" on our part "can result in undue harassment of citizens," simply refuses to deal with the fact of threatened violence. In doing this, he's displaying a complete disregard for the threats that have been made on lives. Undoubtedly, when one of us shows up dead some morning, he'll tell the public how deeply grieved he is and yet at the same time say that since there was no "sufficient indication" that the death was going to happen there was nothing he could have done to prevent it. In the publicly to give concrete evidence against the 5 men because they fear for their lives and are convinced they might be threatened or subject to possible violence if they give the evidence. Given the phonecalls we've received, these fears on the part of potential witnesses make sense. But rather than saying that there seems to be a problem here, the District Attorney uses his position of power to obscure the realities. Interestingly enough, some of the same people who are afraid of coming forward with the evidence probably voted for Mr. Simons in the last election. But maybe now that he's in power he doesn't care about his constituency. Maybe, now that he's in office, it's more important to him to protect those who like himself are in influential positions. When he wants people and Third World people in jail.

In conclusion we want to say that in Seta Rampersad's case justice hasn't yet been achieved. The DA's long letter simply can't obscure the fact that the contradictions in the case haven't yet been cleared up. The fact is that Simons has refused to move the case forward and in refusing has clearly capitulated to what we and many other people in the area believe is a cover-up. Elected by people of the area into office, he's now using his power against the interests of those very same people.

But we and the people of this area aren't going to be stopped by the District Attorney's refusal to cooperate. We've been working hard to develop plans to reopen the case and, in the meantime, the case will be reopened. Next Tuesday, May 15th, there will be a public presentation of petitions to Mr. Simons requesting that the case be reopened. This will be done between 12 and 1 o'clock at the courthouse in Northampton. The petitions represent the concrete desire of many people in the area to get to the bottom of what happened to Seta. But this is only part of our ongoing plans. In consultation with our legal advisors in Boston (these lawyers are from the National Conference for Black Lawyers) we're in the process of setting up a meeting with state Attorney General Bellotti in which we'll discuss measures for reopening the case. Also, we'll be continuing to do workshops in the surrounding communities to help build public support for the case and to keep people informed about the case's status.

Death Notice 1: Singing Of Death

by john d. williams

a ballad for frank
that the brother is dead
does not mean that he is entirely ended/
we hear
in the silent breathings
of the immediate moments
after his death/
what is
the settling-in
of the body
after death/
into the small spaces
to which we live
are given over
to meet death/
like the september morning

nightmare
that found one young man dead
his body
(undiscovered for two days)
under rubble
in the pantry.
every day
we chant ourselves
across ancestral memories
into wholeness again/
re painting ourselves
in ochre earth that
that stretches the distance
of highways.

we will not sing
this brother into case/
do not sing his name

over to death
for safe-keeping,
we sing the brother
his remains
and his name
into the return of himself
to the beginning
of matter.

to its beginning
before time.

like elastic masks
tightening
to the skin
we lay our memory
across our faces/
weep inwardly
these given hours
that disperse our bodies
like seeds.

(Frank Bonilla was a young Puerto Rican brother who lived and worked in Belcher-ton, Mass. Late in the summer of 1978 the apartment in which he lived was destroyed by fire. At that time Frank was unable to be located. Two days later his body was discovered under rubble in the burnt out apartment. Because no family members were able to be contacted at that time, a lawyer was appointed to handle the matter. When pressed to provide specific information about the investigation into this tragic death, this lawyer has responded in silence.)

German Interests To Exploit Namibia's Minerals

CDRPORATE INTERESTS in German capital has already been provisionally allocated on a collective basis.

New Surveys Multiplying

Economic consultant George Low, representative of the British P.E. Consulting Group, claims that international agencies and mining groups are keen to bankroll the \$30 million job of conducting a corner-to-corner geological survey of the territory. P.E. is one of a consortium of British-South African companies which recently began a feasibility study of a so-called "Trans Kalahari Railway" from Botswana to Namibia.

The self-financed study focuses on the benefits to Botswana of a new export route to the well-equipped Atlantic port of Walvis Bay. The plan is to link Namibia's eastern railroad to Gobabis by a 600 mile line to Gaborone at a cost of \$1 billion. Companies involved include Maxwell Stamp and Associates, P.E. Mott Hay & Anderson, Henderson Hughie & Busby, all of the UK, and the SA consulting geologists Partridge de Villiers & Associates. They hope to persuade international development agencies to help sell the project to Botswana and Zambia.

The main lure for the corporate decision makers is the phenomenal mineral wealth of Namibia. In the developing scramble putting a foot inside the door has already become the main priority. Namibia is already the fourth largest producer of minerals of value in Africa after South Africa, Zaire, and Zambia, with a total production of some \$700 million a year.

Since 1919, mining has been dominated by the production of gem diamonds from the alluvial deposits along the coast just north of the Orange River. Diamond production is dominated by Consolidated Diamond, a wholly-owned subsidiary of South Africa's diamond giant, De Beers. Recently CDM's contribution to the overall profit of the De Beers group has risen as high as 40 percent. Namibian production has been stepped up in recent years to over 2 million carats a year. Although in global terms that is less than other major producers such as South Africa, Zaire, and the USSR, the Oranjemund deposits are unique in the high gem content, averaging 98 percent of the total, which makes Oranjemund one of the most profitable reaching over \$50 million in some years. Under agreements reached with South Africa after the ousting of the



Namibian Workers

former German colonial authorities, De Beers has right over the deposits until the year 2010, although they are expected to be largely worked out before the end of the century. In 1977, shrewdly preparing for some form of Namibian independence, De Beers head, Sir Harry Oppenheimer announced the transfer of the CDM head office from Kimberley, De Beers century old South African home, to Windhoek. A new CDM subsidiary was established to make investments in non-diamond mining sectors.

US Interests

Namibia is also the source of a variety of important base minerals-chief among them

copper, lead, zinc, vanadium, tin, silver, lithium ore, and cadmium. The major producer in this sector is the US-UK controlled Tsumeb has four mines in operation and also controls the only processing facilities in Namibia, producing both its own blister copper and refined lead for export, as well as smelting metals from other mineral producers in the country.

Tsumeb represents by far the largest US investment in Namibia, through its own ship of American Metal Climax (AMAX) and Newmont mining. A third important co-owner of the venture is Selection Trust (UK controlled), and there is also some South Africa participation. But Newmont

and AMAX are the dominant interest holders and Tsumeb, which accounts for approximately 7 percent of base mineral production in Namibia and 20 percent of all mineral export earnings, has traditionally provided the US corporations with healthy net earnings - averaging \$18 million a year between 1963-1972.

Although gross profits have been down in recent years because of the fall in world copper and lead prices thacyampanyhascontinued to expand its operation, particularly in smelting and refining concentrates from other base metal mines in Namibia. Blister copper and refined lead are shipped to a number of Western countries, mainly Japan, West Germany and the US.

As with De Beers-CDM, Tsumeb's foreign owners have been "Namibianizing" their operation, and AMAX relinquished control of sales operations. But the US corporations retain their ownership of Tsumeb equity.

Both Bethlehem Steel, Zapata Corporation, and Nord Resources Corporation are other US investors now actively involved in operating mines in Namibia.

But the major Western interest is centered on uranium. When the Rossing mine, owned by Rio Tinto Zinc (45 percent) in association with the South African Industrial Development Corporation, Minatome of France, and Urangessellschaft of West Germany, reaches full capacity at year's end, Namibia become the world's fifth-largest uranium producer.

South Africa's Anglo-American and De Beers, and Canada's Falconbridge are among the western mining group currently prospecting a wide area of Namibia for uranium and two other uranium mines are already at the feasibility stage. Most analysts believed that resources are sufficient to provide for up to 10,000 tons of uranium oxide a year, which would make Namibia a bigger producer than South Africa and add an estimated \$500 million to existing production value of the mineral industry.

For these reasons, while the political realities would seem to argue against the success of any Namibian UDI, South Africa falls increasingly confident that the investor response will be sufficiently encouraging to permit the continued funding of a large military effort to confront SWAPO's expected guerrilla onslaught against a DTA regime.

Letter From The Prison

These letters were originally addressed to the Third World Women's Task Force and have been printed in Nummo with the knowledge and permission of the author.

Dear Third World Women's Task Force:

I wish to clarify a previous statement or rather I should say elaborate. It had to do with someone from your organization coming here and reading the witnesses statements for themselves and drawing their own conclusions. Briefly, what they find is this...

The main witness against me states he is positive I am the man who robbed him and he was able to identify me through a photo the police had showed to him. This witness says that he is 100 percent sure I am the man because of a very identifiable scar on my neck, ladies! I do not have such a scar nor, have I ever.

The second witness states he is 60 percent sure I am the man, and yet; both men were robbed simultaneously. How do you account for such a disparity? According to the laws of this land in order to find a person "guilty" he must be found guilty beyond all reasonable doubt but in my case that did not apply.

The attorney who was representing me at the time, at great expense, was unable to appear in court because he was involved in another case down in Plymouth, Ma. defending Anthony Jackson a convicted murderer and rapist. The judge, Francis P. O'Connor, presiding, insisted trial commence and assigned to me a public defender which I declined and elected to represent myself.

"A man who represents himself has a fool for a client." I was forced to do so because the Public Defender wasn't interested in my innocence and insisted I "cop-out" and she would guarantee I

receive a lesser sentence. I then told the public defender to "go to hell" that I was not guilty; therefore, I see no reason why I should "cop" to something I didn't do in order to receive a lesser sentence and as a result for my pursuing a trial costing the Commonwealth money, I was then sentenced to the term I'm now serving.

I made my own comparisons and this is what I have come up with. Crime for crime, offense for offense, Third World peoples receive longer sentences, we serve a larger portion of our sentences than do our white counterparts. The list of injustices goes on and on.

If should someone there have some pieces of poetry by sister Nikki Giovanni, I can assure you such reading matter would be more than appreciated. As an aside, if you were to continue further correspondence, it would please me greatly if you refer to me as Wil, Mr. sounds too formal (smiles)...Should I be so fortunate as to receive further late this summer I would consider it an honor if I could pay my respects to each and every one of you for your generous assistance. Please, let me know if this is feasible...

It pains me to see so many of our young black brothers behind bars because as long as they are behind bars they are not contributing their share, not to mankind but to our race - we owe no obligation to mankind as such rather we owe our people the very best that is in us - that is our obligation. While at Walpole the population is almost all black surely there is something wrong when you look at this in the proper perspective for if you accept at face value what your eyes behold then almost certain-

ly one must conclude that white's commit fewer crimes.

There is no such thing as rehabilitation within the criminal justice system, to be sure there are few - a mighty small few who are allowed the luxury of pursuing an education. But for the vast majority such is not to be because if you have too many educated Third World people they are in a position to pull the covers off the "man" and peek his white card. Secondly, the less educated we allow ourselves from his cunning and scheming ways...Ignorance is not bliss it's tragedy.

It's been a gas for me being able to impart certain things to you and hope you've enjoyed it as well. I salute you for what you are doing enlightening Third World peoples, especially women and your efforts on sister Seta's part.

Please send a copy of your paper (Nummo). I would enjoy reading your publication. I have been down here almost three years and a lot of changes have taken place in that time: attitudes, thoughts, feelings, etc.

I read this somewhere and how true the words are:

Caring is the art of sharing
Sharing is the art of living
Living is the art of loving
Loving is the art of caring.

bye,
Wil

For any more information on this specific case, please contact 545-0893 and ask for the Third World advocate.

Announcements

THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S TASK FORCE will be meeting throughout the summer months. For information on meetings, etc., telephone 545-0893 and ask for the Third World Advocate.

Committee Against Repression: organizing the Seta Ramperad case and combating other forms of repression will meet on Thursday, May 17 in rooms 165-169 Campus Center at 7:30 PM.

RALLY TO REDPEN THE SETA RAMPERAD CASE:
May 15, from 12 noon to 1:00 PM at Northampton Courthouse to present petitions to D.A. Simons. Cars will be leaving from Student Union Building from 11:30 AM.

ALL AFRICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY is organizing African Liberation Day on May 18, 1979. International Symposium: "Africa on the move." Friday, May 18 from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM at the Blackburn Center, Howard University, Washington, D.C. For more information contact: All African People's Revolutionary Party, P.O. Box 3307, Washington, D.C. 20009, telephone (202) 387-8996.

The Collegian does not consistently print anything relevant to the Third World community. Therefore, Nummo News proudly announces that it in no way is controlled, manipulated or associated with the Collegian.

Nummo News, the voice of the Third World community of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst welcomes letters, comments and criticisms.

Nummo News
103 New Africa House
Amherst, Massachusetts 01003

Or contact us at 545-0061.